

RUSSIANS ADVANCE IN THREE GROUPS ON 70-MILE FRONT, PIERCE HUN DEFENCE IN BRILLIANT BAYONET CHARGES

BRITISH RAIDING GERMAN TRENCHES ON WESTERN FRONT

Small Gains Recorded on Portions of Line Recently Taken Over

VERDUN POSITIONS UNDER GERMAN FIRE

Infantry Attacks Suspended While French Reply Effectively to Bombardment—Belgians Join in Duel.

Paris, March 25.—Except on the front near Gommecourt and the Bethune-La Bassée road, where the British gained some advances in light attacks against the Germans, no infantry engagements have taken place along the line in France and Belgium.

The Germans northwest of Verdun are keeping up their violent shelling of the Malancourt sector, and have again trained their guns on the French front of Behancourt, Le Mort Homme and Cumiers, probably preparing to freshen infantry attacks in an endeavor to break through the line when the moon sets tonight.

The French have not slackened their bombardment of the Malancourt wood from positions in the Argonne forest, and are also shelling vigorously German positions and the roads and railways held by the Germans in the eastern part of the Argonne.

The bombardment to the northeast of Verdun, as well as in the Woëvre region, to the east of the fortress, has increased in intensity.

French Fire Telling.

The following official statement was issued by the war office tonight:

"To the north of the Alsing we directed a destructive fire on the German works on the plateau of Vaulx.

"In the Argonne we carried out numerous concentrations of our fire on the enemy organizations, the roads and railways of the eastern Argonne and on the Malancourt wood.

"To the west of the Meuse the bombardment persisted in the region of Malancourt, and against our front of Behancourt, Le Mort Homme and Cumiers.

"To the east of the Meuse and in the Woëvre the artillery action developed a certain intensity. There was no infantry action during the course of the day.

"In the Vosges we bombarded the enemy entrenchments in the environs of Mulbach."

"On the greater extent of the Belgian front the activity of the artillery of both sides was normal. To the north of Stenestraete, however, the artillery duel was of unusual violence. During the course of the day of March 25 we everywhere effectively counter-shelled the enemy batteries."

London, March 25, 10.40 p.m.—The British official statement issued tonight on the campaign in France and Belgium reads:

"Our troops carried out two successful raids against the enemy trenches about Gommecourt and the Bethune-La Bassée road. One prisoner was captured and three dugouts filled with Germans were bombed and blown in."

"The enemy opened a small mine to the north of Arras and two mines north of Neuve Chapelle, causing slight damage to our trenches."

A grenade attack to the north of Arras was repulsed.

"There has been artillery action about Frelocourt, Gommecourt, Souchez, the Hohenzollern redoubt and Ypres. At one place our artillery fired a big explosion in the enemy lines."

THRIFT AND PRODUCTION CAMPAIGN FOR CANADA

Saving by Male and Female Individually and Creation of New Wealth From Land to Be Taught

Ottawa, March 25.—The government is starting an extensive campaign for the promotion of thrift and production in Canada. The principle of saving and thrift for the individual male and female is to be inculcated through a series of newspaper articles published throughout Canada with a view to putting the nation as a whole in a better position to bear the stress of war and to furnish the sinews of war for the cause of the Allies. The principle of production of new wealth from the land is to be similarly inculcated, along the lines adopted last year, which tended to produce the record crops and which has enabled Canada to do more than ever before towards furnishing food supplies for export for the benefit of the Allies. A considerable sum of money has been voted by the cabinet council for the advance campaign which is to be conducted under the joint auspices of the agricultural and finance departments.

The advertisements will be placed with newspapers throughout Canada, starting at once, through the King's Printer, who will furnish to each newspaper the necessary material. The same system will be adopted as was adopted in advancing the domestic loan of last autumn. The government's statement in announcing the campaign is that there will be no distinction of politics made in placing the advertisement direct with the newspapers, rather than through any advertising agency.

Successful Conclusion of War Before Trade Problems

Lloyd George Speaks of Human Liberty and Honor as Coming Before Fiscal Systems—Asquith, Kitchener and Grey to Attend Paris Conference.

London, March 25, 11.52 p.m.—"Our first object must be the successful conclusion of the war, to which everything must be subordinated," said David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, in a vigorous speech in the house of commons tonight, when Sir Henry Dalglish demanded a declaration of the British policy at the forthcoming economic conference of the Allies at Paris. Sir Henry asked that the delegates should be empowered to say there that never henceforth could British trade relations with Germany be the same as before the war.

