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ONTARIO GOES "DRY" ABOUT SEPTEMBER FIRST RUSSIANS MAKE IMPORTANT GAINS IN FIRST STAGES OF BATTLE NEAR RIGA Revolt Against Carranza Grave Peril to U. S. Troops

FRENCH FIRMLY RESISTED FOE'S FERCE ONSETS

Germans Violently Assailed Line Avocourt Wood-Malancourt Village.

GAIN FOOTING IN HILL

Teutons Get Trench in Little Eminence of Haucourt, West of Malancourt.

Special Cable to The Toronto World. LONDON, March 22.—In a series of violent attacks upon the front between Avocourt wood and Malancourt Villages, on the western bank of the Meuse, this evening, after a heavy bombardment which lasted all day, the Germans gained a footing in the small hill of Haucourt, about five-tenths of a mile southwest of Malancourt, and they were severely checked in attempting to debouch from the Avocourt wood by the barrier fire of French artillery and the volleys of French infantry. Thus, generally speaking, the French lines held firm, and only bulged slightly at one point.

The Germans and French increased their artillery fire round Douaumont and Vaux to the east of the Meuse, where the bombardment was intense during the day.

The Germans today claimed that the number of French prisoners taken in attacks northeast of Avocourt now is 377. Artillery battles, they report, continued with great violence on both banks of the Meuse, although at times they became less intense.

The French reported this afternoon that the bombardment on the eastern bank of the Meuse was intense in the region of Vaux and Damouville. The artillery was lively all night in the region of Malancourt, Esnes, and Hill.

No infantry actions occurred during the night.

Bombardments in Argonne. The chief feature outside of the German attacks on the Avocourt wood and Malancourt Village was effective French artillery action against the German organizations in the Argonne. The sector of today's battlefield, the chief targets for the French gunners were points north of Four de Paris, La Fille Mortie, and Nantillole, while between Haute Chevauchee and Hill 285 there was mine fighting which rebounded to the advantage of the French. The Malancourt wood, which is in the hands of the Germans, was given special attention by the French artillerymen.

The trenches and communications of the second line of the Germans were shelled by French gunners in the Steenstraete region in Belgium today. The sector of Ville-aux-Bois, to the north of the Aisne, was also shelled by the French.

Hats 50

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teen 7.75

perfect black, fastened with trimmed with side; long regular \$1.00. .79

ur best Mid-showing all sizes 32 \$1.00 and .69

are medium size. Wednes. 3.19

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RUSSIA WILL CONSERVE LIVE STOCK RESOURCES Numbers That May Be Slaughtered Will Be Fixed by Law.

LONDON, March 22, 7.30 p.m.—The Russian Ministry of Agriculture will shortly introduce a bill in the duma prohibiting throughout Russia the killing of live stock on Tuesdays and Thursdays and fixing the number of cattle that may be slaughtered on other days, says a Reuter despatch from Petrograd today.

The bill will provide for prohibition upon the sale of all kinds of meat in markets, restaurants and hotels on Wednesdays and Fridays and for the closing of butcher shops on those days.

"CONSCIENCE" IS OFTEN CLOAK FOR COWARDICE

Lloyd George Upholds Tribunals Against Charges Made in Commons.

NO PENALTY OF DEATH Men Who Refuse to Enlist Must Be Otherwise Punished.

LONDON, March 22.—David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, in the house of commons today vigorously defended the tribunals against frequent charges from a section of the house, that they are unjust in their treatment of "conscientious objectors" against service in the army.

"Altho it is inevitable that in some instance injustice occurs," said Mr. Lloyd George, "it is a fact that some men use the word 'conscientious' as a cloak for cowardice. If a man objects to helping the wounded, then the tribunals are quite justified in putting his objection down to fear. There is national work for all. The whole destiny of the country depends on what happens in the near future, and the government has the right to ask these men to contribute something toward helping the country in an emergency."

