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Maritime — Strong winds and moderate gales, northwesterly to northerly, decreasing by night, fair and colder.

BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE LANDED NEAR THE DARDANELLES SAID TO INCLUDE CANADIANS

N. S. TORY POLITICIAN BOUGHT WAR HORSES

Mr. A. DeWitt Foster of Kings, N. S., Had Uncomfortable Time in the House--- Bought Over 200 Horses in His Own Country---A Colt of 1880 Said to Have Been Among the Number---Patriotism and Politics.

Ottawa, March 3—Another Conservative member of parliament is today experiencing the embarrassment of publicity. An official return brought down by the minister of militia showed that A. DeWitt Foster, the representative of Kings, Nova Scotia, had occupied considerable time in buying horses for the government. Of the 428 purchased by him throughout the province 224 had been purchased in his riding.

Dealing with the horse industry in the course of his practical and forceful speech in the budget debate, Archie B. McCoig of West Kent, directed attention to the fact that serious injustice and injury was being done to the agricultural raiser of horses by the system of purchase and export prohibition, established by the government. Farmers found themselves with hundreds of horses for which they had no market.

Mr. McCoig strongly criticized the conduct and operations of certain men who had been foisted by the government upon Sir Adam Beck, the remount commissioner for Eastern Canada. Dealing with their endeavor to cripple the work of Sir Adam by the introduction of methods, prompted by political exigencies, Mr. McCoig instanced the case of the member for Kings. It was true, he stated, that Mr. Foster had been accompanied by a veterinary assistant, but it was surely not to the interest of the country that a man with the patronage of the riding—a politician looking for votes—should be entrusted with such a mission. As a result over one-half of the horses he purchased in Nova Scotia were purchased in Mr. Foster's riding.

Mr. McCoig was informed that a number of these horses had died before they reached Valcartier and that one horse, thirty years of age, had been purchased and died of old age after reaching camp.

"This kind of thing," declared Mr. McCoig, "is calculated to ruin the horse industry in Canada, and does nothing to aid our reputation for unselfish patriotism."

Mr. Foster was not in the House, but was hurried into the chamber shortly after by his colleagues. He asked Mr. McCoig to repeat his statement, a request with which the man from Kent promptly complied.

FOSTER'S LAME DEFENCE.

Mr. Foster persisted that, there was "absolutely no truth" in the story of the purchase of the thirty-year-old horse, although he was aware that it had been circulated in Halifax and parts of Nova Scotia. He had been accompanied, he declared, by two competent veterinarians, graduates of the Ontario Veterinary College.

"If the work was in charge of two competent veterinarians," asked Mr. McCoig, "what was the needs of the presence of the member for Kings at all."

"That," declared Mr. Foster, "was a question of policy."

"Or politics," amended Mr. McCoig, amid laughter and cheers.

Mr. Foster maintained he had only "assisted." He had merely signed orders and prevented graft "so far as that was possible." (Renewed laughter.)

He thought that Liberal criticism was out of place because at the time of the South African war it was said that certain horses had been purchased two and three times over.

"Why," asked Mr. McCoig, "were over half the horses purchased in Nova Scotia purchased in Mr. Foster's own riding?"

"Because," retorted that member, "they were better in quality and more of them."

A POSER FOR FOSTER.

"Does the member really mean to say there were more horses in his riding than in the whole of the rest of Nova Scotia?" persisted Mr. McCoig, amid renewed laughter.

Mr. Foster, however, did not reply further.

"Better stop before you get any more," was the counsel of Mr. Lapointe, amid more laughter, during which the discomfited member for Kings maintained his seat in silence.

The somewhat sensational exchange occurred at the conclusion of one of the best contributions to the budget debate. The young member for West Kent made a capital speech, dealing with the burdens of the new tariff, as they fell upon the farmer, artisan and laborer. He regretted that Premier Borden, in making up his cabinet, had not included a single farmer or labor man. In a cabinet of professional and financial men it was difficult to get the real view-point of the farmer and the laborer, the men who were the backbone of the Canadian citizenship. Their interests had to be served by "arm chair farmers" and "arm chair artisans," men who looked on and gave advice but knew little of actual conditions and problems.

REVOLVER SHOTS DISTURBED WEST END PEOPLE

Gus Gustavson, Norwegian the Cause, ---Shots Fired by Lady

A series of revolver shots attracted the attention of Special Policeman Smith who is on duty at the Pumping Station at an early hour this morning. Engineer Lyons (who was going off duty also was attracted and on investigation found a man in the vestibule of the residence of Mrs. Joseph Waycott 182 Brunswick street. Policeman Charles Marshall who lives at the corner of Brunswick and Northumberland streets also heard the shots and arose and dressed. Lyons and Smith went to his house and told him of the strange man in the vestibule. Sergt. Duncan and Policeman Saunders and Hughes also appeared on the scene and Gus Gustavson, a Norwegian was dragged out of the vestibule. At first it was thought he had fired the shots but no revolver was found and the police were then told by Miss Sadie Waycott that she had fired the shots to attract attention as the man had refused to leave the vestibule.

