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Attacking From East With Liquid Flame, Huns Checked at Verdun; Italians Gaining

PARTIAL SURRENDER ON SHELL CHARGES; ROYAL COMMISSION IS GRANTED

Half-way Measure Confined to Allison's Four Contracts Only

Sir Sam Hughes Given Peremptory Order to Return Home and Every Evidence Points to His Being Made Scapegoat—Liberal Demand is for Parliamentary Inquiry Covering All Charges—Premier's Announcement Amazing Confession of Weakness, Bearing Out Stories of Revolt in Conservative Ranks.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, March 30—The partial confession by the prime minister in the commons this afternoon that some at least of the shell committee charges have at last been brought home, and that the government dare not longer refuse investigation does not by any means satisfy the Liberal members of parliament. The back-down from the original position that no investigation should be granted unless asked for by the imperial ministry of munitions, is, of course, complete since the premier announced the royal commission without first having received the consent of Lloyd-George.

That much is a victory for the opposition, and for public opinion, but it is only a partial investigation that is granted, limited to the fuse contracts and to two minor contracts mentioned by Mr. Kyte, and it is an investigation not by the highest court in the land namely parliament, but by two judges named under the Inquiries Act, which only gives a status to the court limited to transactions in Canada.

It involves only about $1,000,000 out of $80,000,000 waste which Hon. Dr. Pugsley charged could be shown if a full and free investigation were granted. It takes no account at all of all the other charges made by Mr. Carvell and no account at all of the hundreds of millions of dollars spent in Canada by the shell committee.

The royal commission will have absolutely no authority outside of Canada to compel witnesses in the United States to give evidence, and it will have absolutely no authority to follow up any trails leading to the connection of Allison with other contracts with the Canadian government or the shell committee.

Any real evidence will have to be obtained in the United States and if the principals concerned in the plot refuse to attend any sittings of the commission held in the States or refuse to divulge what they know, there will be no authority and no handle on them by which to compel the disclosure of the facts wanted. Were the investigation to be held by a committee of parliament, backed up by the whole authority of parliament, and were it not restricted to the three specific cases mentioned by Premier Borden there could be a following up of all trails, a thorough investigation of all the other serious charges, and in addition under the laws governing the comity of nations, there could be delegated to officials sent to the United States to take evidence, much greater authority to compel witnesses to give evidence than can be the case under the present proposition.

The assistance of the United States courts could be evoked, so parliamentary lawyers say, either under a parliamentary investigation or under an investigation by a commission specially clothed with the full authority of a court.

As has been pointed out, the commission proposed by Premier Borden will have only the restricted authority given to it under the Inquiries Act which authority applies only to transactions in Canada.

There is bound to be a vigorous demand from the opposition when the question comes up for debate in parliament, probably on Tuesday next.

Make Sir Sam the Scapegoat.

It is further freely commented upon not only among the Liberal members, but by the Conservative members as well, that the investigation now proposed by the government affects in reality only Colonel J. Wesley Allison, and his sponsor Major-General Sir Sam Hughes. The feeling is general here that the government is prepared to throw the minister of militia overboard, and make him the "goat" and the vicarious sacrifice for the sins for which the whole government is constitutionally responsible.

All the other charges in regard to the shell committee are to be sidetracked if possible, and it is hoped that public opinion will be appeased by the partial investigation directly affecting a minister of the crown. Furthermore, the government is sparring for time, wanting first the prorogation of parliament and then a long parliamentary recess, during which public indignation may quiet down while the commission deliberately and, for the most part, in the United States pursues its labors. No report would be made public as to the findings until next session of parliament, and all that the Conservative members are looking for at the present time in any case is one more year of power.

A Compromise Forced.

It is needless to say that even the partial investigation granted has been forced upon the government by the knowledge that it could not carry enough of its supporters with it were the decision to sit on the lid adhered to and a vote risked in parliament. The least dangerous way out, namely, the limitation of the probable exposures and the circumscribing of the inquiry has been selected. With the compromise of a royal commission the government cannot rely on the backing of all of its followers when the vote on Sir Wilfrid's resolution for a parliamentary investigation is brought. It had been comparatively easy for the government to shoulder the whole thing on Sir Sam Hughes who is expected to leave England for Canada on Saturday next. One of the curious phases of the whole situation and the insurrection of the Conservative rank and file has been the personal hostility among them towards the minister of militia and defence.

