

BONAR LAW ASKS NEW CREDIT VOTE

Sixty-Four Million Pounds Needed to Meet Unexpected Drain.

London, March 15.—Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, today introduced in the house of commons a supplementary vote of credit for £64,000,000 sterling for the current year.

The chancellor said this brought the total votes for the year to £2,010,000,000, and since the war began to £2,752,000,000.

Mr. Bonar Law said it came as a disagreeable surprise to him that the £200,000,000 which was voted February 15 was not sufficient to carry on to the end of the financial year.

He said £15,000,000 was paid for wheat from Australia, £23,000,000 for advances to Great Britain's allies and her dominions, and the balance for additional expenditure on munitions.

The treasury, said the chancellor, had expected that £15,000,000 for wheat from Australia would be paid in the next financial year. The other item of £23,000,000 for advances to Great Britain's allies and the dominions did not mean that such advances were going to be on a larger scale than had been anticipated. It was simply a question, he added, of paying the money now instead of taking it out of the vote of credit for the next financial year.

The balance of £23,000,000 had to do with munitions and the requirement of the shipping controller in the acquisition of additional vessels.

Munitions Delivery Rapid. He said the necessity for payments now was a satisfactory indication that deliveries were being made more rapidly than in the past, on which the treasury had based its estimates for the time of payment. It was not desirable, he added, to indicate how much of the £23,000,000 was for munitions and how much for shipping, but he was able to say with regard to ships that work had been concluded at an earlier date than had been expected.

The total of £2,752,000,000 in votes of credit since the war began, the chancellor explained, included all amounts to the present financial year, but not the vote already made in respect of next year.

Beval of Duchess at Windsor Court in Mourning Four Weeks

Canadian Associated Press Cable. London, March 15.—The burial of the Duchess of Connaught will take place at Windsor on Monday. The King has commanded that the court go into mourning for four weeks.

FRENCH INSTRUCTORS FOR U. S.

Paris, March 15.—Five officers have been designated by the French military authorities to proceed to the U. S. to act as military instructors in certain American universities. The request for the officers came from the United States.

York County and Suburbs

NORTH TORONTO GREATLY PLEASED

Prompt Action in Metropolitan Expropriation Case Delights the Citizens.

The action of the sub-committee of the private bills committee in yesterday giving to the city the right to notify the Metropolitan Railway of expropriation proceedings within three months, referring the whole matter in the case of failure to agree on terms to the Ontario railway board, and at the same time refusing to allow to either the right of appeal, has given intense satisfaction throughout all the northern part of the city, and as far as could be learned, throughout the country districts. That the whole matter would be disposed of in six months and possibly much less time was looked upon as eminently satisfactory.

"From the standpoint of North Toronto nothing could be more acceptable than the progress being made on the expropriation proceedings following the adoption of the general principle by the private bills committee on Tuesday," said Richard L. Baker, president of the North Toronto Ratepayers' Association, in a reporter from The World last night. The limitation of the period to six months is very satisfactory.

As president of the North Toronto association, Mr. Baker has done yeoman service from the very inception of the work, and has been splendidly supported by the executive and members generally. Mr. H. H. Bell and Mr. A. J. Baker, who have been increasing in their efforts, have greatly pleased with the progress being made.

"Fine business, and will do more not alone for North Toronto, but the city generally, than anything that has ever taken place," said William Brinkell, Walter W. Dundas, Deer Park, was delighted with the prompt action of the sub-committee, and said he hoped details were being arranged that ample provision would be made for the entrance of freight and express business to a common terminal at the C.P.R.

North Toronto Ratepayers Want Expropriation Hurried

At a meeting of the executive of the North Toronto Ratepayers' Association, held yesterday afternoon, a resolution was unanimously adopted instructing George S. Henry, M.L.A., to use his best efforts to induce the special committee of private bills to allow the expropriation to be made without a reference to the citizens. Confidence was expressed that the citizens would strongly support the expropriation, but further delay was inadvisable, and with its operation as a civic line at a rate only sufficient to meet the necessities and casual charges an early decision was sought.

