

## VIEW OF IT



Say, boys, how about peace?

### NOVA SCOTIA DANGEROUSLY S. MEN SUFFER

vince men appear in the midnight assault (N. B.), with the 26th battalion, forgerously ill."

of the 25th battalion, is reported "killed F. Hallifax (N. S.), and of the same unit, tation, Henry Usher, of Waterville (N. S.), Stephen O. Thome, of Kentville (N. S.), died of acute pneumonia."

### EIGHTEENTH BATTALION.

Wounded—Peter Atherton, England.

### TWENTIETH BATTALION.

Killed in action—Geo. Sanders, Midland (Ont.).

Wounded—Harry B. Rogers, England.

### TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION.

Wounded—Percy A. C. Palott, No. 164 Argyle street, Halifax (N. S.).

Killed in action—Peter Nicholson, Sydney (N. S.).

### TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION.

Dangerously ill—David Thomson, 819 Princess street, St. John (N. B.).

### TWENTY-EIGHTH BATTALION.

Wounded—Cecil Carter, Moose Jaw (Sask.).

### FORTY SECOND BATTALION.

Died of wounds—Allan McKillop, Montreal.

### FIFTY-SECOND BATTALION.

Dangerously ill—Harold H. Hilliard, Kenora (Ont.).

### FIFTY-FOURTH BATTALION.

Seriously ill—E. W. Vans, Vernon (B. C.).

### CANADIAN IMPERIAL MECHANICAL TRANSPORT.

Died of pneumonia—D. Manley, Coburg (Ont.).

## NOVA SCOTIA HOUSE OPENS

### Speech from Throne Alludes to More Than 12,000 Recruits from the Province—Mover and Seconder of Address in Khaki.

Halifax, Feb. 10.—The parliament of Nova Scotia was opened this afternoon with the usual ceremonies. The speech from the throne made special reference to the part that Nova Scotia is playing in the war.

"I am pleased to know," said his honor, "that more than 12,000 of our young men have volunteered for overseas service. It is particularly gratifying that so many of the youth of the province are willing to surrender their lives for the sake of liberty and justice. The response of our people to the call of duty is worthy of the best traditions of our race."

The guard of honor consisted of a half company from the 84th overseas battalion and the 86th overseas battalion, both of which were recruited in Nova Scotia.

In the house of assembly, the address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved by Captain J. L. Raleigh, of the 86th battalion, member for Cumberland, and seconded by Captain Simon Joyce, member for Richmond.

The Speaker, Dr. Ellis, in khaki, as are several other members of the house.

### German Iron Prices.

Berlin, Feb. 10, via wireless to Sayville.—The new prices for pig iron fixed by the German iron syndicate, the Overseas News Agency announces, are: Bessemer, 122.50 marks; pig iron, first quality, 90 marks; third quality, 80 marks.

Mrs. Jeremy Taylor gave a tea in Kingston (Ont.), on Saturday, for her niece, Miss Aileen Cotton, of Toronto.

# GLOUOUS CAREER OF ARETHUSA OVER; FRENCH CRAFT GONE; INTENSE FIGHTING IN WEST WITH ALLIES HOLDING GROUND

## WEST RENEWS DEMAND FOR FREE WHEAT

J. G. Turfiff Tells Government the People Want it and Will Get It.

## BOTH CONSUMER AND GROWER ROBBED

Says Wheat is Higher in United States and Flour Cheaper Than in Canada—Motion for Divorce Procedure Reform Beaten Again—Britain Now Buying Horses for Canada—Valley Railway Agreement Broken Because Road Was Not Completed.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—Forthright resolutions featured parliament today. For years the slipshod methods by which divorces are granted by the senate committee and parliament, and the tremendous amount of expense involved in the securing of a decree have all combined to create in the bosom of one or more of the legislators a desire for reform of the system.

Perennially there has appeared on the order paper resolutions urging such reform, and each year such resolutions are passed. One such resolution was passed today in the house today, and for the second time in the session, was tested, though he succeeded in bringing it to a vote. The treasury benches voted in massed formation against it.