This hostility has been smouldering for months because of the arbitrary way in which the major-general runs his department, turning down grit and tory alike, and boosing the job as he only saw fit. His cabinet colleagues, with the exception possibly of Premier Borden himself, would probably have welcomed an opportunity to hit back before this at the major-general.

His troubles would perhaps be even welcomed in the cabinet ranks were it not for the realization that if he goes down he may also bring them with him

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RUSSIAN GAINS GIVE COMMAND OF SITUATION

General Engagement Along 35 Mile Front Developing in Favor of Tsar's Troops.

Petrograd, March 30, via London, 6.09 p. m.—The Russian offensive manoeuvres along the Dvinsk-Riga front although apparently local in character and unimportant, as compared with more sweeping spectacular movements which have marked warfare on the Eastern front, have already rendered the carefully constructed positions of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg less secure and will, it is thought here, determine the course of the coming spring campaign.

The fighting has now developed from isolated encounters along a ten mile front to a general engagement, extending more than thirty-five miles along the lines. German troops which were being rushed to this front, instead of taking part in an advance believed to have been intended by the Germans, are occupied in defending their positions of last fall, and it appears to observers here that Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's spring campaign will be defensive, rather than the offensive one which was expected.

Since the first blows struck by the Russians along the northern sector the Russian situation has continually improved, and the heights which they now command along the left bank of the Dvina, and their successful operations in the Riga district, are considered a solid foundation for a further advance as soon as the spring thaw is over and the ground becomes firm.

Russians Repulse Attacks.

Petrograd, March 30, via London, March 31, 12.10 a. m.—The following official communication was issued today:

"In the Riga region the German artillery fired salvos at the Ikskull bridgehead. In the Jacobstadt sector the enemy, having violently bombarded the environs of the village of Epukn, southeast of Augustinhof, opened an attack which was repulsed by our fire.

"Enemy detachments advancing in the region of the river Oldevnitz were repulsed beyond the river. There has been artillery and rifle fire in the Dvinsk region. An enemy attack south of the village of Widsy was repulsed by our fire.

"West of Lake Narocz the enemy, concentrated in entrenchments south of the village of Mokryiza, was dispersed by our fire. In the region of the Oginski Canal, there is a heavy cannonading.

"South of the Pripet and in Galicia the fighting is confined to reciprocal fire and skirmishes by scouts. Our riflemen brought down an enemy aeroplane in the Trembowla district. The two airmen, a captain and a lieutenant, were made prisoner.

"In the Caucasus during actions on the Black Sea littoral we took as prisoners ten officers and about 400 men belonging to a Turkish regiment which participated in the fighting on the Gallipoli peninsula. The prisoners say this regiment is commanded by a German officer.

"In the region northwest of the town of Mush, our troops, having dislodged the enemy from his positions, occupied them."

Premier Gives Notice of $250,000,000 Vote For War Expenditure

Ottawa, March 30—Sir Robert Borden tonight gave notice of the $250,000,000 war appropriation resolution as follows:

"That it is expedient to provide that a sum not exceeding $250,000,000 be granted to his majesty towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred by, or under the authority of the governor-in-council during the year ending March 31, 1917, for the defence and security of Canada; the conduct of naval or militia operations in or beyond Canada; promoting the continuance of trade, industry and business communications whether by means of insurance or indemnity against war risk or otherwise; the carrying out of any measures deemed necessary or advisable by the governor-in-council in consequence of the existence of a state of war; and payments made for the said purposes during the fiscal years ending respectively the 31st day of March, 1918, and the 31st day of March, 1916, in excess of the amounts authorised by the war appropriations act 1914, and the war appropriations act 1915.

"That the governor-in-council be empowered to raise by way of loan temporary or otherwise, such sums of money as are required for the purpose of making any payment authorized by any act founded on these resolutions.

"That the principal raised by way of loan under this act and the interest thereon shall be chargeable on the consolidated revenue fund."

CLASHES IN GREEK TERRITORY; OPEN FIGHT IN BALKANS

British and French Cavalry in Conflict With German Troops

SUBMARINE BASES IN GREEK ISLANDS

Discovery Announced in Message from Rome—French Sent Fleet of 23 Aeroplanes Against Enemy's Camp on March 20—German Artillery Shows Activity.

London, March 30—The discovery by Entente Allied patrol ships of four hostile submarines bases among the Greek islands is announced in a wireless despatch from Rome this afternoon.