METHODISTS HOLD BAZAAR.

Under the auspices of the Oakwood Methodist Church an O. C. Courtesie Fair was opened yesterday afternoon in the building, corner of Vaughan road and St. E. Charles, who presided, complimented the members of the church on their energy in meeting the church's debt, and trusted that the debt of \$750 still remaining would be cleared off as a result of the bazaar.

suit of the bazaar. The opening ceremony was conducted by Mrs. Huestis, who briefly addressed the women on the power of the vote and advised them to use it wisely. Rev. Harry Rawson is student pastor.

Freight Embargo May Follow Strike of Toronto Teamsters

A teamsters' strike will result in an embargo being placed against all freight for Toronto, according to railway officials, when seen yesterday regarding the strike of the local transport companies' teamsters, which was practically decided upon to commence today.

The men are those employed by the transport companies handling railway freight, some 600 in number. They have been offered an increase of \$4 per month, but are asking for an increase of \$11 a month. Late yesterday afternoon it was thought that a compromise might be effected at a straight schedule of \$65 per month. The men claim that they have to be at the shed at 6 a.m. and it is nearly 7 p.m. before they are thru.

Canadian Forestry Corps Appreciated by Parliament

Canadian Associated Press Cable. London, March 15.—It was announced in parliament here tonight that 2862 men of the Canadian Forestry Corps had been working here on timber in sixteen Canadian mills, producing two and one-quarter million cubic feet. "I would like," added Sir R. V. Innes, "to express on behalf of the government appreciation of the services rendered by the Canadian Forestry Corps to the mother country."

GREAT RAILWAY STRIKE CALLED FOR IN THE U.S.

(Continued from Page 1).

resulted, it was said, in varying percentages, ranging from a very few on some roads to from 50 to 60 per cent on others.

The managers estimated that between 30,000 and 40,000 men are employed on the roads on which the strike is to begin Saturday night.

Willing to Confer. The members of the managers' committee will remain here until tomorrow. If the men accept the conference it will be granted. They said they would make every effort to operate their roads in spite of the strike. Preference will be given to the movements of trains carrying food and fuel.

When the managers, in their counter-proposition, at the final moment, offered to abide by any decree of the General Conference if the Adamson act were declared unconstitutional, W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, declared: "That would be only another form of arbitration, and our men are sick and tired of arbitration."

The brotherhood chiefs contend their demand for the eight-hour day for all classes of the general conference, would give them only what they would gain under the provisions of the Adamson law. They have not abandoned their original demand for time and a half for overtime.

Decision May Be Remote

Declaring that the rank and file of the brotherhood membership had become impatient and would tolerate no further delay in enforcing their demands, Mr. Lee said the supreme court might adjourn without handing down a decision on the Adamson act. In that event, he declared, there would be no decision until next winter and the men would not wait.

The managers' refusal to comply with the ultimatum, however, was based upon the contention that they must "await and abide" by the decision of the supreme court on the Adamson act. They asserted their willingness to submit the whole controversy to the eight-hour commission if the law is declared unconstitutional and agreed to accept any decree of the commission.

Pointing out to the four chiefs the grave international crisis which confronts the nation, he appealed to their patriotism to prevent a strike at such a juncture in national affairs.

The brotherhood chiefs, in a formal statement prepared after the final break, expressed indignation at the attitude taken by the railroads in asserting a strike would be unpatriotic.

Deny Dialyalyty.

"It goes without saying," the statement declared, "that the railroad employees have been patient and loyal to the interests of the country, and in the event of war have offered their services to the government. It must not be overlooked that during this period, when the railroads have persistently denied their employees that which was intended by the president in his proposition, and that which was intended by the congress in the Adamson law, the railroads, during a year's period, show net earnings of over \$1,000,000,000, while the employees with no increase in wages have suffered an increase in cost of living equal to more than 40 per cent.

