

CANADA RAISING \$575,000 FOR EXPENSES IN WAR

(Continued from page 1.)

ing seven per cent because his firm is incorporated.

More About Molasses.

Ottawa, March 16.—Hon. J. D. Hazen gave the house a statement dealing with the complaint of Quebec merchants brought forward by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that the subsidized steamers plying between Canada and the West Indies were not accepting shipments of molasses for this country. The statement which was furnished by the deputy minister of trade and commerce said that there had been congestion of freight both to and from Canada and that Sir George Foster had been making efforts to relieve it. The Royal Mail Steamer "Packer" was explained that seventy per cent of its tonnage had been commandeered by the admiralty. The minister of trade and commerce had cabined the admiralty with a view to having some of the vessels released but so far without success.

Hon. R. Lemieux called attention to a newspaper report that a new gas kit bag supplied to the 20th Overseas Battalion had been found many toilet articles marked "made in Germany." In reply Hon. A. E. Kemp said he was not aware that goods of German manufacture were supplied to the soldiers and that he would make inquiries into the case. "It would be far from the policy of the government," he continued, "to buy anything made in Germany at this time."

Mr. Crothers Has Complaint.

Hon. T. W. Crothers arose on a question of privilege to discuss the editorial article which appeared in the Toronto Globe yesterday and which quoted him as having said, he was not sure Great Britain and her allies would win the war. "That a German victory would mean a German Canada," that "he did not approve of everything done by the British house of commons for the relief of disabled soldiers," and "that no one knows when the war will cease or how it will end."

"It is a gross misrepresentation of what I said," asserted Mr. Crothers. The suggestion that he was lacking in sympathy with disabled soldiers without foundation and he had made no reference to the measures of relief adopted by the British house of commons. He had in fact merely said that nothing was too good for the men who had risked their lives for the empire. He had not said "we were not sure that Britain and her allies would win the war." He had been speaking of the necessity for Canada to concentrate her efforts for the prosecution of the war and had pointed out that they were not merely making to the assistance of the mother country but were fighting for the liberties they enjoyed. Mr. Pugsley made the remark, "I am sure we are going to win the war, that is all." Whereupon Mr. Crothers had replied "I am not so sure." The word "not" however, had been taken from the unrevived Hansard report.

New Loan of \$75,000,000.

The house then went into committee on the finance minister's motion calling upon parliament to authorize the government to borrow in addition to sums authorized and still un borrowed a sum of sums not exceeding \$75,000,000 as "equivalent" to maturing obligations of the government.

Wounded.—Drs. general news.

NINETEENTH BATTALION.

Died of Wounds—Ernest P. Dickens, England.

TWENTY-FIRST BATTALION.

Wounded—George E. Wood, Moulton (Ont.).

TWENTY-SECOND BATTALION.

Died of Wounds—Albert J. Cameron, Maxville (Ont.).

Severely Wounded—Lieutenant Aime P. Grothe, Montreal.

TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION.

Wounded—MILTON COVEY, Indian Harbor, Halifax county (N. S.).

TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION.

Seriously Ill—George Shouidice, Peterboro (Ont.).

TWENTY-SEVENTH BATTALION.

Killed in Action—Lieutenant James E. Robertson, Milton (Ont.).

TWENTY-NINTH BATTALION.

Wounded—Harry Pratt, Englishman's Wood.

FORTY-SIXTH BATTALION.

Seriously Ill—SERGT. F. Smith, Canada.

LYNDE RIVER (P. E. Eduecance expenses).

HON. PORTY-NINTH would be a round about reference to rural credit in the estimate.

Serious at a quarter of a million dollars, he saved by such a course. He explained himself as shocked at the amount spent that there was not going to be another domestic loan immediately.

that the country was going to borrow in the United States.

Sir Thomas White said Canada had been buying more goods from the United States than any other country, and now it was simply buying money. Sir Thomas went on to state that transactions in time of war could not be judged by the standards of peace. He referred to the first Canadian loan of \$45,000,000 in New York as the most useful ever made by Canada. In connection with its negotiations he paid a tribute to Sir Frederick Williams Taylor of the Bank of Montreal, which had acted for the government. The loan, he said, had been followed by the establishment of a first class market for Canadian securities of the higher class in New York.

