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

PLANS COMPLETE FOR **BIG MILITARY PARADE**

March of Troops Tomorrow Greatest Spectacle Ever Held in Hamilton.

CIGARMAKERS' STRIKE

Employes of Local Firm Want More Wages-Recruiting Took Slump.

HAMILTON, Friday, March 17. -Preparations for the big parade, in ing out evolutions and were which over 8000 overseas troops will take part, are completed, and from ried out on both sides at the foot of the present indications it will be the most magnificent military spectacle that has ever been held here. The saluting base will be in the Gore, by the French war office, whose emwhere Sir John S. Hendrie will take bassies at Washington and other neu-his position, accompanied by General tral capitals were instructed to issue Logie, Brigadier-General Sir John Gibson, Col. Mewburn and the com- 15 claims that German troops have manding officers of the surrounding The route march has been for, so that practically the entire city will be taken in, and the citizens will be able to see the parade from their own homes. It is estimated that the parade will be three miles long, and that it will take 35 minutes to pass a given point. The Canadian Mounted Rifles will lead the troops.

a reliable course it is that an aviation school financed by Toronto capital will be in mits. A representative of a Toronto paid a visit to the old Tuckett farm on the Beach road, which is specially adapted for the use of aeroplanes.

Cigar Makers Strike. One hundred and thirty cigar makers, members of the International Lo-cal Union, employed at the Harper-Presnail Cigar Co., left their benchesyesterday and walked out, following a disagreement in connection with prices union officials and employers will open negotiations immediately wit ha view to a settlement.

Mayor Walters yesterday received word from T. J. Stewart, M.P., of the further postponement of the applica-tion of the Mackenzie and Mann interests for the extension of the franchises of the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto and Toronto, Niagara and Western Railways.
Mayor Satisfied.

the way merchants and private citizens have responded to his appeal for funds to defray the expenses of the big military celebration in Hamilton tomorrow. The mayor is perfectly satisfied with to defray the expenses of the big military celebration in Hamilton tomorrow. Exclusive of the civic grant, his worship has turned over to Lient. Col. Labatt \$537, and yesterday cheques and cash donations totaling \$100 were received by mail. The mayor has invited Premier W. H. Hearst to attend at the parade. Recruiting has during the past few days taken a drop, which the military authorities attribute to the fact that the good results of last week have given many of the young men the idea that there are sufficient men volunteering and that their services are not needed. The total number of applicants handled at the meeting yesterday was 34. The Tigers and the 173rd each received 15, and the balance went to the 120th.

It is quite likely that a suggestion of It is quite likely that a suggestion of Mayor Walters in regard to holding fewer daily sessions of the board of control will be adopted here.

FOE CHECKED AGAIN AT LE MORT HOMME

CANADIAN

Eighth Battalion.

Wounded: Sgt. Hugh McKenzie,
nipeg; Thomas Crawford, Sarnia,
Corp. Peter Davidson, Winnipeg.

Fiftcenth Battalion.

Twenty-Fifth Battalion.

Montreal.

No. 1 Canadian General Hospital.
Seriously ill: Wm. A. McClintock,
Bragg Creek, Alt.

set out to occupy.

Advices from the front say that the

Germans who attacked Le Mort

Homme were checked by a murderous fire, and that their front ranks were

annihilated. The German attack was

planned with great care, but their men

fell in rows.
In Monday's attack two German re

giments (6000 men) were annihilated on the slopes of Le Mort Homme.

General Charles Roque Appoint-

ed New French War Minister

in His Place.

PARIS, March 16 .- Gen. Joseph Si-

meon Gallieni, minister of war, has resigned because of ill health, and Gen.

Charles Roque has been appointed to

General Gallieni is one of the older

French officers and when the war be-

gan he was appointed to the command

of the garrison of Paris. At the battle

of the Marne he collected an army

corps, brought it out of the city in

to the victory. He has been a warm friend of Gen. Joffre, and when the

vacancy of commander-in-chief of the

French armies occurred two or three

years ago, shortly before the war be-

gan, the choice of the French Govern-

ment was said to lie between Generals

Gallieni, Pau and de Castelnau, but these men knew Joffre, who had a re-

tiring disposition, and was almost un-known, and they signed a recommen-

dation that the post be given to Jof-

fre. Their advice was accepted by the

CASUALTIES

Germans Attempting to Take French Hill Above Verdun. Decimated.