Paris, March 30, 11.05 p.m.—The following official statement respecting the military operations along the Greek frontier during the month of March was issued tonight:

"The first days of March were marked by complete calm on the Greek frontier. On the 13th a certain activity of the German patrols was observed, and French forces proceeded toward the frontier to the south of Gievgeli.

"On the 14th an enemy detachment installed itself in the Greek village of Kakukovo, but it was driven out the following day by our advanced posts.

"On the 19th a Zeppelin threw a few bombs on the Karaburun roadstead, where a number of ships were riding at anchor. No damage was done.

French Air Fleet Raids Camp.

"On the 20th our artillery shelled enemy encampments near the frontier, and on the 24th the stations at Mrzenti and Gievgeli. The same day a French aerial squadron, composed of twenty-three aeroplanes, dropped a number of shells on the enemy cantonments at Voloveo, west of Lake Doiran. In the course of the operation one of our pilots was hit by a projectile and fell into the lake. Another was forced to land, but managed to reach our lines after having set fire to his aeroplane.

"On March 25, a fight between a Fokker and a French aeroplane terminated similarly, the French aviator being forced to land and setting fire to his machine.

"As an offset, an Albatross was brought down by one of our pilots. The same day one of our aerial squadrons dropped shells on the enemy encampments at Potporitza.

British Cavalry Ready.

"On the 27th important contingents of British cavalry installed themselves close to our advanced detachments.

"On the 28th Saloniki was bombarded by an aeroplane squadron. Twenty Greek civilians were killed and twenty-five wounded.

"Our aeroplanes, sent out in pursuit, brought down three enemy machines.

"A party of French cavalry on the same day came into contact with a hostile troop at Cindelli, in Greek territory, between Gievgeli and Doiran. The Germans were put to flight.

"Along the whole frontier the German artillery shows considerable activity."

Austrians Report Violent Battle.

Berlin, March 30, via wireless to Tuckerton—A violent battle is in progress at the Gorizia bridgehead, on the Italian front large forces being engaged on both sides.

"Italian front: In the Gorizia sector violent fighting is going on day and night. At the bridgehead strong forces are engaged on both sides. The Austro-Hunarian troops captured 350 Italians, among whom were eight officers.

"Squadrons of Austro-Hungarian naval aeroplanes dropped many bombs on the enemy batterics at the mouth of the Skobba.

"In the Doberdo sector the artillery fighting is spirited. On the heights east of Seila fighting is in progress for the possession of certain trenches.

"Artillery duels occurred in the sectors of Fella and Ploecken on the Dolomites front, and near Riva."

The official Austrial statement of March 29, is as follows:

"On the Russian front the airmen on both sides are active. Austrian aeroplanes and anti-aircraft guns forced several Russian aeroplanes to withdraw. A Russian biplane was brought down east of Bucacz by Austrian guns, falling behind the enemy's lines. Austrian aircraft dropped bombs at several places behind the Russian front.

"On the Italian front artillery duels are in progress near the Gorizia bridgehead and in the Doberdo section. The attacks of the Italian infantry have ceased.

"East of Sells the Italians entered some of our trenches. The Austro-Hungarian troops are engaged in ejecting them.

"Italian attacks in the Ploecken sector were repulsed."

LIQUID FIRE ATTACKS FAIL EAST OF MEUSE

With French and German Armies In Verdun Fight

French Hold Ground in Vicinity of Douaumont

GERMANS LOSE SEVEN AIRSHIPS

French Air Fighters Clean Up In Yesterday's Combats—British Repulse Attack and Lose Mine Crater—Italians in Stiff Battle Hold Trenches Taken.

Another attack on Verdun in the vicinity of Fort Douaumont in the course of which liquid flame was copiously used, failed to advance the Germans any nearer their coveted goal yesterday. French guns continued to hammer at the German lines in the Malancourt wood but there were no further infantry actions.

Great aerial activity was noted during the day, the French bringing down seven enemy machines, including a Fokker, and themselves raiding Metz, doing considerable military damage.

Fighting is still going on between the British and Germans along the British end of the French line, particularly near St. Eloi, where German bomb throwers have succeeded in reaching a portion of a mine crater held by the British. Near Boesinghe the British put down an attempted attack by the Germans.

Strong forces of Austrians and Italians are aligned against each other in the Gorizia sector of the Austro-Italian front. On the heights of Sella spirited fighting is taking place for the possession of trenches. Elsewhere along the front the artillery duels continue.