Mr. Lloyd George replied: "If we are to organize trade for generations to come it must be done deliberately and carefully. It is not merely a question of tariffs. If we lose the war, the setting up of any fiscal system, whether free trade or protection, will be a greivous consolation. There are things bigger than fiscal questions, things which go to the very root of human life and liberty—everything that constitutes the self-respect of men."

"We must not subordinate human liberty and honor, self-respect and civilization of mankind to any trade policy. When we consider trade, the first thing to be done is to obliterate any idea of revenge. Let us do the best for the millions of people of this country, but I do not think that we can ever have the same conditions as before the war."

Announcement was made in the house by Mr. Lloyd George that Premier Asquith would go to Paris next week to attend the important conference of the Entente Allies. Sir Edward Grey and Lord Kitchener also will attend the conference.

ITALY SENDS PREMIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER.

Rome, March 25.—Premier Salandra and Foreign Minister Sonnino left Rome today to attend the conference of the Entente Allies at Paris. On their way they will visit King Victor Emmanuel at the front, to discuss the attitude to be taken on questions raised at the conference which affect Italy.

LIQUID FIRE CAUSE GERMAN STORY SAYS OF GERMAN GAINS? NEW LOAN RAISED

Paris Journal Bears Testimony to Efficacy of New Weapon, and Urges That French Use It.

Paris, March 25, 5.50 p.m.—Liquid fire has been the means by which the Germans gained the portions of trenches mentioned in recent official communications, says the Journal des Debats, and the military committee of the chamber of deputies is inquiring into methods for using such attacks and the use of similar weapons in reprisal.

"One can easily understand," says the newspaper, "the superiority of this new weapon, the efficacy of which is proved by the fact that it has been used by the Germans in their own coin and therefore should employ them."

Paris, March 25.—Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia was the guest of the city at a luncheon today. President Poincaré, Premier Briand and other prominent men were present. The crown prince, who is recovering from the wounds he received in the Balkan campaign, is in excellent health.

SEBASTIAN CROWN PRINCE SIGNS PARIS "GOLD BOOK"

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\$15,000,000 LOSS IN BURNING OF PARIS, TEXAS

Paris, Texas, March 25.—A survey of the burned district, which covers more than two-thirds of the city, showed today according to estimates that the loss would reach \$15,000,000.

RESCUES IN DESERT WITH MOTOR CARS

Ninety-one British Prisoners Taken From Tribesmen in 121-mile Dash by 47 Cars.

London, March 25, 10.27 p.m.—The war office tonight made public the following official communication:

"A further report has been received from Egypt regarding the liberation of 91 prisoners who were in the hands of the Senussi tribesmen. The rescue expedition, which was entirely separate from the action of March 14 (when the British captured Sollum) took place March 19."

"Nine armored cars, twenty-six other cars and ten motor ambulances left Sollum at 8 o'clock in the morning, guided by Captain Royle and two natives. The prisoners were said to be at El Hahin, seventy miles from Sollum, but the actual distance traveled was about 121 miles."

"At the approach of the cars the guards fled, but they were pursued and killed. All the cars returned safely, bringing back the prisoners, who are being cared for in the hospital. Their condition is reported as satisfactory. Only two prisoners remain in the hands of the enemy, and there is some hope that they may be rescued."

Baron Scarsdale Dead.

London, March 25, 5.47 p.m.—Baron Scarsdale (Rev. Alfred Curzon) father of Earl Curzon, of Kedleston, died today after an illness of several months. He was 84 years old.

GOVERNMENT MAY FACE SHUT DOWN ON TOTAL PROHIBITION

Stevens-Marcel Resolution Forbidding Manufacture May Come to Vote

CRACK PARTY WHIP TO PREVENT THIS

Many Members in House Believed Willing to Support Sweeping Resolution—Liberals to Vote According to Convictions on Issue.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, March 25.—Government effort to be exercised, it is learned tonight, to prevent parliament taking a vote directly upon the sweeping Stevens-Marcel prohibition resolution. The plan is believed to be to endeavor to keep it "side-tracked" as a private member's motion which has reverted by adjournment to the bottom of the order paper. If this is unsuccessful an inspired amendment is to be moved by Mr. P. Bennett regarding the price of the Doherty bill. The vote would then be upon the amendment which the government believes it can carry. As a consequence no division would be possible directly upon the main motion for straight prohibition. Prohibits Manufacture.