CAUGHT BY ARTILLERY

Beaten Attackers Taken Under Concentrated Fire Near Bois des Corbeaux.

(Continued From Page 1.)

Fiftcenth Battalion,
Previously reported missing, now
killed in action: George H. Cleal, Clifton
road, Moore Park, Toronto; Wm. F.
Henderson, Holyoke, Mass.; Frederick
H. Davis, England.
Seventeenth Battalion.
Seriously ill: Gordon Padley. Kearmey.
Ont.; John Leach, Manotowing, Ont.
Eighteenth Battalion.
Wounded: Robert Clark, England.
Twenty-First Battalion.
Wounded: John W. Lindsay, Deseronto,
Ont.; Charles Hayward, England.
Twenty-Second Battalion.
Wounded: Pierre Couillard, Farnham,
Que. on the front just across the river or the eastern bank of the Meuse, the storm centre being east and west of Douaumont and around the Village of Vanx, but no infantry attack was carried out. It is believed, however that the Germans intend to make fresh strong attempt against these positions, for the French official report notes that on several occasions Halifax, N.S.
Forty-Ninth Battalion.
Wounded: John S. Mason, England.
Fifth Field Co., 2nd Canadlan Divisional
Engineers.
Died: Sapper Thomas H. Rootes.

Woevre hills today

German Claim Denied

The German claim that they have captured Le Mort Homme is denied the following statement: epulsed on a front of more than five

advanced their line west of the Cor-beaux wood on the height of Le Mort Homme (Deadman's Hill). The truth is that in the great attack which was kilometres (314 miles) the Germans have succeeded in penetrating an element of our front line trenches at hill No. 265, of which we hold the trenches on the counter slope. They have never taken any footing on Deadman's Hill (hill No. 295), which we still hold." Germans Make Claims.

GEN. GALLIENI RESIGNS The Germans claimed today, in their official communique, that fresh at-tempts of the French to drive them from the summit of Le Mort Homme failed, as well as attempts to expe them from the wood to the north of it. The Germans also claimed that French attacks in Champagne were repulsed with heavy losses. They say that artillery dues in Flanders have appreciably increased in violence, especially near the coast, and they also claim successful action by their patrols in

upper Alsace.

The French official statement of this afternoon said that no infantry engagement was reported during night on the front north of Verdun, and that the cannonade which has been prevaiing on both banks of the Rive Meuse was more intense on the east ern bank. French artillery violently mbarded the country to the west of Douaumont, and it also bombarded several provision trains of the enemy

in the Woevre. Foe Posts Bombarded. The French reported today that arillery activity prevailed on both sides n the region of Bois des Buttes, north of the Aisne. German organizations to the northwest of the road from Varnnes and German batteries in action on the outskirts of Montfaucon in the Argonne, were subjected to a concenrated fire from the French guns. The German communication trenche

t La Plague, in the Nieuport region Belgium, were completely destroyed and many soldiers were killed in a French bombardment last evening. A rench surprise attack against German lines to the east of Apremont forest inflicted large losses on the enemy The Germans who attempted to attack the French positions south of Thur, ir the Vosges, were checked by the French curtain of fire, and they were

French Government. Reservation by Phone

When entertaining friends for lunserved. Mid-day luncheon served at

CANADA LOSING ORDERS THRU UNDUE CAUTION

First Battellon, wounded: Lance-Corp. Percy South England. York Member Calls for Second Battalion.
Wounded: Alfred Bunkall, England.
Third Battalion.
Slightly wounded: Henry Clark, Moore-field, Ont.
Killed in action: Charles Bradshaw.
Died of wounds: Walter G. Standard. Proper Utilization of Country's Credit.

WHITE IS FOR DELAY

Proposed Seventy - five Million Dollars Was Discussed in House.

(Continued From Page 1.)

was certain would bring upon us

great disaster. Such an issue would be a forced loan without interest from the banks and the people of Mr. Glass (Middlesex) urged the finance minister to address himself to the problem of rural credits, but the members of the opposition who took part in the debate made political speeches, attacking the govern ment for its extravagance and urged

a reduction in the estimates.

Taxation of Profits. The resolution was adopted by the committee of ways and means, which hen took up the resoltions dealing with the taxation upon profits. Sin Graham and other Liberal members protested vigorously against the discrimination between incorporated companies and partnerships. tax appropriated proposed fourth of all profits over seven per cent. in the case of incorporated companies and over ten per cent, in

ships.