For the others the vote was fairly well divided among the parties, the Roman Catholic members uniformly voting against the motion on religious grounds. The government had the approval majority it has ever had, the resolution being defeated by a vote of 89 to 24.

### Free Wheat Resolution.

Once again the voice of the west was heard through its representatives in the equally perennial demand for free wheat. One such resolution was passed in favour of permitting the farmer the right to sell his produce wherever he pleases to be listened to by a disinterested government. And once again by all present indications, these arguments will be cast aside, and these demands refused. Evidently the opponents of the agitation have, on many occasions when the subject was brought up in the house, been conspicuous in the corridors of the commons, and in the galleries, and have carried on the most strenuous lobby imaginable. But apparently on this occasion they have been assured that they have nothing to fear, for not one of their representatives designed to grace the house with his presence, when J. G. Turfiff, of Assiniboia, brought the question again before parliament tonight.

"We will keep up this agitation until we get what we are after," declared Mr. Turfiff, and there was a deal of conviction in his voice. "And if we don't get it from this government then some other government will come to power which will give it to us," and Mr. Turfiff called attention to the fact that sixteen new members from the prairies would enter the next parliament all pledged to obtain what the west demands which the present representation could not get.

### A Strong Case.

In the face of Mr. Turfiff's arguments, which dealt with the difference in grades, and the spread in price existing between the two countries, the situation, as it remains today, was shown up as a fantastic inequality and the influence which determined the government in its refusal to grant the demand appeared clear and well defined. It constituted another phase of the government's protectionist policy by which the interests of the whole farming community of Canada were subserved in order that a small group of Canadian millers might be enabled to pay less for their wheat and charge more for their flour.

The debate on this resolution did not end today, and it is expected that there will be a division next Wednesday. There will be a division, when wheaters members on the government side of the house again be compelled to stand up against their own convictions and against the interests of their constituents at the crack of the party whip.

### Queries About Soldiers' Riots.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—At the opening of the house, Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked whether the government had any information in regard to the Calgary soldiers' riots, but was informed by Sir Robert Borden that no full report had been received as yet.

### German Iron Prices.

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## SAUCY ARETHUSA HAS FOUGHT LAST BATTLE

Quzen of British Light Cruiser Squadron Strikes Mine on East Coast and is a Total Wreck

Loss of French Cruiser Admiral Charner Also Confirmed—Russian Black Sea Fleet Silences Turkish Batteries, Captures Ship and Destroys Four Bridges—Dutch Mail Held Up.

Paris, Feb. 14.—Reports of the loss of the French cruiser Admiral Charner, which was reported to have been sunk by a submarine while patrolling the Syrian coast, were confirmed today.

According to information received at the French ministry of marine a raft bearing one live sailor and the bodies of fourteen of his companions has been picked up off the coast of Syria.

An official statement given out by the French ministry of marine yesterday said that no news had been received from the cruiser Admiral Charner since February 8, when, according to a German telegram, a submarine had sunk "a French warship."

## RUSSIANS SUPREME ON BLACK SEA

Petrograd, via London, Feb. 14, 8.48 p.m.—A semi-official statement issued today concerning the recent activities of the Russian Black Sea fleet says:

"Wednesday and Thursday several vessels fought successfully with Turkish coast batteries near Vitez, between Capes Laros and Noroniet (Trebizond), reducing four Turkish batteries to silence. They captured a Turkish sailing ship with a crew of 25 men and sank eight supply ships.

"Friday ships which were supporting an offensive movement by the Russian troops destroyed two stone and four wooden bridges."

## LOSS OF FINE BRITISH CRUISER.

London, Feb. 14.—The British cruiser Arethusa struck a mine today off the east coast of England, according to a statement issued by the British official press bureau. It is feared, the statement adds, the vessel will be a total wreck.

About ten men were lost in the sinking of the cruiser.

