

COMMAND 26TH KILLED

Death in Action—Gallant Days Out of Hospital— of Newcastle—Well-Known May's Tribute.

of my staunchest friends, a man to whom I could appeal for advice.

"His duties as second in command of the unit often placed him in very exposed positions. It was his duty to go along the first line of trenches and inspect the work during the fighting, including twenty-four hours. He was especially fearless in the discharge of his duty, very conscientious and would never ask a man to go to any position, however exposed, but that he accompanied him and took equal risk with the man in the ranks."

"He was a true type of Canadian officer, one to be relied upon in the most trying and critical moments, a soldier beloved by his men in his battalion and the 26th will feel a great loss now that he is gone. As for myself, I mourn for him as one who has lost his best friend, but I have the consolation of knowing that he fell nobly in doing his duty for king and country."

THE SPENDTHRIFTS CALL FOR ECONOMY AMONG THE PEOPLE

(Continued from page 1.)

had been opened and additional employees had been appointed for purely political purposes. This was a waste of public money and it was no wonder the minister of finance had to impose additional taxation.

Hon. Dr. Roche introduced in the house of commons today the resolution providing for the settlement of difficulties which have arisen out of the surrender of the St. Peter's Indian Reservation Selkirk (Man.), under the Laurier administration. The minister of the interior pointed out that a commission of three judges had been appointed in 1907 to consider the measure in which the surrender was arranged with the Indian band and the present action of the majority of the commissioners had decided that the surrender should be declared null and void, and moreover, the registrar of deeds in the district declined to give titles to the lands which had been sold. Dr. Roche said that it was felt that the Indians had been badly treated in the surrender. Finally, a settlement was reached whereby it was agreed that the purchasers title to the property should be confirmed upon payment of an additional dollar an acre. As a tract of 45,000 acres was involved, the arrangement would add \$45,000 to the Indian fund.

Hon. Frank Oliver, who was minister of the interior when the surrender took place, held that the present action of the government indicated that the settlement in 1907 was a perfectly regular one and that the allegations of George Bradbury and other persons were unfounded. He said the subject had been disposed. He said the refusal of the Manitoba government to recognize the surrender and permit that registration of the land was a "political hold-up" arranged between that government and some members of the house of commons.

Hon. William Pugsley held that, if the minister believed that there had been a mistake in the present action of the government, he should have had it tried long ago.

Hon. Dr. Roche added that the department of Indian affairs had received representations from the Indians approving of the terms of the settlement.

During the debate, the minister of interior department officials in the west, Hon. William Pugsley said that in his opinion the government should not from the fact that the Indians had civil servants in khaki; it should have adopted the policy adopted later, of paying out the difference between the civil service and military salaries.

The member for St. John went on to criticize a vote of \$800,000 for immigration agents, which was no use, as the money was being spent on European immigrants since the war. There is no use of money for doing no good for Canada, and who could do no good while the war lasted. These men should be dismissed.

Mr. Pugsley said that in 1911, when immigration had been heavy, a million dollars had been spent on it. This year, when there is no immigration, it was proposed to spend a million and a half. The member for St. John thereupon moved that the vote of \$800,000 be reduced by one-half.

Hon. Dr. Roche in reply pointed out that though European immigration had been heavy, it was not as heavy as it had been in the year, when there was no immigration, it was proposed to spend a million and a half.

Hon. G. P. Graham stated that when men were being turned adrift in Canada by hundreds and thousands, without receiving other than their military salaries, it was asking the country to be too humane to maintain a staff of officials in Great Britain when it was impossible to do any good.

Mr. MacDonald, arguing along the same lines, asked why the government had not by hundreds and thousands, without receiving other than their military salaries, it was asking the country to be too humane to maintain a staff of officials in Great Britain when it was impossible to do any good.

Mr. MacDonald, arguing along the same lines, asked why the government had not by hundreds and thousands, without receiving other than their military salaries, it was asking the country to be too humane to maintain a staff of officials in Great Britain when it was impossible to do any good.

Mr. MacDonald, arguing along the same lines, asked why the government had not by hundreds and thousands, without receiving other than their military salaries, it was asking the country to be too humane to maintain a staff of officials in Great Britain when it was impossible to do any good.

Mr. MacDonald, arguing along the same lines, asked why the government had not by hundreds and thousands, without receiving other than their military salaries, it was asking the country to be too humane to maintain a staff of officials in Great Britain when it was impossible to do any good.

Mr. MacDonald, arguing along the same lines, asked why the government had not by hundreds and thousands, without receiving other than their military salaries, it was asking the country to be too humane to maintain a staff of officials in Great Britain when it was impossible to do any good.