Dr. Clark said that a loan floated in the United States simply meant an increase in buying from that country. Reciprocity treaty would have increased trade in both directions. He wondered since the minister favored a loan from the United States that he did not see his way to granting free wheat and thus make it possible for Canada to sell to the United States as well as buying from that country. Moreover he pointed out the loan and the interest upon it would have to be paid.

Mr. Glass, of East Middlesex, taking up the rural credit bill, expressed his approval of what the minister had already done for the farmers by providing for grain and livestock. He hoped that Sir Thomas would still further broaden the banking system for the benefit of the agricultural community.

The resolution was then adopted and the bill founded upon it was introduced. The bill providing for the tariff changes embodied in the budget proposals was also introduced.

To clean rugs and carpets on the floor to stain a few hands with salt and sprinkle over the rug. Then sweep thoroughly. This will remove all dust and make the rug look like new.

Germany Bring Up Fresh Forces For Attack On Malancourt Wood; Russians Gain Ground

Vicious Attack With Liquid Fire Fails to Break French Lines

Heavy battles have been in progress northwest and northeast of Verdun, and on the northern part of the Russian front, where the Russians are keeping up their strong offensive against the Germans. In all these zones the losses have been large, while the changes in position have been relatively unimportant.

Northwest of Verdun, in the sector of Avocourt-Malancourt, the Germans, after a terrific bombardment, drove a vicious infantry attack in which liquid fire was employed, against the French front. A fresh German division, brought up from a remote point, participated in the operation. The French, however, with their curtain of fire, aided by machine guns and infantry, put down the attack, with heavy casualties to the assaulting force, except in the eastern part of the Malancourt wood, some ten miles from Verdun, where the Germans made slight progress.

Berlin reports the repulse, also with heavy losses, of the French who attacked the village of Vaux, northeast of Verdun. Elsewhere around the fortress there have been only intermittent bombardments, and a continuation of fights in the air between French and German aviators.

Although Berlin claims that the Germans again have repulsed the Russians in repeated attacks, with strong forces around Postav and between Lakes Naroc and Drowsvity, Petrograd reports a German check south of Lake Drowsvity and the capture of German trenches in the Lake Naroc region. Several villages in this district also have been taken by the Russians.

In Galicia, the Russians have captured Austrian trenches and a bridgehead on the village of Michailtche. There has also been considerable fighting between the Austrians and Russians along the Danube and Bessarabia fronts.

On the Isonzo line the Italians have recaptured from the Austrians counter-attacks the Italian trenches in order to avoid being engaged by fresh Austrian batteries. Artillery engagements have been in progress on the remainder of the Austro-Italian front.

The Russians continue their pursuit of the Turks in the Caucasus region and have taken additional prisoners, including a German officer, by the capture of a German machine gun, which was stopped by Russian cavalry and hand guns.

FIFTY MACHINES IN AIR FIGHTING AT CLOSE QUARTERS

Conflict Above Mulhouse Great Aerial Battle of War

FIVE GERMANS, ONE FRENCHMAN LOST

French Aviators Did Not Cease Dropping Bombs as They Fought for Life—Holland Appeals to Wilson Over Tubantia Sinking.

Paris, March 20, 9:50 p.m.—A German aviator has dropped several smoke bombs near a French battery. It is reported from the front. This is the first time since the war began that such bombs have been used.

Not in themselves dangerous, the bombs give forth an intense smoke which persists for a long time and serves as a guide for the hostile artillery.

Basel, Switzerland, March 20, 4:10 p.m.—When a German aviator dropped several incendiary bombs on a French battery, it was reported from the front. This is the first time since the war began that such bombs have been used.

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Life of Bulgarian Premier Attempted

PREMIER RADOSLAV VOEF OF BULGARIA.

MAKE VALLEY ROAD MERELY AN ADJUNCT OF THE C. P. R.