The text of the official statement says:

"His majesty's ship Arethusa, Commodore Reginald Y. Tyrwhitt, has struck a mine off the east coast. It is feared she will become a total wreck. About ten men were lost."

The Arethusa was a light cruiser, displacing 3,600 tons. She was 310 feet long, 28 feet beam, and had a beam draft of 14 feet. The vessel was built at Chatham in 1913-14.

The cruiser was armed with two 6-inch guns fore and aft and six 4-inch guns on the broadside. She was also equipped with four torpedo tubes. The Arethusa had not been twenty-four hours out of the hands of her builders before she was called upon to take part in one of the most important naval battles in the North Sea since the war began—that of the engagement off Heligoland in August, 1914.

In Upper Alsace the Germans turned loose their guns on trenches which had been captured from the French last night. The British record of Sunday reported that the British along these lines in Flanders. In addition there has been great activity south of La Bassée Canal where the Germans captured several mines. Heavy bombardments and an infantry attack in that section is also reported, the Germans succeeding in capturing a British trench. They were driven out almost immediately.

## SOME BIG ITEMS IN CANADA'S WAR EXPENDITURES

For First Eight Months Special Police and Detectives Cost \$85,000; Special Trains for Ministers, \$10,000; C. P. R. Got Over \$1,000,000; Naval Outlay Over \$3,000,000.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—Details of Canada's war expenditure for the first eight months of the war, aggregating \$80,000,000, were given to parliament today in a fourth volume of the auditor-general's report for the last fiscal year.

The most interesting items and alleged irregularities have already been made public through the medium of the Special War Expenditure Investigation Committee of parliament and of Sir Charles Davidson. The correspondence between the auditor-general and the militia department, contained in the present volume, deals for the most part, with the cases which have already been publicly investigated, and throws little new light on what is generally known.

Some of the details of expenditure are of special interest. During the eight months the government spent \$27,175 for special police for the Ottawa government buildings, and public buildings generally. The Thiel Detective Service, with scores of operatives working for the militia and justice departments, looking after spies and suspicious characters generally, cost nearly \$28,000. Internment operations cost nearly a quarter of a million.

The cost of Valenciennes Camp, including pay and maintenance of the 35,000 soldiers who were there during September and October, was \$2,179,000.

The Royal Rifle Co. got \$688,000 for 10 days, up to March 31 last. The total number of new rifles supplied up to that time, was given as 14,000.

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Montreal, Widow Strangled to Death.

Montreal, Feb. 14.—The dead body of Mrs. George F. Matthews, a widow, 50 years of age, was found tonight by the police in her home, 728 Shuter street, Montreal, the police having been notified by neighbors that Mrs. Matthews had not been seen for two weeks. She was lying on the floor of her bedroom, dressed, and evidently had been strangled to death.

## WAR SUMMARY

Whole Western Front Scene of Heavy Engagements

British Report Seventeen Fights in Air Over Trenches During Sunday—Germans Give Up One Pivotal Attack

Paris, Feb. 14.—Aristide Briand, the French premier, arrived in Paris tonight from his visit to Italy. Later he received a number of the political leaders, and told them how deeply he had been touched by the reception accorded him by King Victor Emmanuel and the Italian government and people.

London, Feb. 15.—The rumor is current in political circles here, "says a Morning Post despatch from Rome, "that the Italian government will declare war upon Germany in March.

"The moral effect of such a declaration upon Greece and Roumania, it is believed, would be considerable, and it would finally clear up certain difficulties with Italy's Allies."

According to a Daily Telegraph despatch from Bucharest, negotiations are under way between Germany and Roumania. The purchase of any supplies of grain Roumania still has left.

Germany said she has been prompted by Bulgaria to ask Roumania to permit her to pass through the corridor. "The belief here in diplomatic circles is that Germany will assume an aggressive attitude when she begins her attack on Salonika."

The whole western fighting front is the scene of heavy engagements. At some points the big guns have been firing for several days. The intensity here has been expressed in hand-to-hand struggles, grenade fighting and mining operations have played a prominent part in the battles, while airmen have fought each other above the lines, and have been cannonaded from below by the anti-aircraft guns.