Mr. MacDonald, arguing along the same lines, asked why the government had not by hundreds and thousands, without receiving other than their military salaries, it was asking the country to be too humane to maintain a staff of officials in Great Britain when it was impossible to do any good.

Mr. MacDonald, arguing along the same lines, asked why the government had not by hundreds and thousands, without receiving other than their military salaries, it was asking the country to be too humane to maintain a staff of officials in Great Britain when it was impossible to do any good.

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

The News

VOL. LV. ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1916. NO. 85

British Smash Through German Second Line; Allied Voice Against Premature Peace

Mine and Infantry Attack Does Trick; Russians Repeat

London, March 27 (11.44 p. m.)— "The British infantry stormed today and took first and second line German trenches along a front of 600 yards at St. Eloi," says the British official communication issued this evening.

The text of the official statement follows:

"This morning, after exploding mines, infantry of the Northumberland Fusiliers and Royal Fusiliers assaulted the German salient at St. Eloi successfully, taking first and second line trenches on a front of some 600 yards. Heavy casualties are known to have been caused to the enemy. Two officers and 168 men were made prisoners.

"The artillery activity today had been mainly confined to the neighborhood of Angres, Wulverghem, St. Eloi and Weiltje.

"Last night and today there has been much mining activity. At La Boisselle we successfully exploded a mine. To the south of Neuville-St. Vaast and near the Hohenzollern redoubt there has been crater fighting in which we were successful.

"Opposite Hulluch the enemy exploded mines last night, damaging our trenches and causing some casualties. We are established on the crater formed by the explosion.

(St. Eloi scene of the British victory, is just south of Ypres, and has been made famous by the gallant stand of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry during the fighting there in 1915.)

German Concentrate Fire on Verdun.

Paris, March 27, 10.47 p. m.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads as follows:

"Between the Somme and the Aves, in the neighborhood of Mancourt, after an intense bombardment, the Germans attempted a sudden attack on one of our first line trenches, but this completely failed.

"In the Argonne the activity of our artillery continued at various points along the enemy front, especially in the sector of the Chagry wood. Our long range guns shelled troops moving in the direction of Exermont Chatel, and exploded a munitions depot.

"During the night the bombardment was quite intense on our front comprising Bethincourt, Le Fort Homme, and there were as well east of the Meuse-Cornillon, where some dozens of bombs were thrown as some gusts of artillery fire in the Voivre. No infantry action occurred.

"Norhas of S. Mihel we bombarded, at long range, the station and enemy establishments at Heudicourt. A number of wagons were demolished. The building took fire."

The Belgian official communication reads:

"After a relatively calm morning the artillery activity was increased at the close of the day, especially at the centre."

"In the capture of two lines of the Russians Dnypr two lines.

Petrograd, via London, March 27, 8.42 p. m.—The following official statement from general headquarters was issued today:

"Western (Russian) front: The fighting continues to the west and south of the Asovskof front, in the Jacobstadt region."

"German aeroplanes are making more frequent flights along the entire Dvinsk front. Twenty bombs have been thrown into Dvinsk."

"Our troops captured two lines of enemy trenches after desperate fighting in the region to the northwest of Eostav. Our offensive in the district between Lakas Naroc and Vichnevolke has continued obstinate resistance."

"Large enemy bombardment Stobitz station and Koidanovo, southwest of Minsk. Along the remainder of the front hostilities are developing."

"In the Black Sea one of our submarines, under fire of the Zungulidaki batteries, sank a steamer towing some hundred coal cargoes which was approaching the shore."

"On the Caucasus front, in the sea coast region, our troops dislodged the enemy and crossed to the left bank of the river Baltatchi-Darass, which falls into the Black Sea near the village of Baltatchi."

"In the other sectors we continued to progress."

Italians Win Ditter Battle.

Rome, March 27, via London, March 27, 12.21 a. m.—The following official communication was issued today:

HEAD HUNTERS GIVEN CASH, BUT NONE FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING

Labor Minister Says Commission Had No Business to Make Recommendations

LIBERAL PLEA FOR "PREPAREDNESS"

Canada Should Be Ready to Take Large Share of World's Trade After War, Urges Hon. Mr. Lemieux—Sir Sam Spends \$16,000 in Traveling Since War Broke Out

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, March 27.—Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of labor, told parliament today what he thought of the Technical Education Commission and its report. The commission, he said, was not authorized, requested or invited to make any recommendations or express any opinions. The scheme which it had evolved was characterized by Mr. Crothers as "laborious but impractical and unsatisfactory."

