

## CANADIANS HAVE ALL REACHED FRANCE SAFELY; ANOTHER DARING RAID BY BRITISH AIR FLEET

### FORTY BRITISH AIRSHIPS RAID ENEMY'S POSITIONS ON THE BELGIAN COAST

Attack on Zeebrugge, Ostende and Middlekirke — Official Report Says Good Results Attained — Eight French Aeroplanes Attack German Christelles Aerodrome and Prevent Enemy's Air Craft From Interfering With Raiders.

London, Feb. 16.—The air wing of the British navy today made another massed attack on the German positions along the Belgian coast, in an effort to destroy or damage the submarine base at Zeebrugge, the guns at Ostend and Middlekerke and the aerodrome at Ghistelles.

According to the official report good results were attained. Forty machines were utilized today, as compared with 34 in last week's attack.

The official statement concerning the air raid says: "The air operations of the naval wing against the Bruges, Ostend and Zeebrugge district were continued this afternoon. Forty aeroplanes and seaplanes bombarded Ostend, Middlekerke, Ghistelles and Zeebrugge.

"Bombs were dropped on the heavy batteries situated on the east and west side of Ostend, on gun positions at Middlekerke, on transport wagons on the Ostend-Ghistelles road, on the Mole at Zeebrugge to widen the breach damaged in former attacks, on the locks at Zeebrugge, on barges outside Blankenberghe and on trawlers outside Zeebrugge.

"Eight French aeroplanes assisted the naval machines by making vigorous attacks on the Ghistelles aerodrome, thus effectively preventing German aircraft from cutting off our machines. It is reported that good results were obtained.

"Instructions are always issued to confine attacks to points of military importance, and every effort is made by the flying officers to avoid dropping bombs on any residential portions of towns."

While the British airmen were dropping their bombs on the gun positions, the supply tains and barges and the trawlers used in mine-laying and mine-sweeping operations, eight French airmen attacked the Ghistelles aerodrome, thus preventing the German airmen from making any attempt to cut off the British machines. The official report makes no mention of the airmen engaged, so it is presumed that they all returned safely. The day was bright and clear, conditions being more favorable than last week for a raid.

### WHOLE FIRST CONTINGENT GONE TO THE FRONT

SIR ROBERT BORDEN IN COMMONS YESTERDAY READ MESSAGE RECEIVED BY GOVERNOR GENERAL THAT CANADIANS HAVE LEFT ENGLAND FOR THE FRONT — PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO PATRIOTIC FUND PROVIDES FOR HELPING SOLDIERS WHO RETURN HOME INCAPACITATED.

Ottawa, Feb. 16.—At the opening of the Commons Sir Robert Borden read the following message received by the Duke of Connaught from the Colonial Secretary, and dated February 16:—"Your ministers will be glad to know that the whole Canadian Contingent are doing well at the front, having safely crossed over to France."

The announcement was heartily applauded.

The following committee was appointed to consider the report of the inquiry respecting boots supplied to the Department of Militia and Defence: Sir James Aiken, Messrs. McCurdy, Middleboro, Rainville, MacDonald, Pictou, Lemieux and Nesbitt. The committee has power to call for papers to examine witnesses on oath, and to report from time to time.

Hon. C. J. Doherty introduced a bill to amend the Canadian Patriotic Fund Act. It is intended to enable the Patriotic Fund Association to assist the wives and dependants of men

### CANADA'S NEW TARIFF SAFE AND SANE BUSINESS PROPOSITION

The revision of the tariff in order to provide money for Canada's part in the Empire struggle has met with the general approval of all classes throughout Canada. Business men in all parts of the country have put themselves on record as favoring the new schedule of rates. Some of the opinions of prominent Canadian business men are as follows:

SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS TAYLOR, general manager of the Bank of Montreal: "We are being taxed to assist in protecting the integrity of the British Empire and therefore the end and unquestionably justifies the means. Hon. W. T. White is facing the most difficult situation that has ever confronted a Canadian Minister of Finance and his endeavor has doubtless been to distribute the burden of taxation as equitably as possible without fear and without favor."

SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY: "It is the duty of all of us, individuals and corporations, to bear our share of the extra burdens, which have been imposed at this time of stress. All these special burdens will be borne, I have no doubt, with cheerfulness by our people, who are ready to do their utmost to aid in the defense of the Empire."

E. L. PEASE, general manager of the Royal Bank of Canada: "The banks will cheerfully submit to the tax. We feel we must do all we can to assist the Government in carrying the burdens resulting from the war at this time."

W. H. GOODWINS of Goodwins Ltd., Montreal: "There will be no shock. The Government will get the \$30,000,000 and the people will not know they have paid it. That is my view of the general effect of the tariff."

W. E. SANBORN, Montreal: "The increase in the tariff is the biggest thing that ever happened for the Made in Canada movement."

ANDREW ALLAN of H. & A. Allan, shipping agents, Montreal: "I should say that it looks like a pretty fair arrangement, and the tax is so well distributed that its burden on the individual will be light."