The Germans have captured an additional half mile of French trenches around Tahure, in the Champagne district, and their artillery bombardments in the neighborhood of Massiges and Navarin has been answered in kind by the French.

To the north of Soissons, around Terny and along the river Aisne, the Germans started an infantry attack, but the French put it down with their great artillery. To the south of the Somme the Germans endeavored to surround outpost trenches, but destined under heavy fire.

In Upper Alsace the Germans turned loose their guns on trenches which had been captured from the French last night. The British record of Sunday reported that the British along these lines in Flanders. In addition there has been great activity south of La Bassée Canal where the Germans captured several mines. Heavy bombardments and an infantry attack in that section is also reported, the Germans succeeding in capturing a British trench. They were driven out almost immediately.

## BOPP MUST FACE CHARGE, BESIDES CANADIAN PLOT

San Francisco, Feb. 14.—Franz Bopp, local consul-general for Germany, appeared in the federal district court today to be arraigned on a charge of conspiracy to set on foot a military expedition against Canada, but government officials announced they were awaiting the appearance of another indictment against him, so no action was taken.

Baron E. H. Von Shack, vice-consul-general, and Baron George Wilhelm Von Bricken, consular attaché, indicted on a similar charge, also were not arraigned.

## GERMANS PAY HEAVY PRICE FOR ADVANCES

French Surround and Decimate Company and Blow Others Out of Front Trenches With Mines

Dashing French Attacks Win Back Positions Lost on River Frise—Townshend Holding Out at Kut-el-Amara, and Weather Clears—Russians Capture Erzerum Fort.

London, Feb. 14, 10.50 p.m.—According to a British official statement issued tonight late advice has been received from the commander of the troops in Mesopotamia, Lieut-General Sir Percy Lake, to the effect that the weather has cleared, and that he has reports dated Sunday from General Aylmer, in command of the relieving force, and General Townshend, whose troops are beleaguered in Kut-el-Amara.

General Aylmer reports the situation unchanged, and General Townshend reports the flight over Kut-el-Amara of an aeroplane, which dropped two bombs without damage.

**ENEMY ACTIVE IN AIR AND IN MINING.**

London, Feb. 14.—A British official statement issued tonight denies the capture of forty British in Flanders, as reported in the German official statement of Sunday. It records many engagements in the air and much activity of the Germans along La Bassée Canal. The text follows:

"The German wireless reports that forty British prisoners were captured in the fighting near Pilkem. We have eleven men missing from this fighting, of whom eight are believed to have been killed. These men were lost in pursuing the Germans back into their trenches.

"Yesterday there were seventeen fights in the air. As a result of one of these, a large hostile double-engine machine was driven down in the enemy's lines.

"The enemy has been very active mining south of La Bassée Canal. Seven mines were exploded by him in the past twenty-four hours. South of Fosse the mine explosions were preceded by a heavy bombardment and followed by a small infantry attack. A few men got into our front trenches, but were immediately driven out by hand grenades."

## FRENCH WIN BACK POSITIONS.

Paris, Feb. 14.—This afternoon's official statement tells of the capture of trenches as follows:

"To the south of the River Somme an attack by our troops, made yesterday against the works held by the Germans south of the River Frise, resulted in our occupying certain sections of trenches. A counter-attack delivered by the enemy was checked by our fire. One German company was surrounded by our troops, and decimated. The captain and 70 survivors surrendered. The total number of prisoners at present in our hands is about 100. Several machine guns were also captured by us. According to the word of prisoners, and judging also from the number of German dead on the field of battle, the losses of the enemy at this point were considerable.

"In the Champagne district, during an attack delivered yesterday by the enemy at a point to the east of the highway between Tahure and Somme-Py we were successful in exploding three mines which had been laid previously under the advance trenches to which the Germans had penetrated. The German efforts to continue on to our supporting trenches resulted in complete failure. In spite of the serious losses caused by the explosion of our mines, as well as by our artillery fire, the enemy maintained his positions in these advanced trenches.