Negotiations for Loan. The house being in committee of ways and means, Sir Thomas White moved his resolution authorizing the government to borrow \$75,000,000 for expenditure upon public works, pay-ment of public debt and other expenditures authorized by parliament. W. F. Maclean (South York) asked if the contemplated loan was the one reported in the evening papers as being negotiated with J. P. Morgan & Co. Sir Thomas said in reply that the negotiations for the loan had been under way in New York for some time. Tenders had not been called for, but the loan was being negotiated thru the Bank of Montreal. The resolution be-fore the committee was necessary to replenish the borrowing powers of the government, At the beginning of the fiscal year, in addition to the war credit granted by parliament, the gov-ernment took authority to borrow \$75,000,000. They had borrowed \$45,-000,000 in New York and had floated loan of five million pounds in London. Therefore at present the govern-ment had no authority to borrow more

than about \$10,000,000, unless and until the resolution before the house To Ask For \$250,000,000. Sir Wilfrid Laurier inquired if the proposed \$75,000,000 loan was in addition to the \$150,000,000 to be obtained from the British Government.
The finance minister said t finance minister said that the

taxicabs and fell on the flank of Gen.
Von Kluck's army, taking it completely by surprise and greatly contributing

taxicabs and fell on the flank of Gen.
loan of thirty million pounds from the
British Government would be sanctioned by the additional war, credit of
\$250,000,000, which would be asked from the house in the near future by the prime minister. Thomas hoped that it would not be necessary for Canada to avail herself of the entire credit which the imperial government was prepared to extend. He thought that Canada should pay her own way as far as possible. The war expendi-ture for the coming fiscal year would probably amount to \$225,000,000. The government therefore, would have to borrow some money and for obvious reasons it could not be obtained in England. It would have to be obtained either in Canada or the United

States.
Would Avoid Domestic Loan He further intimated that in view of the large domestic loan recently floatcheon or dinner telephone Main 381, ed in Canada and in view of the fact the Hotel Teck, and tables will be retained by the chartered banks had been fifty cents, a la carte, at moderate | 000,000 to the British Government for prices. Romanelli's Orchestra six to the purchase of munitions, it might be undesirable for the Dominion Govern-

t soon again to enter the Cana-market. However, all this was beside the resolution under consideration, as the \$75,000,000 about to be borrowed in New York was not

Sir Thomas then repeated to the house the semi-official announcement given out last night to the press respecting the arrangement with the chartered banks to finance British

munition orders in Canada.

Three Big Proposals.

W. F. Maclean (South York) said he would not delay the speedy passage of the resolution, but it struck him that the speech of the finance minister dealt with three financial propositions. There was, first, the financing of munition orders. Then there was the proposed loan of \$75,000,000 about to be floated in New York, and finally, there was the war loan still to be raised Even if the finance minister availed himself of the entire \$150,000,000 promised by the imperial government, he would still have a large sum of money to raise by way of loan in Canada. To borrow \$75,000,000 at this time in New York was well enough, but evidently we would have to deal in a large way with the whole financial situation. We were in the midst of a big war and enormous sums would have to be rais-

Not Going Far Enough.

The chartered banks had granted a credit of \$75,000,000 to the imperial government for the purchase of muni-tions, but our munition orders might asily aggregate 10 times that amount the necessary credit could be exended. The \$75,000,000 borrowed in New York would not get us very far.
The government and parliament of
Canada should seriously address themelves to the situation by revising and reconstructing our national currency and banking system.

Must Nationalize Currency.

Maclean, "nationalize our currency.