ROBERT W. REFORM, president of the Robert Reform Co., Ltd.: "It was necessary for the Finance Minister to raise the money and to my mind he has taken the best means."

Other prominent business men expressed their approval of the new schedule.

### LAURIER CAUGHT IN LIE, REBUKED BY HON. MR. DOHERTY

Liberal Leader Resorts to Petty Tactics, But Gets Worst of Encounter With Minister of Justice—House Passes 12 Millions of the Appropriations—Trade and Commerce Department Will Have an Expert on Matter of Steamship Rates—Increase in Canada Not More Pronounced than Elsewhere.

Special to The Standard.  
Ottawa, Feb. 16.—"It is indeed a pitiable sight to see the leader of a political party feeling himself compelled to resort to making statements which certainly he cannot know to be true, and which the documents to the Minister of Justice of the government of which he was the chief, demonstrate to be false, for the petty purpose of being able to make some jeering remark."

Thus was what Hon. C. J. Doherty told Sir Wilfrid Laurier today in the Commons after the Liberal leader had sneered at the Premier's statement that Hon. L. P. Pelletier had felt compelled to resign the post office portfolio on the ground of ill-health while yet feeling himself able to take a judgeship. Everybody knows, and no one better than Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that the post office portfolio is one of the most arduous positions in the country. But Sir Wilfrid seized the occasion to sneer about Mr. Doherty, who he said had resigned from the bench on account of health but was still able to take a cabinet portfolio. That, Mr. Doherty said, was the real reason why he had resigned from the bench on account of ill health is false, as the Minister of Justice himself told Sir Wilfrid "absolutely and unqualifiedly untrue."

Mr. Doherty draws a pension under a law which was enacted before he was born. He became entitled to the pension after serving 15 years on the bench.

"I have heard whisperings," continued the Minister with biting sarcasm, "of what the Right Hon. gentleman has said today from other people before. I thought the Right Hon. gentleman was a bigger man than they are, but I find today that he has chosen to put himself on a level with them."

The Liberal leader replied that he should suppose that if a judge found himself equal to the duties of the bench he should continue in office rather than accept a pension. "The law of the land allows a judge when he has served fifteen years, if he does not find himself equal to the task to ask for his pension," he said.

Mr. Doherty shot back this consolatory rejoinder: "I rise for the purpose of saying that the Right Hon. gentleman to bolster up his statement has had to misstate the provision of the statute."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier came badly out of the encounter. He was caught in a plain unvarnished falsehood. Mr. Doherty was angry and the rafters rang with applause when he pronounced the opposition leader.

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### A REVOLUTION UNLESS ITALY TAKES PART IN THE WAR?

London, Feb. 16.—The prophesy that Italy would mobilize her army within a fortnight was made here today by Ricciotti Garibaldi, the Italian patriot. He said that unless the Italian government decided to participate in the war there would be a revolution.

### SEC. M'ADOO DENIES HE WAS IN ON "DEAL"

Denies Communicating With Banks or Bankers Relative to Purchase of Interned Merchant Ships.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Secretary McAdoo gave out tonight a copy of a letter to Senator Fletcher, emphatically denying intimations that he had entered into any negotiations for the purchase of merchant steamers of belligerent nations for operation under the proposed Ship Purchase Bill. The letter was in answer to a resolution introduced several days ago by Senator Burton. Mr. McAdoo summed up his statement as follows:

"In view of false rumors and statements which have come to my ears, permit me to say that the Secretary of the Treasury has at no time had a communication from or discussion with any banking house, banking institution or banker in or out of the United States, in connection with the purchase, sale or disposition in any manner whatsoever of the German ships interned in the ports of the United States or elsewhere, or in connection with any other ships of belligerent or neutral nations for any purpose whatever."

### BLOCKADE OF GERMAN COAST BY GREAT BRITAIN IS EXPECTED

### DEATH PENALTY FOR SLAYER OF SYDNEY WOMAN

John West Found Guilty of Murder of Miss Dunn and Sentenced to Die April 19.

Sydney, N. S., Feb. 16.—After a trial lasting about four hours, John West, a native of Halifax, was convicted tonight of the murder of Miss K. C. Dunn, and sentenced to be hanged on April 19. Judge Russell was the trial judge. The jury was empanelled at 2 o'clock and sentence was pronounced at 9.30. The murder of which West is to die was committed at North Sydney on December 21, and was of a particularly atrocious character. West confessed the crime at the preliminary examination.

IN RETALIATION FOR GERMANY'S THREAT OF SUBMARINE BLOCKADE—CABINET AND ARMY AND NAVY ADVISORS CONSIDERED MATTER YESTERDAY AND CONFIRMATION BY PRIVY COUNCIL AWAITED—GERMANS PUSHING THEIR OFFENSIVE IN EAST—RETIREMENT OF RUSSIAN ARMY REGARDED AS ANOTHER STRATEGICAL MOVEMENT—BREACH BETWEEN TURKEY AND GREECE WIDENS—TURKISH MINISTER HAS QUIT ATHENS.