Gustavson appeared in the police court this morning and pleading guilty to a charge of drunkenness was sent to gaol for twenty days.

Fred W. Fraser of Campbellton, is at the Barker House.

London, Mar. 4---Despatches from Athens tell of the landing of a British Expeditionary Force in the Dardanelles. The force includes Canadians, Australians and Singalese. Second expeditionary force is also expected to be on the way and the land forces will co-operate with the Allied fleet in attacking Turks and driving them from Constantinople.

SULTANS'S NEPHEW WANTS PEACE

Athens, Mar. 4---Prince Salah-ed-Din, nephew of Sultan and third in succession to Ottoman throne, has sent a telegram from here to Sultan Mohmed V, exhorting him to save the Turkish nation by welcoming the French and British as liberators and concluding peace.

Bombardment of the inner forts of the Dardanelles was resumed at ten o'clock yesterday morning. A Russian admiral delegated to attend a council of admirals has joined the allied fleet in the straits, making the trip by way of Dedeaghat, a seaport of Bulgaria and terminus of the railway line from Adrianople and Salonica.

A despatch from Soloica states that mines and submarines destined for the defence of Dedeaghat have arrived at that port. Fire from the guns of the allied fleet has destroyed the batteries of Kilid Bahr and Fort Sultanieh, Chanak Kalessh, which guard the entrance to the narrowest part of the straits.

MAY OPEN DARDANELLES

Rome, Mar. 4---A rumor that Turkey will voluntarily open the Dardanelles to the allied fleet has gained wide circulation in Athens according to a despatch to the "Giornale D'Italia," from its correspondent in the Greek City. The despatch states that aeroplanes flying from the decks of the Anglo-French ships were brilliantly successful in aiding the bombardment of the forts at Chanak Kalessin, Kale Des I Sultaniy's, not only dropping bombs on the fortifications but directing the fire from the ships. The Germans of the Cruiser Geoben is reported to have manned the guns in Fort Hamidieh which was silenced yesterday. Forts Dardanus and Tchemerlik were also partially destroyed and their guns rendered ineffective in yesterday's bombardment which enabled the allied fleet to advance two miles further up the Channel.

GERMANS PUSHED BACK.

Petrograd, March 4---The entire German line, paralleling the East Prussian frontier in Northern Poland and in the region of Suwalki and the River Nieman has been pushed back steadily with the exception of the vicinity of Gsewetz. There the German guns are still bombarding the Russian positions but are in danger from the withdrawal of their supporting infantry.

London, March 3---In their determination to relieve Przemyśl and drive the Russians out of Galicia, the Austro-German armies, which for some weeks have been on the Galician side of the Carpathian Mountains, have, during the last few days, made repeated attempts to break through the Russian entrenchments, but without success.

Since Sunday last, when in massed formation they threw themselves against Russian troops holding strong positions, the Austro-Germans have attacked again and again, in spite of the heavy losses which this

kind of fighting entails.

Yesterday, according to the Russian official account, the Austrians delivered furious attacks between the Ondawa and San Rivers, only to be thrown back, as they were in their previous efforts, while the Germans made several vain attempts around Kozlowka and Rojanka, at the latter point losing two companies, which were surrounded and annihilated.

No estimates have been published of the losses sustained by the German armies in their efforts to break through the Russian lines at these places, but they are believed to have been very large, as the Russian positions were almost impregnable.

Regarding the Austrians' attempt to outflank the Russians in Eastern Galicia, two Russian official reports in succession have reported that the Austrians suffered a severe reverse, and that yesterday they lost, in prisoners alone, more than six thousand men. The Russians captured also a number of guns and a large quantity of transport material.

On the other extreme wing in North Poland the Germans have either assumed the defensive or are retiring, except at Ossowetz, where they continue to bombard the fortress. Berlin reports, unofficially, that at this point the Germans have succeeded in silencing two of the forts. Their attempt to approach the city, however, has been repulsed by the Russians.

GERMANS ADMIT DEFEAT.

The Germans, while claiming success near Augustowo, where they captured 1,500 prisoners from among the Russian forces who tried to cross the Bohr River, admit that they have withdrawn their advance guards south

of Myszyntec and that the Russians have been feeling their way forward to the northwest of Przasnysz.

The fact seems to be that the Russians are advancing along the whole northern line, but very slowly because of mud, which impedes the movement of guns and transport wagons. They have been able to reinforce their armies at every threatened point and are now considered to be in a good position as the Germans, who have left their railways behind them.

So far as the west is concerned, the French offensive in the Champagne region continues to be the outstanding feature of the campaign.

There has been fighting at other points but none to compare in importance with that in Champagne.

With the allied fleet again bombarding the Dardanelles, and the Russians pushing their offensive in the Caucasus, the Near East is again coming into limelight. The Russians have scored a distant success by the capture of the Turkish port of Khopa on the Black Sea, from which the Turkish army in the Caucasus drew part of its supplies.