It was a commission to gather information only. Hon. Mr. Crothers spoke his mind in placing the government veto upon a resolution introduced by Hon. Joseph Lemieux that the commission should be re-appointed, and that the government should effect by the report of technical education."

Mr. Lemieux urged that a grant to be deducted from unnecessary expenditures, should be placed in the estimates this year to enable the department to co-operate with the provinces in preparing for the industrial reconstruction after the war. "I am not doubting that we are ready to give industrial opportunities to returning soldiers and men seeking employment and do a vigorous part in capturing her share of the trade of the world."

Mr. Lemieux urged immediate action for he believed the war would terminate next year. "I am not doubting that we are ready to give industrial opportunities to returning soldiers and men seeking employment and do a vigorous part in capturing her share of the trade of the world."

Illuminating figures were given in the house today as to expenses of Abaki members of parliament, paid for by the people. At the head of the list is Sir Sam Hughes with a bill of nearly \$16,000 for traveling expenses alone of which nearly \$5,000 is for special trains. \$225,000 Spent on Royal Commissions.

According to a return tabled in the commons this afternoon the Borden government has appointed no less than eighty-one royal commissions since it assumed office. And even at that, the return is not complete, since it does not include reports from the post office department, and one or two other departments which in the early days of the administration, appointed scores of commissions to investigate charges of political partisanship with a view to chopping off the heads of liberal appointees so that government supporters might be put in their places. The total cost of the commissions enumerated in the return tabled today is more than a quarter of a million dollars.

Nothing is shown as to the results obtained.

(Continued on page 8.)

Vienna Claims Victory.

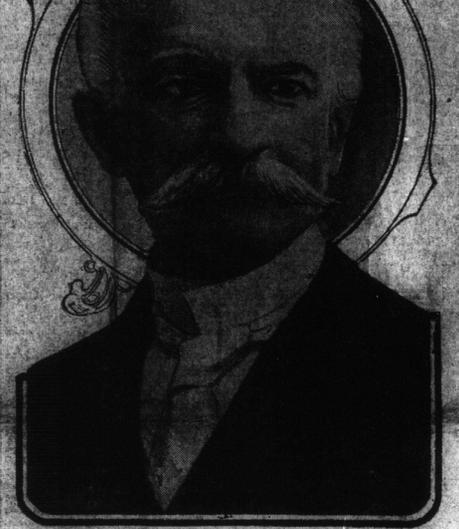
Vienna, via London, March 27, 10.50 p. m.—An official statement, issued today from general headquarters, says:

"At the Gorizia bridgehead our troops captured a whole enemy position between the northern part of Podgora heights."

(Continued on page 8.)

Kaiser Sought to Win Italy From Ranks of Allies

Verdun Attack Timed with Elaborate Propaganda in Effort to Discourt Great Entente Conference at Paris—One of First Statements Going to World From Gathering is That Allies are Unit in Refusing Berlin's Peace Terms at Present Time.



BARON SONNINO, Italy's Foreign Minister, who has kept his country true to the cause of the Entente Allies.

New York, March 27.—A news agency despatch from Paris today, published here this afternoon, says:

Germany has been making desperate efforts to detach Italy from the ranks of the Allies. This was learned today when the super-war council of the Allies, one of the most important conferences in history, met for its first session at the foreign office.

The information came from a most reliable Italian source. The Germans, it was learned, planned by shrewd propaganda and a triumph of Verdun to create such dissatisfaction in Italy that the government would reconsider its plan to help "close the steel ring" around the Central Empires, by joining in the Paris programme for concerted action.

Some hint of this German effort already has reached the Paris public. The Italian prime minister and foreign minister consequently received tremendous ovations en route to the foreign office today.

VERDUN ATTACK TO ANTICIPATE CONFERENCE.

The Germans learned of plans for the super-war council several weeks ago, alarmed at the prospects that the Allies would frame a programme for the closest military, diplomatic and economic collaboration for maximum offensive efficiency, the Kaiser decided on an attempt to take Verdun, believing the morale of such a defeat on the Allies would halt the conference. At the same time he sent a shrewd band of propagandists into Italy and began in German newspapers a campaign designed to foment trouble in Italy. The Germans particularly feared that an important result of the Paris conference would be the appearance of Italian troops on other fronts, knowing that the mountainous nature of much of the Austro-Italian front prevents the use of all Italy's forces.

The Italian government was on the alert and took quick steps to counteract the effect of this German propaganda. The Germans' failure to take Verdun dealt a final blow to the scheme, one of the most ambitious attempts to create a breach in the ranks of the Allies since the beginning of the war.