The Stevens-Marcel resolution provides total prohibition of the sale, manufacture and importation of all intoxicating liquors for a period of three years, and it is hoped part of the construction period thereafter. It is dominion-wide and of the most wholesale character.

In the present temper of public sentiment it is believed that upon direct division the majority of parliament members would support it and make its provisions law. The whole matter would thus be disposed of in Canada for three years, when a dominion vote would be taken as to the desirability of making the prohibitive statute permanent.

The government's substitute is the bill of the minister of justice regarded as a most material modification, so modified in fact, that the more ardent supporters of the Stevens-Marcel resolution regard it as but little better than nothing. The fact, however, that it makes some progress will provide excuse for support by temperance-professing supporters and its adoption will block direct voting upon the Stevens-Marcel resolution.

Marcel May Force Vote.

It is rumored, however, that in event resolution or submitting amendments to the prohibition resolution, H. H. Stevens, the mover, as a supporter of the resolution, may submit an amendment to the Doherty bill along the sweeping lines of the straight prohibition or no prohibition, if possible, for the balance of the session. They don't want to offend either the prohibitionists or the liquor men in their respective ridings, for obvious political reasons.

It is understood the question was discussed at a Liberal caucus held on Tuesday last and the consensus of opinion was that if the prohibition resolution came to a vote each member should be guided simply by his own convictions on the question.

HARDING BECOMES KNIGHT OF THE GARTER

London, March 24, 1.30 a.m.—It is announced that Baron Harding will be appointed a Knight of the Garter in his retirement as viceroy of India. An announcement was made in the middle of January that Baron Chelmsford, former governor of Queensland and of New South Wales, had been appointed viceroy of India, in succession to Lord Harding.

RUSSIANS FORESTALL GERMAN OFFENSIVE

Advance of Tsar's Troops Develops on 70-Mile Front, South of Riga

Three Lines of German Trenches Pierced at Lake Narocz With Impetuous Use of Bayonet—Yesterday's Statements Tell of Penetrating Hun Line at Jacobstadt—Austrians Yield Position Held Stubbornly for Six Months.

Petrograd, March 25, via London, 6 p.m.—While admitting that it is not yet clear whether the fighting which is in progress south of Drinsk signifies a general advance of the Russian troops in that sector, or whether it is intended as a demonstration to attract German forces from the Franco-German front, the military critics lay emphasis upon what they allude to as the universal success of the attacks during the last few days, the viciousness of which is pointed to as being sufficient to have made an impression upon the German general staff.

The Russian troops are operating in three groups, covering a front of seventy miles, but the severest fighting is reported to have occurred in the vicinity of Lake Narocz, where the Russian drive carried them through the three lines of German trenches heavily protected by wire entanglements. The Russians resorted to their favorite method, bayonet fighting, routing the Germans in spite of desperate resistance, and capturing more than 1,000 men, including seventeen officers, a dozen machine guns and other booty.

RUSSIANS ANTICIPATED ENEMY OFFENSIVE.

The Germans are invariably countering the Russian attacks by advancing at other sections of the line, but from all appearances, according to the military observers, the Teutonic efforts lack co-ordination, and it is evident that in spite of the recent concentration of additional troops in this region the Russians anticipated any plans their adversaries may have had for a concerted offensive here.

The German strength was estimated last autumn to be eight corps of infantry and several cavalry divisions in the region, but now have been reduced to four.

An important success was recorded on the Galician front, where the Russians captured the crossing of the Dniester at Mikhalchok. The Austrian official communication is cited in reference to this victory, and it is admitted that the Austrians were obliged to abandon the position following six months' defense, after the fortifications had been reduced by the Russian artillery.

Gains on Whole Sustained.

Today's official statement admits that south of Lake Dvinsk the Germans recaptured trenches that the Russians had taken the previous night but the Russians have again pierced the opposing line in the Jacobstadt sector.

According to the German official communication, "not even the smallest advantage against the unshaken German defense" has been obtained anywhere in this great offensive which the Russians have undertaken in northwest Russia. While Berlin declares that the Russians have ceased their vicious attacks in the neighborhood of Pastavy, eastward of the railway between Dvinsk and Vilna, Russia officially announces that the fighting there continues, and that southwest of Lake Narocz the Russian troops have again advanced under a violent bombardment.

Line Again Pierced.