Berlin says the big offensive of the Russians in the region of Postavy has ceased, and that the Russians also have given up their attacks around Lake Narocz. Artillery duels, however, are going on around Jacobstadt, and to the north of Widsy.

Great Britain has put in effect an order-in-council under which neither a vessel nor her cargo is immune from capture for a breach of the blockade on the sole ground that the vessel at the moment is on her way to a non-blockaded port.

French Repulse Liquid Fire Assault.

Paris, March 30—The official communication issued by the war office tonight on the campaign in the western zone reads as follows:

"To the south of the Somme we bombarded revictualling stations at Puzeaux and Hallu, in the region of Chaulnes.

"To the west of Nouvion an enemy aeroplane was brought down by our special guns. The machine fell about five metres in front of our trenches. The passengers were killed. We brought back to our lines one of the machine guns of the aeroplane.

"To the north of the Aisne the fire of our batteries, directed against the enemy organizations on the plateau of Vauclerc, caused a powerful explosion.

"In Champagne our guns brought down a German aeroplane, which fell inside the enemy lines near Saint Marie-A-Py.

"In the Argonne we energetically bombarded the Malancourt wood At La Fille Morte one of our mines shattered a German trench and another destroyed an enemy post at Hill 288.

"To the west of the Meuse, in the course of the day, the bombardment continued in the region of Malancourt. There was no infantry action.

"To the east of the Meuse the Germans directed, this morning, on our positions in the neighborhood of Fort Douaumont a violent attack, accompanied by jets of liquid flame The enemy was completely repulsed. A little later a second attack at the same point was no more successful, and similarly cost the Germans very appreciable losses.

"In the Woevre there has been intermittent activity on the part of the artillery.

"In the Vosges a strong reconnaissance which attempted to reach our trenches north of Wissembach, was dispersed by our barrier fire.

"In the course of the day our aerial forces displayed much activity. In Champagne, in the region of Dontrien, one of our pilots brought down a Fokker, which fell in flames within the enemy lines.

"In the region of Verdun five German aeroplanes were brought down in the immediate proximity of our lines. Our aeroplanes were hit many times, but all of our pilots returned safely."

The Belgian official communication reads:

"There was great artillery activity on the Belgian front, especially in the sector south of Dixmude."

British Fire Checks Attack.

London, March 30, 10.32 p. m.—The British official statement on the progress of the campaign in France and Belgium reads:

"There has been artillery activity today north of Souches, south of St. Eloi, about Wielje, and at Boesinghe. Hostile bombers succeeded in reaching the most eastern of the craters at St. Eloi.

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MERE YOUTH WINS FRENCH WAR CROSS

New York, March 30—Afternoon papers here publish the following despatch:

Paris, March 30—Marcel Marco, who lies in a Paris hospital wounded all over and horribly burned about the legs, received the French war cross today.

When the war broke out Marcel was a stripling, slender as a girl, with beardless face, eyes large and black, and hands as white as a woman's. At Verdun, the other day, he gladly faced almost certain death. He emerged with a body like a sieve, a leg broken above the knee and a hand that was a shapeless mass. His gallantry won him the coveted decoration. A few hours before the French evacuated one of the hills defending Verdun, the commandant of a battalion picked the youngster for a daring mission. The French planned to steal away from the hill silently during the night. Marcel was to stay behind, conceal himself and take special note of the emplacement of the enemy artillery when the Germans arrived. Then, when night came, he was to fire off a colored light so the French could get the range of the German batteries and destroy them.

Marcel hid in a hollow tree. Through a knothole he watched the arrival of the Germans, and the placing of the artillery. The enemy were all about him, but he remained undiscovered. At nightfall he crept out, set off a yellow light with his cigarette lighter, and edged back into his tree, waited death he thought to be his.

Now he heard loud oaths all about him as the Germans searched the woods for the man who set off the light. Then he heard a crackling. They had set the woods on fire to burn him out, as one does a rabbit. He gave himself up for lost.

Another sound crashed in his ear. The French were blazing away in response to his signal. The smoke was hurting his eyes. He hoped a shell would end his existence before the flames reached his tree. There was an ear-splitting bang. The tree flew into a thousand pieces, and his light went out.

When he came to he was in a farm house. His light had enabled the French to destroy the German battery and re-capture the position. They told him how they found him unconscious in the burning wood, with the flames licking his legs.

IS CROWN PRINCE ADVANDING LINES?