All currency should be national and the circulation privilege now enjoyed by the chartered banks should be with-drawn. There should be established a state bank of rediscount, but to get an adequate gold reserve for an issue of national currency commensurate with our needs, the finance minister should buy gold in New York and strengthen

our gold reserve.
"It might be well to borrow \$500,000,-000 and now was the time to do it. No one could tell when the New York market might cease to be favorable. We ought to have a gold reserve of \$25,000,000 because we would have to issue a large volume of national currency and no matter how well protected that curerncy might be by other collateral there should be a special reserve of at least 25 per cent. It should not be allowed to fall below that. "I would issue to the chartered banks national currency to the amount of their present circulation, say at one per cent. interest, and I would loan them additional sums at a higher rate of interest, but I would also have state bank of rediscount, to which the chartered banks could go with prime commercial paper as collateral, and obtain national currency," he said. Avoid Financial Strain. Mr. Maclean said that he did not

advocate "rag money" or any policy that would be unfair to the chartered the enormous commitments they would be called upon to make would unduly strain the banks and the savelargest measure possible for their courings of the veople unless we adopted tions and had a central bank of rediscount. He showed how eminently successful the federal reserve banks had proved in the United States, where they rediscounted paper for the hanks with national currency. Only in some big way could our problem be dealt with. Borrowing a few mil-tions here and there would not meet ns here and there would not meet the situation.

Mr. Maclean called attention to the fact that at the war session of August, 1914, the finance minister had provided for rediscounting the paper of the banks with national currency issued against such rediscounted paper as collateral. In short, the government had adopted the principle for which he was contending, but it was practiced in a roundabout, almost surreptitious way. Why not do it in a good, fair and secure manner? We could borrow \$500,000,000 in New York, and by taking half of that money as a gold reserve we could by an issue of national currency and the ise of the national credit build up Canada, finance rural credits and help the mother country by financing her orders for munitions. We could never successfully compete with the United States until we had a banking and currency system as good as that enjoyed by the United States,

Lemieux's Thrusts. Sir Thomas White was about to reply when Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux got the floor Mr. Lemieux was evidently more intent upon getting a rise out of the finance minister than anything else. He professed to be greatly horrified at the idea of Sir Thomas White going to New York to borrow \$75.000,000 and to be still more shocked at the thought of the member for South York (Mr. Maclean) proposing to borrow an even larger sum. He descanted at some length upon the extravagance of the present government. Sir Thomas evidently took the

jocular remarks of Mr. Lemieux quite seriously. After reviewing at some length the campaign of 1911 and its incidents, he proceeded to defend the record of the Borden Government. He explained why he had gone to New York, and said that he had borrowed money there at a had borrowed money there at a cheaper rate than the Anglo-French greatest financiers of the world. He said indeed it was his success in New York which paved the way for the British and French governments obtaining their loan.

He was frequently interrupted by ironical cheers from the opposition, and J. G. Turriff (Assiniboia) and E. M. Macdonald (Pictou) assisted Mr. Lemieux in keeping the minister going. Indeed his yoice and patience were both strained to the breaking point before he was able to reply t the speech of Mr. Maclean. Inflation Bogey Again.

"When I was a boy," said the min-ister, "I beileved that there was a pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, but I know better now. I have listened with great interest to the member for South York (Mr. Maclean). I regard him as something of a prophet, but there are prophets who speak truth and there are false prophets, and there are prophets like Cassandra, who make doleful prophecies, but are not believ-

Sir Thomas said Mr. Maclean virtually advocated a printing press cur-rency amounting to one billion dollars. The result would be that the banks would be clogged with government note issues beyond the circula-tion needed for the country. The government would be virtually requiring the banks to loan money without getting any interest therefrom. No doubt the banks would be willing to accept government bonds yielding an income, but they should not be asked to accept non-interest bearing notes. The proposed currency, in his opinion,

Official War Statements

The British official statement of yeserday on the campaign in the western ne reads:
"Last night the enemy made a feeble demonstration with bombers near the Hohenzollern redoubt. Today we sprang mines, one to the southwest of Loos, with good effect.
"There has been considerable artillery activity on both sides about Loos and Ypres."

French

The French official communication of ast night follows:
"To the north of the Aisne there has its the communication of the Aisne there has a state of the communication of the Aisne there has a state of the communication of the Aisne there has a state of the communication of the Aisne there has a state of the communication of the Aisne there has a state of the communication of the Aisne there has a state of the communication of the Aisne there has a state of the communication of the Aisne there has a state of the communication of the Aisne there has a state of the Aisne there has a st been artillery activity on both sides the region of Bois des Buttes, south

the region of Bois des Buttes, south of Ville-aux-Beis.

"In the Argonne we carried out a concentrated fire on the German organizations to the northwest, of the road from Varennes and on batteries in action on the outskirts of Montfaucon.