London, Feb. 16.—Great Britain received today, through Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, Germany's offer to withdraw her threat of a submarine blockade against Great Britain if the British navy would permit the free movement of foodstuffs to the civil population of Germany.

There is no expectation here that the offer will be accepted. In fact, Great Britain already is preparing to retaliate against Germany by placing under more stringent control ships destined to German ports, and a proclamation momentarily is expected declaring a blockade of the German coast, or, at any rate, the prohibition of foodstuffs destined for Germany. The Cabinet, with its naval and military advisers, considered this question today, and it is understood the decision is awaiting the formal confirmation of the Privy Council, from which all proclamations emanate.

In the meantime British and neutral vessels are moving as freely as usual, with the exception of those belonging to a few Dutch lines, which have reduced their number of sailings. The Norwegian and Danish insurance companies have given instructions that steamers insured by them shall have their national colors, the names of the ships and the country of their origin painted on the sides of all vessels.

Holland and Italy, like the United States, have protested to Germany against her sea war zone threat, and have asked Great Britain not to make free use of neutral flags. Similar representations are expected to be made to the two countries tomorrow in a joint note by Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

For the time being questions of diplomacy are arousing more interest than the actual fighting, although military movements of the first importance are taking place, especially along the eastern line. The German offensive, strongly supported by fresh troops is being pushed with great vigor both along the East Prussian frontier and in Poland, north of the lower Vistula. The Russians now have evacuated East Prussia, except for a small area near Lyck, where they are opposing the German advance, and also are apparently falling back in North Poland, for the Germans today announced that they have occupied Plock and Bielsk, which the Russians re-captured from them a short time ago.

While the Germans claim to have inflicted heavy losses on the retreating Russian armies, military men here, and the newspaper correspondents in Petrograd, continue to refer to the Mucavio movement as a strategical retreat to the fortified line which lies along the Nieman river, through Kovno, Grodno and Lomza, and thence southwest to the fortress of Novoe Georgievsk.

Russians Still Hold Carpathian Passes. Heavy fighting also continues in the Carpathians and Bukovina. In Bukovina the Russians also are falling back, but they continue to hold the Carpathian passes further west and are putting up a stubborn resistance to the Austro-German offensive in that region. Here the fighting is taking place in deep snow, and both sides are suffering heavily.

The large number of troops the Germans are using in the East, it is believed by military observers here, will prevent, for some time, any attempt by the Germans to break the deadlock in the west.

General French in the first of the promised bi-weekly reports pays high tribute to the Indians, and of the Ter-

ritorials he says they have far more than justified the most sanguine hopes entertained of their value in the field. The report adds that reinforcements are arriving regularly.

Progress is also claimed in the region of La Bassée, where the Germans are said to have suffered severe losses and that the British artillery has shown marked superiority over that of the Germans.

Breach Between Greece and Turkey Widening. There was no further news today of the new German offensive in Alsace, which is designed to stop the French advance toward Muehlhausen, or of the French offensive in the vicinity of Saint Mihiel, which, it is said, threatens the communications between that town and Metz.

The relations between Greece and Turkey apparently are becoming more strained. Although Turkey has offered reparations for the insult to the Greek military attaché at Constantinople, it is reported that the Greek Minister has left the legation in charge of a secretary, being dissatisfied with Turkey's attitude. The Turkish Minister also has left Athens. This is believed, in some quarters, to be the first step in the rupture of diplomatic relations between Greece and Turkey, which are said also to have been affected by the Albanian invasion of Serbia.

The British parliament tomorrow will debate the motion of the Labor party calling on the government to fix maximum prices for food.

### SHIP PURCHASE BILL PASSES U.S. HOUSE

Washington, Feb. 17.—The Government Ship Purchase Bill, an amendment to the Weeks Navy Appropriation Bill, was passed by the House at 1:20 o'clock this morning by a vote of 215 to 121.

The bill will go to the Senate at noon today. Nineteen Democrats voted against the bill. All the Republicans present voted against the bill and five Progressives joined with the Democratic majority for it.

### OPIMUM SMUGGLED INTO NEW YORK; CAPTAIN OF STEAMER ARRESTED

New York, Feb. 16.—Captain David F. Evans, of the British tramp steamship Frankmouth, which arrived at this port Saturday from England with a supply of contraband opium concealed aboard, it is alleged, was arrested today and taken before United States Commissioner C. S. Houghton to answer to the charge of dereliction of duty in failing to discover and expose the alleged smuggling plot. Captain Evans was placed under \$5,000 bail for examination on April 2.

### BRITAIN'S NAVAL CASUALTIES TO DATE

London, Feb. 16.—Replying in the House of Commons today to a request for details regarding the total British naval casualties since the outbreak of the war, Winston Spencer Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, gave these figures:

Killed—548 officers and 5,812 men.  
Wounded—45 officers and 352 men.  
Missing—8 officers and 5 men.

To this list Mr. Churchill said could be added the casualties of the First Royal Naval Division which participated in the defence of Antwerp, which were:

Killed—5 officers and 36 men.  
Wounded—4 officers and 184 men.  
Missing—7 officers and 868 men.  
Interned—39 officers and 1,524 men.