Headquarters of the Army of the German Crown Prince Before Verdun, March 27, via Berlin, and London, March 30—German artillery is playing heavily on the north front of Verdun. Vast clouds of smoke mark the site of the burning suburb behind Forts Belleville and Froidelerre, set afire by the bombardment of these two forts, which bar ingress to the city along the east bank of the Meuse.

Eight miles westward, across the river, a mass of smoke columns, floating like a hazy forest of cypress above Bethincourt, Malancourt and Hill No. 304, testifies to the hail of high calibred shells which is falling on this northwestern outpost of the French positions. Which of these two points will be the scene of the next phase of the German offensive is a question which doubtless is puzzling the mind of General Joffre and General Petain.

The Associated Press correspondent has made an inspection of the ground gained by the Germans on the Verdun front in the fortnight since his last previous visit. On the previous occasion the Germans had advanced their lines east of the river to the outer girdle of forts, and had carried Douaumont and the adjoining redoubts. The French then retained the east bank of the river for a distance of three miles north of the line of Douaumont, and were maintaining a harassing artillery fire from the heights on this bank against the German flank and rear. It was necessary to clear the French from this region before the German attack against the fortress could proceed.

This has been accomplished. Of the old positions the French now hold only a narrow tongue of land between Dead Man's hill and Avocourt wood. This position is naturally strong, with Hill No. 304 as the breastbone and the two fortified villages of Malancourt and Bethincourt as the ends. But from the intense artillery fire falling upon it today from three sides it appears that the French retain it only by grace of the Germans, and must abandon it whenever an earnest attack is delivered.

French guns are not less active than the Germans, although their fire is more scattered. This is because the task of the French gunners is to search out German batteries hidden over the entire landscape, and restrict their activity as much as possible.

BIG GUNS HELD UP BY STRIKERS, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

London, March 30, 8.35 p. m.—During a discussion of the Clyde strike in the house of commons tonight, David Lloyd George, the munitions minister, declared that the big guns which the army wanted had been held up through all their stages of manufacture, and that the strikers were holding up most important guns needed by the army.

That the Clyde strike caused a ferment out of all proportion to the number of men involved is explained by Lloyd George's statement that it was responsible for holding up of guns needed at the British front.

Long discussions on the subject of the strike took place in the house of commons today. They were mainly concerned in an endeavor to shift the responsibility for the continuance of a strike, which has been denounced alike by the general public and the responsible labor leaders.

William M. Pringle, Liberal, blamed the government authorities for breaking off negotiations which would have secured a settlement of the strike.

Lloyd George replied that it was impossible to negotiate with men who were defying the law. It was in the course of a warm defence of Dr. Christopher Addison, parliamentary secretary of the munitions department, who was accused of thus breaking off negotiations, that Lloyd George startled the house by declaring that the strikers were holding up the big guns.

Mr. Pringle, who had placed all the blame on the obstinacy of the ministry of munitions, flatly denied that there was any such treasonable conspiracy as had been alleged.

Late tonight it was announced at Glasgow that an important development had occurred, promising the immediate collapse of the strike.

Socialists Arrested.

Glasgow, March 31—Only 865 of the Clyde strikers have thus far returned to work.

Three more labor leaders have been deported, each being given his railway fare and ten shillings, and being sent away with a command not to return to Glasgow. Two prominent Glasgow Socialists have been arrested under the Defence of the Realm Act.

HIS LEG GONE, RALLIED MEN AND WON V. C.

London, March 30—Six new awards of the Victoria Cross have been announced. The most amazing act of courage was that of Corporal Cotter, of the Sixth East Kent Regiment. When his right leg had been blown off at the knee, and he was also wounded in both arms, he made his way unaided, for fifty yards, to a mine crater and steadied the men who were holding it, controlled the fire, issued orders and altered the dispositions of his men to meet a fresh counter-attack by the enemy.

For two hours he held the position, and only allowed his wounds to be roughly dressed when the attack quieted down.

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and labor organizations looking toward the inauguration of some such scheme.

Mr. Lemieux believed with the minister of finance that the war would be over in August, 1917. Now was the time to act and he accordingly asked for a declaration of the government's intentions as to the recommendations of the technical education commission.

Labor Minister's Reply.

Hon. T. W. Crothers said he heartily endorsed every word Mr. Lemieux had said as to the advantages which would accrue to Canada if a system of technical education and industrial training were adopted. The government, he said, was quite alive to its advantages. He assured the house that in connection with one branch of the question, the training of returned incapacitated soldiers to support themselves, ample arrangements had already been made. As regards the question generally, important as the government regarded the matter from a national viewpoint, it was unwilling to pledge itself to carry out the recommendations of the technical education commission as requested in Mr. Lemieux's motion.