"If after more than a year we have failed to secure some relief and train and engineering conclude to fold their hands and stave in, in reality rather than by degrees, should they be considered as disloyal to their flag?" Wilson Clings to Hope.

W. G. Lee was informed tonight of the announcement from Washington that President Wilson would do everything in his power to avert strike, and probably would appeal directly to the patriotism of the men themselves. He was asked what effect this would have.

"Why do you ask me that?" he demanded. "We have heard nothing from the president of the United States. When we hear, we will take up that question."

Warren S. Stone declared that if the president made an appeal to the men "it would be considered." He added, however, that there was "no bluff" about the strike.

The Central Vermont Railroad, a subsidiary of the Grand Trunk, may be one of the few roads in the country not affected by the general strike order.

HELP SERVICE OF PRAISE.

A successful service of praise was held at Eglington Methodist Church last night. A choir of 35 voices, under W. T. Lawrence, rendered a very enjoyable program, assisted by Albert Douning, tenor; Mrs. Frank Rogers, soprano, and J. Earle Newton, solo organist.

DINEEN'S FURS



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ALL OUR REMAINING FURS and FUR GARMENTS, ALL OUR STOCK OF HIGH-CLASS TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED MILLINERY, including the latest modes and French novelties. Hundreds of Ladies' Silk and Wool Waists in the season's color effects. Ladies' Tweed and Fur-lined Coats, Children's Millinery, Ladies' and Misses' Raincoats in silk and wool mixtures, cravenettes and tweeds.

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The W. & D. DINEEN COMPANY, LIMITED. 140 YONGE STREET, Corner Temperance

WAR SUMMARY THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

DEMOCRACY furnishes the mainspring of the revolution in Russia and it aims, above all, at purging the state of German influence. Being democratic, the rising cannot be pro-German. Besides, it wants more ginger put into the war and the armies better supported in the field. German intrigues receive the blame for previous retreats and munition shortages. For many years the Russian people have blamed the Germans for all their woes. The hated Russian bureaucracy aspect the not less hated German bureaucracy. Since the time of Frederick the Great until the present war, Prussian and German policy at Petrograd has striven by every underhand means to keep the Government of Russia from becoming liberal. German colonies and German nobles, scattered over Russia, kept up their connection with Germany and formed plaques of intrigue and treason. When the Russians retreated from Courland in 1915, the Germanized nobility of those provinces openly sided with and actively aided the Kaiser. Darker work by the Germans even than this has long provoked discussion within the Russian Empire. The popular leaders now believe that a German forger of a message to Japan began the Russo-Japanese war. Some of them believe, it is said, that the German ambassador bribed some of the civil servants to transmit this garbled message and thereby repeated the Bismarck forgery of the celebrated Ems telegram, which provoked the Franco-Prussian war.

The present revolution has brevity to recommend it and the prompt acceptance of the issue by the czar in abdicating the throne, ensures continuance of the military operations and the reorganization of the state without serious interruption or disaster. The revolutionaries show moderation of views in not proclaiming a republic, but in accepting a regency under the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch. If the present influences prevail long in the duma, Russia will become a limited monarchy like Great Britain. It took just 36 hours of street fighting in Petrograd for the duma to emerge triumphant from the conflict and master of the situation. The reactionaries had few friends to defend them and the soldiers went over to the side of the people. The rising began with the refusal of the troops to fire on the striking workmen and others wanting bread. The decree of the czar postponing the sessions of the duma probably brought the crisis to a head.

The German bureaucrats need to fear greatly the prospects of Russia as a liberal country. With the prospects of a democratic rule on the Neva, as well as that already existing on the Seine and the Rhine, German autocrats, before the war, used to tremble for their own future, for they thought that with popular government on each side of Germany, the democratic movement inside of Germany would grow until it dominated the nobles and the Kaiser. It was this news from Russia that compelled Von Bethmann-Hollweg yesterday to promise Germany a political reorganization after the war, involving a greater share by the people in the conduct of public affairs. The old fox is endeavoring to forestall revolutionary demands by making promises of reform. One thing that the allies have received warning to beware, however, is a bogus revolution in Germany at the end of the war. If the Kaiser and his coterie thought that they could escape the consequences of the allies' wrath by a pretended revolution in Germany, they would at once engineer a bogus revolution.