Replying to a question by Philip Snowden, Socialist, as to whether the death sentence could be inflicted on conscientious objectors for refusing to execute orders in the army, Mr. Lloyd George said that he did not believe the death sentence could be inflicted under the circumstances. It was only inflicted, he added, in the event of refusal to obey orders in the presence of the enemy, and never in this country.

GEN. PERSHING TROOPS FACING GRAVE DANGERS

Washington Aroused by Reports of Desertion of Carranzista Soldiers.

ENEMY WELL EQUIPPED

Revolt of Gen. Herrera is Recognized as Most Serious Complication.

EL PASO, March 22.—Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr., tonight extended the censorship to news despatches sent over commercial wires out of El Paso, which, he said, were of an "incendiary character."

The general said he was investigating reports that the Carranza garrison at Juarez, across the river from El Paso, had deserted to the Villa cause.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Grave apprehension regarding the outcome of the American expedition into Mexico in pursuit of Villa was evident for the first time in Washington tonight after receipt by the war department of a despatch from Gen. Funston saying a report had reached him that 2,000 Carranza troops at Chihuahua under Gen. Louis Herrera had revolted and aligned themselves with the bandit chief.

While no confirmation reached the state department or the Mexican embassy fear that the report might be true was not disguised in official circles. If Herrera and his troops have joined Villa, some officials believe other Carranza commanders and troops may quickly follow their example. In such an event, the U. S. and the de facto government of Mexico would find themselves confronted with a situation so serious that its possibilities hardly could be estimated. A large part of the forces of the de facto government in northern Mexico formerly were Villa soldiers.

Mexicans Well Equipped. The troops under Herrera are de-

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TUBANTIA WAS VICTIM OF GERMAN DESTROYER

Such is Opinion Which is Now Held by Naval Experts.

PALEMBANG TORPEDOED

Captain Reports That His Steamer Was Hit Fore and Aft.

LONDON, March 22.—The sinking of the Dutch liners Tubantia and Palembang is still being given much attention in naval circles. The latest development is in the form of a report from the captain of the Palembang to the admiralty which states that his ship was struck fore and aft by two torpedoes. He also expresses the belief that another torpedo which failed to explode hit amidships.

This report is based on statements by the chief officer and boatswain, who swore they saw the streak made by both torpedoes. The liner almost stopped when the first warning of trouble came in the form of a blow amidships, the depositions state, but an examination showed no damage. A moment later the forward bulkhead blew and this was followed almost immediately by an explosion aft.

A German Destroyer? Naval officers here are quoted as stating that the Germans may be quite correct in their announcement that no German mines or submarines were at that time so near the Dutch coast as the spot where the Tubantia went down, as they are convinced she was sunk by a torpedo fired by a German destroyer. They refuse to disclose any evidence which leads to this conclusion, but point out that the Dutch tanker Artemis was torpedoed in the same vicinity by a German torpedo boat, Germany later admitting and apologizing for the act.

Almost a Split

Action bordering almost on a split in the party took place in the Conservative caucus yesterday afternoon during the discussion on the prohibition bill, it is rumored in Toronto last night may be believed. It has been known for some time that 20 or 30 members of the Conservative party are opposed to the prohibition bill as presented in the house yesterday. Mark Irish already has a resolution on the order paper calling on the government to make provision for compensation to the license-holders whose licenses will be cut off when the bill takes effect.

The discussion yesterday occupied three or four hours, and some of the Conservative members voiced their opposition to the bill in no mild language. In fact, it was said that 40 of them, including Sir Adam Beck, threatened to break away from the party.

Asked last night as to the truth of the rumour, the following ministers and members said: Premier Hearst: There is nothing in it. Hon. W. J. Hanna: There is nothing in it. George H. Gooderham: If I knew anything about it I wouldn't tell you. Anything night. Mark Irish left last night for Ottawa.

PARLIAMENT EXCITED BY AIRCRAFT CHARGES

Pemberton-Billing Uses Word Murder to Describe Casualties to Pilots.