"To the west of the Meuse, after a very violent bombardment of our Bethincourt-Cumieres front, the Germans iaunched during the course of the afternoon a powerful attack against our positions at Le MorHomme. The assaulting masses, which came on like waves, were not able to gain a footing at any point and were forced back in the direction of the Bois des Corbeaux, where our concentrated fire, let loose immediately, inflicted beavy losses on them.

"On the right bank of the Meuse, the activity of the artillery redoubled to the cast and west of Douaumont, as well as around the Village of Vaux. No infantry attack was carried out, however. as around the Village of Vaux. No infantry attack was carried out, however. Our batteries took under their fire on several occasions troops engaged in evolutions in that region.

"In the Woevre a rather spirited bombardment on both sides occurred in the sectors at the foot of the hills."

The Belgian official statement follows: "There have been reciprocal artillery actions in the regions to the west of Dixmude, Roninghe and the 'ferryman's house."

The French communique of yesterday

afternoon says:
"In Belgium French patrols have been "In Belgium French patrols have been able to ascertain that the destructive fire directed by our artillery yesterday evening against the German forces at La Plage, in the region of Nieuport, resulted in the complete destruction of the German communicating trenches and killed a number of the enemy.

"In the region to the north of Verdunthere has been reported no infantry engagement during the course of the night. The bombardment has continued, but not very strongly, on the left bank of The bombardment has continued, but not very strongly, on the left bank of the River Meuse; it has been more intense on the right bank.

"In the regions of Haudremont and of Damloup, our artillery has cannonaded violently the country to the west of Dayaumont, where the enemy was aded violently the country to the west of Douaumont, where the enemy was engaged in perfecting defence works. "In the Woevre we have bombarded several provision trains of the enemy. "To the east of the forest of Apremont a surprise attack against a German trench resulted in our inflicting some losses on the enemy and of bring-

Thur, the Germans delivered an attack against our positions near Burnhaupt. Checked by our curtain of fire, the enemy found it impossible to set foot in our trenches."

The minister of war has announced the war

ing in some prisoners.
"In the Vosges, to the south of the Thur, the Germans delivered an attack

The Italian official statement of yesterday from general headquarters says:
"Artillery duels and minor infantry actions have resulted successfully for in Lagarina Valley on Astico Heights and in the Sugana Valley. A thick for

rise and evils would come upon us

No worse evil, said Sir Thomas,

required for circulation purposes. He

thought the exact amount of paper money needed was now in circulation

lars might be a serious matter. To increase it by fifty million dollars, he

said, would be to invite a great disas-

bank of issue and rediscount be es-tablished, Sir Thomas admitted that

the federal reserve system in the Unit-

ed States had proven a great success, but he claimed that the chartered

banks of Canada were doing for this

country everything that was being done

by the regional banks of the federal reserve system for the United States.

would be a great mistake in his opin-

ion to alter our banking and currency system during the war. There was no

way, he said, to accumulate money or

credit except by production and econo

of England and take warning by Ger-

many, which now was suffering from

all the evils of a depreciated currency

Mr. Maclean said, in reply, that Eng-

and had set us the example of nation

alizing the banks and issuing nation-

Lloyd George issued millions of paper

all the banks. He had also nationaliz-

attention to what was goig on in other

countries. Nothing was more danger-

ous than for a minister to assume that

he knew it all. He had compared Mr.

Maclean with Cassandra, but Mr.

Maclean reminded the minister that

suggestion of a national government.

necessities of the war that demanded

change. When the war broke out.

the finance minister issued national

currency and rediscounted paper for

the banks. Last summer he issued a

proclamation saying that his agent at Winnipeg would rediscount warehouse

national currency. Tonight he is hor-

ified at anyone advocating his doing

n the future what he has done in the

Appeal for Farm Credits.

Lloyd George had issued national cur-rency, but said it did not exceed the

circulation needs of the country. He

was unable to see how the govern-

ment could finance rural credits by

issuing national currency.

Mr. Glass (Middlesex), in closing the

for the grain growers with

Thomas White admitted that

d currency. As soon as war broke out

W. F. Maclean Replies.

Thomas said, in conclusion, it

We ought to follow the example

Coming to the proposal that a state

could overtake a country than a de-

worse than anything that could now

e anticipated from the war.

yesterday impeded artillery activity on the Isonzom Heights, but the firing was more intense on the hills to the west of Gorizia.

