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GERMAN MILITARY FORCES BEGIN SUPPRESSION OF GENERAL STRIKE
Russian Troops in Full Control of Odessa and Orenburg, While Rumanians Successfully Respond to Appeal for Aid From Bessarabian Government.

NEWLY MATED TO FINISH WAR HALF YEAR
Germans Began U-Boat Campaign to Prevent Internal Collapse.
FEARED GRAVE TROUBLE
Report, Presented by Experts on Home Affairs, Launched Campaign.

Amsterdam, Feb. 1.—The Handelsblad today publishes a series of documents obtained secretly from German archives, showing the steps which led to the adoption by Germany of her unrestricted submarine campaign a year ago.
At the close of 1915 the German admiralty prepared a memorandum to the effect that unrestricted U-boat warfare would compel Great Britain to sue for peace within six months. The wording of this memorandum indicated that the admiralty already had decided to adopt this intensified warfare, but desired to convince the emperor, the imperial chancellor and the foreign office of the certainty of the good results.
Karl Helfferich, vice chancellor, reported it on the ground that it was impossible to see a limit on England's staying power.
The authors of the memorandum called in nine experts, representing German finance, commerce, mining and agriculture. These experts were: Waldemar Müller, president of the Dresden Bank; Dr. Salomonsohn, director of the Deutsche Reichsbank; Paul Reusch, Prussian councillor of commerce; Dr. Springorum, an iron and railway magnate; Max Schmickel, president of the Hamburg-Nord-Deutsche Bank; Hans Zuckerswerdt, councillor of commerce of Magdeburg; Wilhelm von Finckel, president of the Munich Bank; H. Schmidt, representing the German agricultural council; and Herr Engel Hard, president of the Baden chamber of commerce.
All the experts agreed in the first place that England would have to sue for peace in six months at most. Dr. Salomonsohn asserted that England's position was very vulnerable owing to her dependence on foreign capital and the absence of a spirit of self-sacrifice among the English people. He therefore thought six months was an excessive period.
Feared Collapse.
Although the experts differed as to the prospect of war with the United States, none of them advised against the U-boat war on that account. All the experts agreed that the internal situation of Germany demanded a drastic remedy. Herr Zuckerswerdt said:
"The most drastic measures are advised owing to the feeling of the nation. The nation will stand by the government, but not if it yields to threats from America. Such weakness would lead to serious consequences."
"It is quite possible that Germany will be unable to hold out," said Herr Schmidt. "More drastic steps should be taken before disorder and unrest arise in the agricultural districts. Each day's delay means trouble."
Herr Engel Hard gave his opinion as follows: "A few weeks' delay may render even unrestricted warfare abortive of good results."
Herr von Finckel said: "A great mass of our people are at the end of their resources."

ROGACHEV TAKEN BY POLISH FORCE
Russian Town on Dnieper Falls—City in Caucasus Sacked.
London, Feb. 1.—A despatch from Petrograd says:
The semi-official news agency says it is reported from Mohilev that 24,000 Polish legionaries commanded by Polish generals with their staffs, have occupied the town of Rogachev, 72 miles south of Mohilev on the Dnieper. The executive committee of provincial workmen and soldiers' delegates has sent an ultimatum demanding the evacuation of Rogachev. A despatch from Petrograd to Ruzhicki, in the Caucasus, is burning. It is added that the fires were started by Chechene tribesmen, who are demolishing the town.
Vladikavkaz, according to the latest available census, had approximately 27,000 inhabitants. It is situated on an elevated plain at the north foot of the Caucasus range, 166 miles from Port Petrovsk, on the Caspian Sea with which it is connected by railway.

MEN'S FURS AT DINEEN'S.
Saturday is men's day at Dineen's, and this Saturday comes in the second day of a selling event when big reductions are featured in men's furs. Driving coats, fur-lined coats, heavy driving coats are offering at cost prices. Dineen's, 140 Yonge street.

ONLY ENOUGH EGGS FOR WEEK IN STOCK
So Declare Wholesale Produce Dealers of Toronto After Meeting.
TO ASK FOR CONTROL
O'Connor Report States That Quantity of Eggs Has Doubled in Year.
"Only enough eggs for a week" is the declaration of the wholesale produce dealers of Toronto in refutation of W. F. O'Connor's views on egg hoarding.
A meeting was called yesterday afternoon of the Toronto Produce Exchange, at which the leading firms of Toronto were represented. A show-down of the total holdings of eggs brought to light the fact that only enough for seven days' consumption was in storage in Toronto. The produce dealers would welcome a control of their trade by the food administration, as shown by the fact that next week representatives of the trade are going to Ottawa to discuss this very thing with the food controller.
On Jan. 1, 1917, Mr. O'Connor reported regarding the egg situation in Ontario, showing that there were more than 10,000 cases of eggs in storage. Considering the heavy export trade of the province, these holdings are very small. Ontario uses in one month nearly 20,000 cases, a fact that today there are practically no cases left shows that this is true.