The British contribution to the operations of the war in the west yesterday comprised the occupation of a frontage of two miles and a half, north of the Somme. By making recent advances, first, east of Salliv-Salliseel, where they occupied a hill, and secondly, east of Bouchavesnes, where they occupied a 2000 yard frontage, the British created a salient between these two points. They then established their guns in a half-ring around this salient and have bombarded it so heavily that the fire at last has compelled the Germans to retire from it. The British are now pressing into the Neuville-St-Vaast wood and they will shortly uncover one of the strongest gun positions in the west, a position behind Mt. Quentin. Last summer the Germans had stationed two to three thousand guns behind Mt. St. Quentin, and the fire of these greatly impeded the British advance in its later stages.

The French are conducting minor offensive operations not only in the champagne, where they captured more underground passages in bomb fighting, but on the front between the Aves and Oise, where they carried out extensive raids with impunity. East of Canny-sur-Metz they advanced to the third German line, and they also occupied a wood to a depth of 800 yards. This activity has its scene laid near the apex of the great Lille-Souleuvre-Confans triangle which forms the present German lines in France. If the enemy is contemplating any big withdrawal to shorten his lines, he would probably have to begin his retreat by evacuating the front between the Aves and the Oise.

CANADA FOOD STAPLES UP FORTY-ONE PER CENT.

Highest Increase Among Allies, Except Great Britain, Since War Began.

By a Staff Reporter. Ottawa, March 15.—The cost of staple foods in Canada has increased 41 per cent, since the war began, according to a statement of figures issued by the labor department today. The department's standard weekly family budget of food in July, 1914, cost \$7.42, which had increased in February last to \$10.66. This is the highest increase in any of the allied countries, except Great Britain, of which the labor department has accurate records. In New Zealand the increase up to September last was 18 per cent; in Australia, 25 per cent; in Italy, 35 per cent, and in Great Britain, 37 per cent. In Australia the increase up to November last was 176 per cent, and in Germany 110 per cent. The increase in the United States up to December was 25 per cent, and in Holland, another neutral, it was 62 per cent.

Soldiers' Standard of Health Poor in Montreal District

Montreal, March 15.—Twice as many men have been afflicted by diseases in No. Four Military District, which takes in Montreal and Lower Ottawa Valley, as anywhere else in Canada, Lieut.-Col. Patch told the special committee of the house of commons and senate at its opening session here today.

Major-General Wilson, officer commanding No. 4 district, said that out of a total enlistment of 37,501, the number struck off the strength was 5,068. He said the standard had only been lowered in regard to recruits with regard to eyesight.

Russians Recapture Trenches Germans Suffer Great Loss

Petrograd, March 15.—The war office reports: "During Tuesday night, south-west of Bezenany (Gallia), in the region of Slavutin and Sviestinski, the enemy attacked our positions and occupied a portion of our trenches. As the result of our counter-attacks the enemy was expelled and driven into his own trenches with great losses. Enemy aeroplanes dropped more than 60 bombs on the Radzivilov station."

"Roumanian front: Scouting reconnoissances and reciprocal firing are proceeding."

Fritzen to Face Charge Of Share in Canal Plot

New York, March 15.—Alfred A. Fritzen, a former German army captain, reached here tonight from California in custody of department of justice agents, and tomorrow will plead in the federal court to an indictment charging him with having engaged in a conspiracy to destroy the Welland Canal.

Fritzen, arrested recently on the Pacific coast after returning to the United States from Mexico, is a co-defendant with Captain Franz von Papen, former military attache at the German embassy in Washington, and other Germans. He disappeared after the indictment was returned by a federal grand jury here in April, 1916. Fritzen is accused of being one of several who removed dynamite from this city to Niagara Falls at the instance of Von Papen.