HOTLY TAKEN TO TASK

Mr. Tennant Declares Accusation Grotesquely Absurd and Untrue.

LONDON, March 22.—Noel Pemberton-Billing, who was recently elected to parliament after a campaign in which he demanded sweeping changes in Great Britain's air defence methods, stirred the house of commons this afternoon with an arraignment of the British air service, which he charged with inefficiency. He asserted that a blundering policy in construction had been responsible for the deaths of many officers, who had been "murdered" rather than killed, and he declared that the Earl of Derby was not qualified for appointment as chairman of the committee on control of air defence, because he was not well informed on the subject.

Mr. Pemberton-Billing said that within the next few years the big nations would possess from 100,000 to 200,000 aeroplanes with which the sky would be blackened, while even the small nations which were unable to afford battleships, would be able to maintain fleets of aircraft which cost only from £100 to 200 apiece.

Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under secretary of state, replied to Mr. Pemberton-Billing's charges were grotesquely absurd and untrue, and he argued that the commander-in-chief at the front was thoroughly satisfied with the air service, while the word "murder" in connection with the deaths of air men never should have been used.

Mr. Pemberton-Billing again sprang to his feet, saying: "I repeat the statement, and if Mr. Tennant wishes to challenge it I will produce such evidence as will shock the house."

Mr. Tennant retorted that the member had done little to justify his charge of "murder."

Nothing further developed in the commons in connection with Mr. Pemberton-Billing's "murder" charge, but in the house of lords the Duke of Devonshire, replying to a question by Baron Berosford, on the same subject, said: "No authentic record exists of any officer losing his life thru a faulty machine, although two officers were killed while making important experiments."

Baron Berosford thereupon apologized for his statement, saying that his information came from what he had considered a reliable source.

NEW ARRIVALS IN HATS.

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NO LIQUOR AFTER SEPTEMBER IN ONTARIO; NO PLEBISCITE, BARE MAJORITY WILL REPEAL

Hon. W. J. Hanna Introduces Bill Providing For Prohibition by Legislation Based on Macdonald Act of Manitoba—Vote on Repeal Will Be Taken After the War and Straight Majority Will Decide—Druggists Allowed To Sell Liquor in Limited Quantities Under Government Supervision—Board To Administer the Lawful Provisions of the Bill.

What Ontario Temperance Act Provides

- 1—Prohibition for Ontario about September 1, 1916, by act of legislature. 2—Extension of all hotel and shop licenses, at nominal fee, after May 1, so that stocks may be sold. 3—Appointment of three members of Ontario License Board to act as a commission in administering the new act. 4—Adoption of the Macdonald Act of Manitoba, with improvements. 5—Sale of liquor prohibited except for medicinal and chemical purposes and wine for sacramental uses. 6—For repeal of law, after war, by straight majority vote. 7—Hon. W. J. Hanna says prohibition repeal will not likely be subject of vote for two or three years. 8—Sale of liquor for specific purposes by wholesale and retail druggists is defined. 9—Liquor for mechanical and scientific purposes limited to ten gallons, for medical to five gallons, for dentist to one pint, for veterinary surgeon to two gallons, and a physician must not carry more than two quarts with him for patients. No orders for liquor to be filled without prescription of doctor. 10—Act does not prevent importation or manufacture of liquor in Ontario and Mr. Hanna says the Dominion law as it at present exists does not do so either.

The Ontario Temperance Act, as the new measure is styled, provides for the sale of liquor by wholesale and retail druggists. Sales can only be made by retail druggists on the prescription of a physician and no liquor can be used for beverage purposes. By the act three members of the present Ontario License Board are to be constituted a commission to administer the act. Issue licenses to druggists, etc. The draft of the bill as submitted to the house was very incomplete, and Mr. Hanna admitted that much of it would have to be filled in by the committee of the whole house.