Petrograd, March 25, via London, March 24, 12.30 a.m.—The official communication from general headquarters issued today reads:

"The contest is developing in the Riga region. In the Jacobstadt sector we followed up yesterday's success, piercing the enemy's line."

Below Drinsk our artillery successfully dispersed German masses near Schischkovo. South of Drinsk, as far as Lake Dvinsk, there has been a violent artillery and rifle duel."

In the sector of Lake Soky, and south of Lake Dvinsk, the enemy, in a counter-attack, took parts of the trenches we captured the previous night. In the center of this sector there has been violent artillery and rifle fire."

"On the Vileta-Mojeka front, northwest of Pastavy, and in the region of Lake Narocz, the fighting continues. Southwest of Lake Narocz we repulsed a counter-attack, and again advanced under a violent bombardment."

"On the south bank of Lake Narocz the Germans fired asphyxiating shells. More to the south, as far as the region of Folesie, there has been a lively cannonade at various places."

"Galician front: In the region of the Stripsa and southeast of Kosloff, (southeast of Lemberg) we repulsed an attack, inflicting heavy losses. Further south we advanced a little, and fortified the ground gained."

"On the Dniester, after a fight, we occupied the village of Latschka-Melek."

"Black Sea: There is nothing to report."

"Caucasus front: We are harassing the enemy."

Rome, March 25, via London, March 24, 12.45 p.m.—The following official communication was issued today:

"In the Suggana valley Wednesday night the enemy, supported by artillery, repeatedly attacked but was repulsed with heavy losses, leaving some prisoners and arms and ammunition in our hands."

"Also near Avannilla, in the Pizzo Basin there were attempts by the enemy to advance."

"At several points on the heights northwest of Corisla the artillery actions have grown more intense."

"Our armies, having observed the presence of a quantity of rolling stock along

THE SPENDTHRAFTS CALL FOR ECONOMY AMONG THE PEOPLE

Citizens Must Follow Precepts of Legislators, Not Practice

REVENUE FALLS OFF; EXPENDITURE INCREASING

Many Appointments Made With Regard to Political Exigencies Rather Than in Public Interest—Hon. Mr. Oliver's Treatment of Indians Justified.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, March 25.—Canada's government should mail the first-issued pamphlets in its prospective publicity campaign for next to the honorable gentlemen who occupy positions as ministers of the crown. Parliamentary testing time proves the Dominion lack of government leadership in national thrift and economy. Its committee of supply the expenditure of the various administrative departments comes under review. Two days of this analysis indicate that Canadian citizens will best serve patriotic purpose by being guided by governmental precept rather than example.

Hon. T. Chas. Casgrain presented the budget of the post office department yesterday. It showed that expenditures had doubled and surpluses had vanished despite the addition of 700 stamps since the Borden administration took charge. Hon. Dr. Roche presented the budget of the interior department today. It showed that the expenditures had almost doubled and the general lossening of departmental work during the same period.

On the first item submitted, that of \$465,000 for salaries in the dominion lands and parks branch, Hon. Frank Oliver pointed out that it was \$150,000 more than in 1911, although the number of homestead entries had fallen from 44,879 to 24,088, the number of pre-emptions had fallen from 35,912 to 17,600, and the number of purchased homesteads from 10,000 to 850. Mr. Oliver declared that the augmentation of the salary list under such circumstances was a gross waste of service was manned with regard to political exigencies rather than to the public interest. (The total expenditure on the lands' branch had grown from \$1,716,000 in 1911 to \$3,070,000 in the present fiscal year. Hon. Dr. Roche explained that the expenditure was kept up partly owing to the fact that 150 officials of the outside service were overseas and their salaries were being paid. Only forty new appointments had been made to take the places thus vacated.)

While willing to recognize the explanation of the minister as far as it went, G. Turfitt said it did not explain why the cost of the whole department had nearly doubled. The department had much less work to do, yet the cost of administration had mounted by leaps and bounds. The truth as he knew it, in his constituency was that additional offices

(Continued on page 8.)

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ROAD MERELY CONNECT TO THE C. P. R.

As to the change of the route to St. John, based on the recommendations of Mr. Gutzwiller, and about a week's time, and that the New Brunswick line is to end, apparently, at the C. P. R. At some time in the distant future the original project might be carried out. The provincial government is to do the whip hand. With regard to the project connecting with the Maine Central, involving a half, the province is apparently to be

It is stated that this branch was absolutely unnecessary around the neck of the province. It gratified a whim of Mr. Gutzwiller.