"There has been fierce fighting on the Carso for the possession of the positions we captured Tuesday in the San Mardino zone. After severe artillery and musketry preparation, the enemy launched two strong attacks and succeeded in reaching the brink of our new trenches. tut was on each occasion vigor repulsed, leaving the ground co

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tet was on each occasion vigorous repulsed, leaving the ground covered with dead.

"In the morning the enemy artillers renewed the attack, maintaining it with increasing violence until night, but the firmness of our infantry and the constant and effective support of our batterles enabled us to hold our positions.

"Along the rest of the front our detachments continued their attacks, wrecking the enemy's trenches with grenades in various places, inflicting losses and causing explosions."

Austrian

The following Austrian official com The following Austrian official communique was issued yesterday:
"Italian attacks are proceeding on the Isonzo front. Bitter combats occurred on the Podgora heights, where the enemy, having partly succeeded in entering our lines, was repulsed in hand to hand fighting.
"The nightly Italian attacks, made after several hours' artillery preparation in the sector southwest of San Martino, was a failure.
"Before this position more than 1000 enemy dead from the battles of previous days are lying.

enemy dead from the battles of previous days are lying.
"At several other points on the Isonzo front there have been lively artillery and mine-throwing engagements.
"Italian artillery has shelled the Fella sector on the Carinthian front, and also the Col di Lana sector in the Tyrol.
"Italian airmen dropped bombs of Trieste without causing damage.
"Violent attacks by the Russians against bridgehead northwest of Uscleczko (Bukowina front) were repulsed."

German

The German official communique of yesterday said:
"Western front—In Flanders, especially in proximity to the coast, artillery duels have appreciably increased in violence. They have become more violent in the region of Roxe and Ville-aux. Bols. Bois.
"In the Champagne, the French, after persistent artillery preparation, made a number of attacks, all without

made a number of attacks, all without success on our position south of St. Souplet and west of the Somme-Py-Souan road. This caused us few losses, whereas theirs were numerous. We took there two officers and 150 unwounded prisoners and captured two machine guns.

"On the left bank of the Meuse further attempts made by the enemy to disc

"On the left bank of the Meuse further attempts made by the enemy to dispute our possession of the height of Le Mort Homme (Dead Man) and our positions in the wood to the north of it were frustrated at the outset.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle the position is unchanged.

"South of Niederaspach (upper Alsace) our patrols, after an effective bombardment of enemy trenches, penetrated the latter, destroyed the defensive positions and returned with a few prisoners and some booty.

"In an aerial encounter a French aeroplane was shot down southeast of

"In an aerial encounter a French aeroplane was shot down southeast of Beins in the Champagne. The occupants were incinerated.

"Enemy airmen last night again attacked the German hospital at Labry, east of Conflans. The first attack was made during the night of the 13th. No military damage was done. Of civilians, one woman was seriously injured and

"Eastern front—There have been patrol engagements at various places on the front. Otherwise there have been no events.

would go to a discount, prices would debate, said he hoped the finance minister would address himself to the problem of farm credits. The people of the United States found that their federal reserve bank legislation did not meet the situation so far as the preciated currency. Note issues, whether government or bank notes, he were addressing themselves to the said, could only stay at par so long as the amount did not exceed what was tent had been solved in many other countries. He urged the Dominion Government not to overlook the subject of rural credits, which he regardand to increase it by ten million dol- ed as one of prime importance.

POWER TO PROVINCES TO SHUT OUT LIQUOR

Dominion Government Will Pass Legislation to Tighten Prohibition Lid.

NOT PARTY QUESTION

Sides of House Are Ap parently in Full Agree-

By a Staff Reporter. OTTAWA, Ont., March 16:- Legisation will be passed by the Dominion Government this session to enable the carrying into effect of the desire of money, which was still in circulation, any provinces which express that deand had rediscounted acceptances for sire to prohibit the importation of liquor within its boundaries ed the railways. It might be well for to the full the limit that the governthe finance minister to pay a little more ment can go. The legislation will not prohibit the manufacture of liquor, but it is recognized that if there is no market there will be no manufacture The resolution house, moved by H. H. Stevens and seconded by Hon. Charles Marcil Maclean reminded the minister that the Trojans who thought they new it all soon regretted that they paid no attention to her warnings. The minister Mr. Maclean continued, was not well simply be adjourned. Between new advised to belittle the demand for na. and then formal notice will be given tional currency, national banking, and the use of national credit, to organize of legislation which will have the effect of allowing the provinces to prothe country. That demand had become so insistent that already there was liquor. It will therefore be unnecestalk of a national party, and even a sary for any province which decides upon such a course to apply to the "He argues," Mr. Maclean continu-edo, "that we should make no change carry it into effect. The power will go automatically. in our banking and currency system during the war. It was the urgent

The sentiment of the overwhelmingly in favor of prohibition to the full extent of the federal powers, and it is significant that the members on both sides have not approached the question in a partisan way.