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London, Feb. 1.—A raid attempted by the enemy last night west of Arras-Gohelle was successfully repulsed," says today's war office statement. "We captured a few prisoners. The hostile artillery showed some activity during the night in the neighborhood of Gouzeaucourt and Lens.

BRITISH TAKE SOME PRISONERS
In Repulsing Raid at Arras

The Toronto World

SATURDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 2 1918—FOURTEEN PAGES

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GERMAN MILITARY FORCES BEGIN SUPPRESSION OF GENERAL STRIKE

DOMINION PERMANENT LOAN COMPANY CLOSES
Decision Made to Suspend and Affairs Were Handed Over to Assignee—Assets May Be More Substantial Than They Now Appear.

Unprofitable investments in a British Columbia railway system are stated to have plunged the Dominion Permanent Loan Co. into difficulties resulting in the company, with head offices at 15 West Wellington street, closing its doors yesterday morning. While it is hoped the assets will eventually prove more substantial than they now appear, the outlook at the moment is said to be an unpromising one for shareholders and depositors.
The decision to suspend was reached at a meeting of the directors on Thursday afternoon, and G. T. Clarkson of 15 West Wellington street, was appointed assignee. An application for a winding up order will be made in the courts.
The Dominion Permanent which has an authorized capital of \$10,000,000, was established 23 years ago. The annual meeting of shareholders was to have been held on Thursday of next week. A month ago, however, shareholders were notified by circular that, owing to the illness of the manager, F. M. Holland, and the impossibility of getting a quorum of directors together, no half-yearly dividend would be paid. Mr. Holland is suffering from pneumonia and is critically ill.
The company's clerical staff consists of about a dozen men, who have grown up with the business and who, it is stated, have their savings largely invested in its debentures or on deposit in its vaults.
Mr. McPhillips said he was not in a position to discuss the company's affairs, adding: "Everything is out of our hands here now, and we must wait until the assignee is ready to make a report. We have not been advertising for business for over a year, but we were open yesterday to receive deposits in the usual way. The meeting of directors, at which it was decided to

ISSUES AN APPEAL TO THE GOVERNMENT TO BE REASONABLE
British Labor Leader Declares Temper of Working Men is Dangerous.
IRREPARABLE BREAK
Fears it Will Occur Between Important Section of Labor and Cabinet.

London, Feb. 1.—Arthur Henderson, labor leader and former member of the cabinet, signed an agreement with the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, embracing the engineers' trade, in which the government agreed to meet the engineers in separate conference whenever necessary, tonight issued a lengthy statement appealing to the government to adhere to this practice and avoid a strike, which he said would seriously imperil the output of munitions and other war necessities.
"We are all weary of war," said Henderson. "Immediate peace is the greatest need of the world; but peace cannot be achieved by one section of labor acting by itself. Peace will come when the working class movement as a whole has discovered by conference the conditions of an honorable and democratic peace worthy of the unimpeachable sacrifices the people have made."
The temper of the workmen is most dangerous; the unyielding attitude of the government in bringing the country to the verge of industrial

BOLSHEVIKI TAKE TWO TOWNS; RUMANIANS CAPTURE KISHINEV
ANTI-BOLSHEVIKI TO SET UP GOVERNMENT OF THEIR OWN
Congress of All-Russia Will Meet in Moscow, Sunday, to Decide on Future of the Country

Berne, Switzerland, Feb. 1.—(British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)
A despatch received from Moscow by way of Kiev and Vienna says the anti-Bolsheviks have convened the congress of all-Russia to meet in Moscow February 3, to replace the constituent assembly.
The despatch adds that invitations have been sent to 105 representatives of the army and navy, 100 to the representatives of urban workmen, 430 to peasants, 52 to village zemstvos, 62 to the boroughs and 52 to co-operative societies.
The congress is to elect a government which is to hold office until the new constituent assembly can definitely decide on the future of the country. It is also proposed to enact an electoral law for the constituent assembly.
London, Feb. 1.—A despatch from Jassy, Rumania, dated Sunday, Jan. 27, says: Odessa was captured by the Bolsheviki Sunday night. The Bolsheviki troops are now in full control of that city. Kishinev, capital of Bessarabia, and the scene of Jewish massacres 15 years ago, was taken today by Rumanian forces, who were sent there in response to an appeal for aid from the local Bessarabian government.
A despatch from Petrograd today says: The Bolsheviki have captured Orenburg, capital of the government of Orenburg.
Orenburg is situated on the right bank of the Ural River in European Russia, a short distance west of the Asiatic frontier. It is a railroad junction of considerable importance, and also a manufacturing centre.
When Gen. Kaledine, hetman of the Don Cossacks, aided by Gen. Korniloff, started a revolution against the Bolsheviki, Gen. Duffov was given command of that branch of the counter-revolutionary army which was to proceed northwards through Orenburg and endeavor to isolate the Don Cossacks from the food supplies of Asiatic Russia, especially Siberia.
Important Report.
Odessa is the most important city and seaport of southern Russia, and the fourth city of the empire in population. It is located in the government of Kerson, a short distance east of the mouth of the Dniester River, ninety miles southwest of Kheron, and about 400 miles northeast of Constantinople. The city is of modern growth and well laid out and contains a western European rather than a Russian aspect. The imperial new Russian University, founded in 1865, is located here, and had before the war more than 2,000 students. Immense quantities of grain are exported from this port, as it is the natural outlet for the southwestern provinces of the empire. The last available census, that of 1901, gave the population as approximately 450,000 persons, of whom nearly one-third were Jews. Kishinev, with a population of about 100,000, is the chief centre of Bessarabia for trade in grain, wool, tallow, hides and tobacco. It is located on the Byk river, 85 miles northwest of Odessa, and 30 miles from the Rumanian border. The city presents little of interest outside of the masonry composition of its population, which consists of Rumanians, Russians, Jews, Bulgarians, Germans, Tartars and Gypsies. Wine culture and the growing of tobacco are the chief industries.