What will come out of the all-important conference cannot be guessed. It seems certain, however, that one of the first public statements issued will inform the world that the Allies stand as a unit against accepting any peace suggestions coming from Berlin at the present time.

The entire company took lunch at the ministry at noon. The afternoon session was devoted to consideration of the economic resources of the Allies.

CADORNIA APPRECIATES BRITISH EFFORT.

London, March 27, 8.42 p. m.—Lieut-General Count Cadorna, the Italian commander-in-chief, who has been visiting England, on his departure telegraphed to Earl Kitchener, the British war secretary, as follows:

"During my short stay I have been able to appreciate the grand, the wonderful effort, Great Britain is making for the noble cause to which the Allies are devoting themselves. Your firm belief is also my own."

GERMAN PRINCE TAKING SPECIAL POLICE WITH HIM ON VISIT TO TURKEY.

London, March 28, 1.02 a. m.—A despatch from Amsterdam says Emperor William is sending Prince Eitel Frederick to Constantinople to present a sword of honor 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."

GERMANY READY TO AGAIN "SATISFY" U.S.

President Wilson Now Said to be Anticipating Reference to Congress

One American Lost on the Englishman, Five Injured on the Sussex—British Lose Four More Vessels—New Type of Submarine Said to be Operating in Baltic Waters.

Washington, March 27.—The United States probably will make some inquiry of the German government on the sinking of the Sussex. In the mass of evidence transmitted to Secretary of State Lansing by the American embassy at Paris are statements of Samuel Bemis, one of the American survivors, and others that the wake of a torpedo was seen.

Official Washington is awaiting, also, with some anxiety, the investigation into the sinking of the British steamer Englishman. The possibility of the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany is being discussed in the event the steamers are shown to have been torpedoed.

President Wilson, however, will communicate the situation to congress before taking steps which might lead to a rupture. All the Americans on board the Sussex were saved, but several were injured. One American is believed to have been lost when the Englishman went down. Four more vessels have been sunk by German submarines, the foremost of them being the British steamer Manchester Engineer, bound from Philadelphia for Honolulu.

According to information here the German ambassador was advised that Admiral Von Tirpitz proposed to conduct a relentless submarine campaign against all shipping to British ports, and was asked what, in his opinion, would be the effect of such a campaign upon neutral nations, particularly the United States.

The ambassador's reply is said to have been an important factor in the re-arrangement of the admiral.

Knowing these facts, and the attitude of the German government, Teutonic officials profess to be certain that if a submarine was concerned in the Sussex disaster the imperial government will do everything in its power to satisfy the United States. It is understood that the German embassy believes a submarine, and not a torpedo, damaged the British steamer, and that the German government may issue a statement.

T. Buckley, American Lost.

Washington, March 27.—Advice to the state department today from Bristol (Eng.), say one American, T. Buckley, a horseman, apparently was lost in the sinking of the British steamer Englishman, and that the total loss of life was seven horsemen and three members of the crew.

Eleven Lost on Minneapolis.

London, March 27.—A Lloyd's despatch from Malta, dated March 24, says:

The crew of the Minneapolis, which was torpedoed, have arrived here with the exception of eleven men, who were lost."

\$200,000 Loss in Mysterious Fire.

Boston, March 27.—Part of the cargo of the British steamer City of Naples, which arrived here on Friday from Calcutta, was damaged by fire which broke out in the hold from an undetermined cause while the ship was at Mystic wharf, Charlestown. The loss was estimated at \$200,000. The chief damage was from water, which was pumped down to a depth of twelve feet. The ship was only slightly damaged.

"Bigger and Speedier" Type.

Copenhagen, via London, March 27, 7 p. m.—A German submarine, says the Christiania correspondent of the Politiken, bigger and speedier than any submarine previously seen, and carrying a crew of eighty, has appeared off Utsire, on the southwest coast of Norway. The captain sent a wireless message that he had torpedoed the Norwegian barque Lindfield on March 17, and had taken the crew of thirty-one on the submarine, where he kept them for four days and then transferred them to the Norwegian barque Silas.

The sinking of the Lindfield was reported from London, March 28. This report gave the information that the crew of thirty-one had been put aboard the barque Silas, bound for Queenstown, Ireland, and left for British ports.

Norwegian Shipping Loss Heavy.

Copenhagen, via London, March 27, 8 p. m.—Ninety-six Norwegian ships have been lost during the war through submarines or mines, according to a newspaper statement published here. It has been established, says the statement, that twenty Norwegian steamers have been destroyed by German submarines, seventy-seven Norwegian subjects, thereby losing their lives. Denmark has compensated Norway for only four steamers.