To Extend Licenses. Hotels and shops in the province will not be given new licenses on

the law can be repealed by a straight majority vote. In opening his speech, Hon. Mr. Hanna referred to his temperance policy of the Conservative Government. From the time Sir James Whitney came into office the administration had tried to keep abreast of public sentiment in temperance legislation. He gave a resume of the amendments to the Liquor License

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RUSSIANS GAIN SUCCESSES IN OFFENSIVE NEAR RIGA

Galloper Lightship Has Been Sunk by Torpedo

One of Four Guardians of Deadly Goodwin Sands Has Been Destroyed by a German Submarine.

LONDON, March 22.—11.15 p.m.—The Galloper Lightship, at the mouth of the Thames, has been torpedoed and sunk, according to a Lloyd's report. The Dutch steamer Amstelland, from Buenos Ayres, for Amsterdam, reports that she set her course for the Galloper Lightship, but found on the spot only a mast above the surface of the sea.

The Galloper Lightship was one of four vessels marking the limits of the famous Goodwin Sands, at the entrance of the Strait of Dover, in the North Sea and a few miles from the Kentish coast of England. German submarines have been busy laying anchored mines between the mouth of the Thames and the Galloper Lightship.

Villages Captured, Woods Cleared of Germans and Lines of Trenches Taken by Heavy Attacks—Czar's Troops Use Asphyxiation and Poison Gases for the First Time.

Special Cable to The Toronto World. LONDON, March 22.—Much ground has been gained, several villages have been captured, woods cleared of the enemy, and lines of trenches taken by the Russians who have started a series of actions along their entire western front from the Pinsk marshes to the gulf of Riga and are pressing the Germans under General Von Hindenburg extremely hard, according to advices received from Russian general headquarters tonight.

An unofficial report says that General Kuropatkin has taken command for the czar. The latest information from the Russians gives only the initial stages of actions, in which the Russians have already taken prisoner 17 officers and over 1,000 soldiers and have captured 12 machine guns, a searchlight, and trench mortars. The Russians also have begun to employ asphyxiating and poisonous gas shells which they used for the first time against the Germans on the northwestern shore of Lake Noroc after the enemy had used asphyxiating gas and employed a murderous fire in an unsuccessful attempt to stop the Russians. Extends to Near Riga. The fighting which began in the lake district to the south of Dvinsk has extended to the Riga sector where the Russians have begun the fighting of

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WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

THE FIGHTING which the Russians are forcing on the Germans on the front which extends from the lake region in the southwest of Dvinsk to Riga and the gulf has increased in extent and violence, with the Russians making considerable headway against the enemy in the sector in front of Friedrichstadt and the sector in front of the lakes and lagoons, as marked by the capture of woods, villages, and lines of trenches from the enemy, and the speedy checking of his counter-attacks, which are being launched with the object of gaining time for more reinforcements to arrive. It is apparent from the magnitude of the fighting and the superiority of the Russian munitionment that this offensive has been carefully prepared for, a work that requires several months. The question arises whether the Germans have known of these preparations sufficiently long to have given them time to make counter-preparations. The chances are that they have not, otherwise they would have been less wasteful of shells after their advance on Verdun was checked.

It has been noticed for some time that the Russians have been developing a superiority in munitionment, especially in the matter of high explosive shells. Like the rest of the allies early in the war, they were handicapped by a shortage of toluol, sulphuric acid, carbonic acid, and other chemical ingredients which go into the making of explosives, while the Germans, who had a virtual monopoly of the chemical dye industry, had plants all ready for the making of war munitions when they took over the dye factories. This deficiency has been remedied both in England and in Russia, and the growing supplies of explosives will play the leading part in the future battles with the Germans. The Russians have now enough shells of large calibre to force on a big engagement with the Germans without any fear of final success being snatched from them at the last moment by the Germans coming up in the last stages with a superior stock of projectiles. It is to be noticed that the Russians are turning the tables on the Germans in the matter of poisonous and asphyxiating gases, and that they have used this weapon for the first time. In introducing poisonous gases, the Germans were merely making use of a weapon

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