SALARIES BOOSTED BY TWO HUNDRED
Principals of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools to Get Raise.
INCREASE ALL ROUND
Technical and Commercial High School Salaries Not Dealt With.

The minimum salary of the principals of collegiate institutes and high schools is to be \$2700 a year and the maximum \$3400 a year, with a yearly increase of \$100 a year until the maximum is reached, the finance committee decided, at a special meeting held yesterday to consider the salary increases asked by the teachers throughout the city. The principals had asked for an increase of the maximum from \$2200 to \$3700, with double the yearly scheduled increase of \$100.
Considerable discussion followed as to whether this was fair, as the public school principals are to receive double the regular increase. No change was made, however, and it is likely that it will be brought up at the regular board meeting, when the estimates as a whole are to be considered.
Male principals in public schools are to have the maximum and minimum both raised \$200 and are to be allowed double the regular increase of \$100 for 1918. Women assistants are to have their minimum raised \$100 and their maximum raised \$200, with double the yearly increase this year. Each teacher who worked in the staff in 1917 will receive \$100 more in 1918 than in 1917.
The teachers' salaries alone were dealt with at the meeting yesterday, with the exception of those in the Technical High Schools and Commercial High School. An exception was also made in the case of the Principal Alexander McKay's salary, which was raised to \$6,500. The other salaries, including those of the principals and office staff, will be dealt with at the notice of the finance committee to be held on Monday.

AIR DEFENCES OF PARIS TO BE STRENGTHENED
French Government Decides to Increase Airplane Garrison and Gunfire.
Paris, Feb. 1.—An increase in the number of airplanes defending Paris, and measures for rendering barrage fire more effective, were decided on today at a conference between Premier Clemenceau and Jacques L. Dumont, under-secretary of aviation. An intense anti-aircraft fire is considered here to be the only real protection against air raids.
HUGE FINE WOULD EXCEED VALUATION
City of Toronto Asks Legislation Imposing Record Penalty on Railway.
Five Hundred Dollars a Day for Each Car Not Supplied.
A penalty which would be the most severe, from a monetary point of view, were it exacted, that has ever been asked for in the history of the Province of Ontario, is the request of the City of Toronto in a petition for legislation which would require the Toronto Street Railway Company to pay a fine totaling, up to last night, \$1,600,000 for failure to have, since Jan. 1, 100 additional street cars in operation.
But even a fine of \$1,600,000 would not satisfy the petitioners, for they ask that the penalty continue in force until the number of cars ordered have been supplied and put in operation. In the event that it is another six months before any cars are supplied the total fine would be \$3,000,000, and that such a time will be necessary is assumed after hearing the evidence submitted at the recent hearing of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.
The petition is that "An act may be passed by the Ontario Street Railway Company in 1916, for each car supplied less than the number fixed by an order of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, the penalty to continue in force until the full number the order calls for has been supplied and put in operation."
Number of cars 100
Days since Jan. 1... 32
Fine per day, per car... 500
Total fine per day... 80,000
Total fine to date... 1,600,000

ALLIES NEED FOOD BADLY
Controller Regulates Mills
Food Situation in Britain is Far More Serious Than is Generally Realized by the People of This Country.
Mills to Be Licensed and Make Statements Twice a Month on the Amount of Wheat Ground in Them.

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—A cablegram received today by the food controller from the British ministry of food indicates that the food situation in Great Britain, France and Italy is very much more serious than is generally realized. The message states that the import supplies are low and increase is urgently needed. The ration which the ministry has intended to put into force will have to be reduced because of the inadequacy of supplies.
"The most serious situation in the United Kingdom continues acute. Supplies are low and an increase is urgently needed. A local rationing scheme is being authorized by the ministry of food, but the ration contemplated by us will have to be reduced.
"In France the bread card scheme was put into force on January 27th with a bread ration per capita per day of three hundred grammes. It is proposed to adopt a general food card. The available supplies of meat are small. Butter is obtainable and milk supplies are satisfactory. Eggs are scarce and dried fish and fats. For many months the sugar and bread have been rationed in Italy, the consumption of meat severely restricted and public meats controlled."

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