HOTEL CARLS-RITE **BUSY MEN'S LUNCH**

With Music, 50c. 1 Twelve to Two-Thirty. Lunch in cheeriness and ease and return to business with the zest Quick service. Every Evening CARLS-RITE
CONCERT-DINNERS.
Six to Nine—One Dollar

* WAR SUMMARY *

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

(Continued from Page 1).

are completed, it would be of service to him in delaying the French-British offensive while he could continue his intrigues for the making of a separate peace with some of the allies which he has been moving heaven and earth to do in the past year. The Germans realized after the battle of the Marne that the war would be long and that if the allies knew how to conduct it in an efficient manner, Germany would be finished as a great power.

Mine fighting was renewed on the British front yesterday when several of these engines of death were sprung by the soldiers in the German lines, one of them being exploded to the southwest of Loos "with good The Germans made a feeble demonstration with bombers near the Hohenzollern redoubt in the night and the rival artilleries showed considerable activity. Altho the British official communiques are few in words, it must not be taken as a sign that the British army is sitting still, doing nothing. That army is all the while exerting tremendous pressure against the German lines and it is firmly established in a number of jumping-off places which are a source of constant annoyance and wastage to

The Italians, who have been conducting a new offensive which seems designed, not to give immediate spectacular results, but to wear down the strength of the Austrians spent yesterday in repulsing strong counterattacks intended to win back the important key position which had been wrested from them in the San Martino zone. The fighting was intense, but the Italians resisted the most stubborn attacks. Along the rest of the Isonzo front, Italian detachments spent the day in wrecking the Austrian trenches with hand grenades in the course of which operations they inflicted large losses and caused many explosions. Artillery duels and minor infantry actions also ended favorably for the Italians in the Lagarino Valley, on Astico Heights, and in the Sugano Valley. Owing to the ountainous nature of the frontier, the Italians are unable to make rapid dvances, and so they are sanely setting about the task of bleeding Austria

A German report that British warships have bombarded the Town of Vurla near Smyrna, of which the population is mostly Greek, and almost completely wrecked it, altho it is unfortified, may be taken as a fiction intended to stir up Greek opinion against the allies. The Germans have been working desperately to achieve this object ever since the war began and their efforts at least have been partially successful, for King Constantine was able to dismiss Venizelos and proclaim Greek neutrality in the face of a solemn treaty to assist Serbia when attacked by Bulgaria without a protest being uttered by Greeks, inside or outside of the country. Not even a resolution was passed by a Greek society anywhere giving moral support to the policy of Venizelos.

The Dutch steamer Tubantia was sunk by a mine or torpedo in the early hours of yesterday morning. The vessel floated for sufficient time to enable the passengers and crew to be saved. It is probable, it is said, that she was a submarine victim. Unable to do much sniping of British and French steamers, which are now well protected, the piratical craft, which nave escaped destruction from the British navy, probably by hovering in neutral waters, turn their weapons against neutral ships and get away with their crime. Dutch indignation will probably again rise to boiling point at the loss of this fine steamer. An American consular officer and his wife was on board and this again involves Washington in the controversy unless Washington can evade it.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Toronto World Commencing Monday Morning

An Inspiration Club FOR THE EXCHANGE OF IDEAS AND IDEALS

AVE you a pet theory you would expound? Have you an idea that would benefit the public—a pet

descriptive passage—a small article or a poem which you would like to see in print? In Other Words Have You an Inspiration?

TOU HAVE—then send it to the Inspiration Editor of The Toronto World. If it is accepted for publication you will become a member of our club.

Write what you have to say in 150 words, or less, on one side of the paper only.

Names will not be published unless desired, but articles must be signed in order to prove their authenticity.

A stamped, self-addressed envelope must be enclosed with all inquiries if a written answer is desired.

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