Hon. Mr. Rogers, Only Member of Government to Face Music, Admits the Plot

Will Province Be Saddled With Cost of Branch to Vanceboro?—Change Rushed Through in Week's Time to Suit Mr. Gutelius—Crushing Arraignment by Messrs. Carvell and Pugsley.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, March 20.—According to the official government statement of the latest plans for the St. John Valley Railway as told to parliament today by Hon. Mr. Rogers, the road is to continue to be merely an adjunct of the C. P. R.

The province of New Brunswick, after entering into an obligation of \$6,000,000 in bond indebtedness to secure the construction of the road from St. John to Grand Falls, is to be left with an incomplete line ending at Centreville instead of Grand Falls and at Westfield instead of St. John.

Mr. Carvell, Hon. Dr. Pugsley, and other New Brunswick members told the story of the road to parliament today—how it had been begun with the distinct pledge that it would be carried through from St. John to a connection with the National Transcontinental at Grand Falls, how Premier Fleming had carried his province on that pledge, how the provincial government, with the connivance of the federal government, had deliberately plotted to thwart the original plan for the benefit of the C. P. R., and how, finally, the last move was being made to consummate the plot.

Hon. Mr. Hazen was not in the house today, although he knew the subject was to be brought up. Hon. Dr. Reid, the acting minister of railways, was also absent.

MR. ROGERS CONFIRMS REPORTS.

Hon. Robert Rogers was the only member of the government who deigned to listen to the arraignment of the New Brunswick Liberals and he was not forward to give the answer. In brief, he declared that, owing to the fact that the Grand Trunk Pacific had decided not to take over the National Transcontinental, the government did not now consider it necessary to build the line.

(Continued on page 8.)

German Attack With Liquid Flame.

Paris, March 20.—Another powerful German attack, this time between Avocourt and Malancourt, west of Verdun, resulted in the capture of a trench by the Germans, according to the official communication issued by the French war office tonight. A fresh division, brought up from a remote point, participated in the operation. The French, however, with their curtain of fire, aided by machine guns and infantry, put down the attack, with heavy casualties to the assaulting force, except in the eastern part of the Malancourt wood, some ten miles from Verdun, where the Germans made slight progress.

Government Bill Makes Sending and Carrying Liquor Into Temperance Provinces Criminal Offence.

Ottawa, March 20.—The government's bill in aid of provincial legislation prohibiting the use of intoxicating liquors was brought down in the house today by Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice. An explanation of the bill was given, but as usual on introduction, there was no discussion. The bill provides that the prohibition of the sale of liquor in temperance provinces shall be extended to the sending of liquor into such provinces from any other province.

British Lose and Retake Post.

London, March 20, 10:32 p.m.—There has been considerable artillery activity on both sides today about Loos, the Hohenzollern redoubt and north of Ypres, says the British official statement issued tonight.

Russian Gain in Eastern Offensive.

Petrograd, via London, March 20, 10:33 p.m.—The official statement from several headquarters, issued today, reads: "The Russian (Russian) front: A German detachment attempted to penetrate our lines in the region of Lake Karez, but was dispersed by our fire. There have been lively artillery and infantry engagements in several sections to the south of the Drinsk district. We repulsed, with our fire, enemy at-

FRENCH STAFF NEVER SURPRISED; RESERVES HOLD VERDUN SAFE

Semi-Official Review of Battle Tells Why Germans Were Not First Able to Make Gains

French Feared to Weaken Lines at Any Point, Fearing Real Attack Would be Made Elsewhere—Divisions in Trenches for Months Bore Brunt of Battle for Several Days and Finally Checked Enemy—Reserves of 250,000 Eventually Thrown Into Battle to Hold Blue Line—The Struggle Described.

Paris, March 20, 2 p.m.—"Relative numerical superiority from which an assailant always profits at the beginning of an action," was given semi-officially to the Associated Press as the explanation for the initial German success in the battle of Verdun.

"At the moment the German staff was not surprised at the attack, but we could not have known the exact date of the attack," said a high official. "The German staff had been expecting an attack at Verdun, but they did not know the exact date. The German staff had been expecting an attack at Verdun, but they did not know the exact date. The German staff had been expecting an attack at Verdun, but they did not know the exact date."

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(Continued on page 8.)

On our side the artillery aimed to isolate these troops of the enemy that infiltrated everywhere, while our covering troops fought to the

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