In the first place, said Mr. Crothers, the commission had been neither authorized nor invited to make any recommendations or offer opinions upon which this parliament was to base any action. Secondly, provincial legislatures, within whose jurisdiction lay the question of education, had not expressed their approval of the commission's recommendations and in many instances disapproved of them. Thirdly, the scheme was elaborate and would, thought the minister, prove impractical and unsatisfactory.

Mr. Crothers went on to point out that when the matter was first brought up in parliament in 1909 the then minister of labor had stated on behalf of the Laurier government that for parliament to legislate as suggested with regard to technical education would be going beyond the British North America Act.

The minister also directed attention to the fact that when the provincial governments had been consulted with regard to the appointment of the technical education commission they had been assured it was solely designed for the purpose of gathering information.

Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King thus did not intend the report to be considered, as the basis for action by the federal parliament. The order-in-council appointing the commission also declared that the information and the recommendations of the commission should be at the disposal of the various provinces.

Mr. Crothers said that when the report was completed he had asked the provincial premiers to express their opinion upon recommendations contained therein and that only the heads of the governments of Nova Scotia and British Columbia had complied with the request.

Alphonse Verville said that he had not understood Mr. Lemieux to call for the acceptance of all the recommendations of the commission. He suggested that the government might provide for an appropriation of $1,000,000 at the present session to be divided among the provinces on the basis of population. If that were done, he said, in two or three years 5,000 artizans could be trained through the aid given by the dominion.

Captain J. H. Burnham, of West Peterboro, suggested that if Mr. Lemieux was not really advocating the adoption of all the recommendations of the commission he should withdraw his motion and introduce it at a later date.

Frank Glass, of East Middlesex, said that a federal grant to the provinces for technical education should to some extent be based upon the amounts the provinces were themselves prepared to devote to the same end. Such a course had been taken in regard to aid towards agricultural education.

Mr. Glass said it was positively discreditable to the provinces that after the dominion had spent 120,000 in securing information for them on the subject of technical education they had not even the courtesy to reply.

Nova Scotia First in Field.

G. W. Kyte said thot Nova Scotia had been the pioneer province of the dominion as regards technical education, with a large institution already established in Halifax. He hoped that the dominion would at least recognize its claims to assistance.

R. B. Bennett said that in view of the fact that nothing would be the same at the end of the war and that the whole scheme of technical education must be revised in the light of the experience of the last two years, he could not see why Mr. Lemieux pressed his motion at the present time.

The Calgary member said that after the war there would be a great demand in Canada for strong leadership and if the people did not get it from one party they would get it from another and see to it that the lessons of thew ar were crystallized in reforms.

E. W. Nesbitt said that the government could not commence any too soon to put technical education into effect, especially in view of the needs of returned soldiers. He was positive the provinces would not refuse to work with the dominion.

Hon. Robert Rogers said that in view of the difference of opinion in the house and among the provinces as to technical education, he hoped Mr. Lemieux would not press his motion. The government recognized the principle of technical education; the only matter at issue was the proper method of putting it into effect.

The member for Rouville at first proposed an amended resolution, but at the suggestion of Mr. Rogers withdrew altogether, stating he believed the minister of public works favored the principle of technical education, but was not so sure about the minister of labor.

GERMANY READY TO AGAIN "SATISFY" U. S.

(Continued from page 1.)

clares that all Ottoman submarines are under instructions to fly their national flag, and that none was in the vicinity when the Persia was sunk.

Both Germany and Austria have denied that their submarines destroyed the ship.

Without Warning.

London, March 27, 11.50 p. m.—The British steamer Fenay Bridge, which was unarmed, was torpedoed without warning, says an admiralty statement issued this evening.

The Fenay Bridge was on a voyage from Philadelphia for Hull. The report of her sinking was announced Sunday.

London, March 28—The Central News says that after the attack on the Manchester Engineer the steamer sank by the bows and her stern rose considerably out of the water. Steamers came to the assistance of the injured craft, and began to wing her by the stern, but her bulkhead apparently gave way, causing her to sink. Meantime the crew had been rescued.

Tom—That saying, "It's hard to keep a good man down," is thousands of years old.

Dick—That so?

Tom—For a fact. That's what the whale told Jonah.