The total Norwegian tonnage lost amounts to 128,000, valued at 280,000,000 kroner, while the cargoes were valued at 90,000,000 kroner.

In addition, German prize courts have seized a large number of Norwegian vessels.

Sweden, in the same way, has lost forty vessels, of a tonnage of 50,000, valued at 100,000,000 kroner. 139 Swedes have lost their lives.

Turkey Didn't Do It.

Washington, March 27.—Turkey today informed the United States that it was not a submarine of the Ottoman government which sunk the liner Persia in the Mediterranean last winter, with the loss of American life.

The Turkish note, in reply to repeated inquiries from the United States, denies the charge.

(Continued on page 8.)

ALMOST PARTY VOTE ON FEDERAL PROHIBITION BILL

Liberals Stand Behind Stevens-Marcil Resolution With but Five Conservatives—Practically Left to Provinces on Government's Order by Vote of 67 to 46.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, March 28.—At 1 o'clock this morning after three hours of debate, the government forces in the commons turned down by a vote of 67 to 46, the Stevens-Marcil resolution for straight prohibition, and adopted instead the amendment of R. B. Bennett, of Calgary. That amendment, moved on behalf of the government, in effect merely repeated the underlying principles of the Doherty bill, and left the whole liquor question with the provincial legislatures.

The vote, while in the main dividing along party lines, the Liberals for prohibition, was marked by some little breaking away from party lines. Five Conservatives voted against the government amendment, and but four Liberals voted for it.

The carrying of the amendment prevented a vote on the straight question of prohibition or no prohibition, and the Stevens-Marcil resolution consequently disappears from the order paper. A number of Liberals called for a vote on the main motion, but Premier Borden declared that the carrying of the amendment disposed entirely of the main motion, and the Speaker upheld that view.

All "pairs" had been called off by E. P. Farley, chief whip of the Liberal party, as the question was not deemed to be a party one, and in order to permit members on both sides to vote freely according to their own personal convictions. The situation was somewhat tense however, as the government influence was shown strongly in favor of the amendment and against the resolution.

Mr. Bennett's amendment, seconded by A. L. Davidson, of Annapolis, in line with the government bill introduced by Hon. C. J. Doherty the other day, declares that when prohibition has been decided upon by a province the transportation or importation of liquor into that province for purposes contrary to the provincial laws is forbidden.

The Conservatives voting against the amendment were: H. H. Stevens, Vancouver, the mover; W. Wright, Muskoka; Andrew Broder, Dundas; Achim P. Labelle, and Thornton, of Durham.

The four Liberals voting for the amendment were: George McCraney, Saskatoon; Hon. R. Lemieux, Rouville; Edmund Froulx, Prescott, and E. Forster, Lotbiniere.

(Continued on page 8.)

DISEASE GERMS BOUGHT BY ACCUSED MURDERER

Young Woman Who Shared "Studio" at Hotel Was Interested in Seeing Them "Wiggle"—Mrs. Peck's Ashes May Be Analyzed for Traces of Poison.

New York, March 27.—Violent disease germs were purchased by Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, under arrest here on the charge of poisoning his millonaire father-in-law, John E. Peck, of Grand Rapids (Mich.), according to evidence of District Attorney Edward Swann said he obtained today.

William Weber, an attendant at the Cornell Medical School Laboratory, Mr. Swann asserted, told him that between December 17, and March 8, Waite obtained from him live cultures of typhoid, diphtheria and other diseases, the young dentist declaring he was a physician and was experimenting on cats.

Mr. Peck died March 12, and his wife six weeks earlier, both at Waite's home here.

Mrs. Margaret Horton, the woman who shared a "studio" with Waite at a hotel, gave further evidence regarding the dentist's interest in germs. Mrs. Horton was identified by Weber as having been with Waite on several occasions when he purchased germs, and she recognized Weber as the clerk who sold

them. Dr. Waite told her, she informed Mr. Swann, that he was much interested in bacteriological research work and had put the germs under a microscope so she could see them "wiggle."

The authorities are considering whether to investigate the death of Mrs. Peck, whose illness was similar to that of her husband. Mrs. Peck's body was cremated, but Mr. Swann said he may order a chemical analysis of the ashes, in an effort to find traces of the poison.

The scope of the district attorney's investigation was broadened today. Mr. Swann said new evidence indicated that Waite was associated with other persons. For this reason the grand jury has been asked to delay returning an indictment.