On a motion of Mr. Carvell for the engineer's advice in connection with the road. The department of the day. With the exception of Mr. Carvell, the reading of correspondence, the acting minister of railways, the present side of the house at justification for the agreement.

revenue sources, other than by taxation, unless a halt were called, there would have to be a large measure of direct taxation.

There was, said Mr. Carvell, another scheme on foot, and officially promulgated in the government press. That was for a branch line from a little north of Fredericton to Vanocboro, a distance of about forty miles. The expense for the extension of such a line was that it would give the I. C. R. connections with the American system of railways at Vanocboro. Mr. Carvell declared that this proposition was "utter nonsense."

The C. P. R. connection from Fredericton was being held ample for all requirements. The cost of the proposed line to Vanocboro would, at a moderate estimate be \$1,400,000, and the interest on the capital outlay at 5-1/2 per cent. per annum would be \$77,000 per year. Mr. Carvell estimated the freight charges from Fredericton to Vanocboro at \$10 per car, and if the province got only forty per cent of the operating receipts, it would require 175,000 cars to be moved each year from Fredericton to Vanocboro in order to pay interest charges. That meant 45,000 cars per day, and he doubted if the average traffic now offering would give more than eight cars per day.

"The only conclusion to be drawn from such a wild new undertaking," declared Mr. Carvell, "is that New Brunswick is being driven to it to gratify the whim of Gutzwiller, who wants to have an independent connection with the I. C. R. with the American lines."

In conclusion Mr. Carvell commented on the fact that although both Hon. Dr. Reid and Hon. Dr. Roche had asked the question was, to come up today, both of these gentlemen were absent from the house.

Hon. Robert Rogers, replied for the government, declaring that although Mr. Carvell had sought to blame Hon. J. D. Hazen for fastening the burden of the road on the province, Mr. Carvell was, in the real blame, if any, must rest with the Laurier government which was responsible for the inception of the road.

That government had played the old policy of hanging up a railway between three or four contending parties and then "playing both ends to the middle."

The terms of the agreement, Mr. Carvell said, should have been St. John, and the difficulties of the Valley road were due to the misplaced location of the National Transportation Commission.

Mr. Carvell said that the N. T. R. got to Halifax, if it did not go to Moncton."

Mr. Rogers replied that the Intercolonial line from St. John to Halifax would have served the purpose. In regard to Mr. Carvell's insinuations that Mr. Hazen was desirably absent, Mr. Rogers declared that Mr. Carvell might know that Mr. Hazen had never denied any controversy with any of his opponents on the opposition side of the house. The fact was that Mr. Hazen was away on government business, on the instruction of Premier Borden.

With regard to the question of extension of the line from Centreville to Grand Falls, Mr. Rogers said this had been the original policy but since the N. T. R. had been formed to carry out its agreement for the operation of the National Transportation Commission, the I. C. R. was now operating the latter line, there was no good reason why the Valley railway, also operated by the I. C. R., should be extended to Grand Falls. The connection for traffic was already secured by the Intercolonial.

With regard to the extension from Centreville to St. John, Mr. Rogers noted that the original scheme involved two very expensive bridges. The engineers had found that the crossings would be very expensive and that water at the point of crossing was sixty feet in depth with a mud bottom.

Mr. Carvell—"They say a hundred feet, down home."

Mr. Rogers declared that the reports of the engineers would be brought down in the return which would be presented to the house in the near future.

Why the Desperate Hasten?

Hon. Dr. Pugsley commented on the extreme haste with which the new arrangement in regard to the Valley railway change of plans was being carried out. Mr. Monserrat had been asked to give his opinion on Feb. 26, as to which was the most desirable route to St. John. His answer was given on Feb. 28, just two days later. On the same day Mr. Gutzwiller had written to Hon. Dr. Reid, making the recommendations as to the change of plan involving the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

"This is the way," continued Dr. Pugsley, "this matter, the most important of the people of the province from a financial standpoint with which they have ever been called upon to deal, was considered. One day after Dr. Reid had received the recommendations from Mr. Gutzwiller, the former had written to the prime minister of New Brunswick passing them along. Without taking the people of New Brunswick into his consideration, Mr. Reid, on March 7, 1912, introduced a bill in the legislature in order to see what representatives of the people thought of the acting prime minister's recommendations. The bill was passed on March 7, 1912, and the debate then ended and Mr. Carvell's motion for the production of correspondence, reports, etc., carried."