"In Upper Alsace yesterday evening there was further action on the part of the enemy infantry at a point to the east of Seppois, which preceded by a violent artillery bombardment, resulted in the Germans securing possession of about 200 metres of trenches, but an immediate counter-attack on our part brought back to our hands the greater portion of these positions.

"Artillery fighting of great violence continues in this region."

**"Curtain of Fire" Effective.**

Paris, via London, Feb. 14.—The following official announcement was issued by the war office tonight:

"In Belgium our artillery exploded a munitions depot to the north of Boesinghe."

"To the north of Soissons last evening, after a spirited bombardment, our infantry attempted to debouch by the road from Terny and by the right bank of the Aisne, but was stopped short by our own fire and rifle fire."

"On the plateau of Valenciennes our artillery effectively shelled a salient of the German line.

"In Champagne there were very intense artillery actions in the regions of Tahure, Massiges, and Navarin, but the infantry did not attack.

"In Upper Alsace, to the east of Seppois, a violent bombardment was carried out by the enemy on the advanced trenches, which we had re-taken from him. In the course of the night we had evacuated these emplacements, which were entirely shattered."

"In the same region we took under our fire enemy reinforcements which were endeavoring to advance in small parties from Niederberg."

**Austrian Troops Active.**

Rome, via London, Feb. 14.—The following official statement from general headquarters was issued today:

"Yesterday there was a lively artillery duel, which was especially intense in the Upper Isonzo zone, where important movements of enemy troops were observed, together with greater activity in defensive preparations and road-making."

Petrograd, via London, Feb. 14, 10.15 p.m.—The following official communication was issued today:

"On the western (Russian) front the lively redoubt fire continues. Between Oil and Dalsen Island, our observation shows that our fire has been effective, red."

Near Drinsk the enemy has employed asphyxiating gas bombs.

**"Caucasian Front":** After an explosion, caused the day before by our artillery in one of the Erzerum forts, we captured the fort. Pursuing the Turks our troops again captured numerous prisoners, six machine guns and a large quantity of munitions."

**German's Re-aspirate Claims.**

Berlin, Feb. 14, via London.—Today's official statement says:

"Western theatre of war: Lively artillery fighting has continued over a great portion of the front. During the night the enemy again directed his fire on Lens and Yverin."

"South of the Somme, stubborn fighting developed around an advanced and extended sap-head of our position. We gave up a surrounding attack on outpost trenches."

"In the Champagne enemy counter-attacks made south of St. Marie were repulsed."

"Northwest of Tahure, we wrested from the French a position 700 metres in extent. The enemy left seven officers and more than 300 prisoners in our hands and lost three machine guns and five mine throwers."

"East of the Maisons De Champagne fighting has come to a standstill."

"South of Lunan, east of Saint Die, we destroyed by a mine explosion a portion of one of the enemy's positions."

"Near Abersart, near the French front, our troops took French trenches over a front about 400 yards in extent and repulsed night counter-attacks. We took a few dozen prisoners, two machine guns and three mine throwers."

"Our aeroplanes attacked railway establishments and military encampments of the enemy on the northern portion of the front."

"Eastern theatre: Apart from a few patrol engagements resulting in our favor, nothing of importance has occurred shows that our fire has been effective, red."

## OFFICIAL SEAL OF TWO GOVERNMENTS ON BELGIAN FUNDS

Certificate of British Local Government Board Must Be Secured

## BULGARIAN KING ARRIVES AT VIENNA

Separate Peace Story Not Borne Out by This Visit—Mysterious Death of Secretary of Italian Embassy in London—Bulgars Occupy Elbassani.

London, Feb. 14, 6.54 p. m.—It is officially announced that in order to obtain better co-ordination of appeals in behalf of the Belgians and to prevent waste of public generosity, efforts and the misapplication of funds, obtained in response to such appeals, the Belgian and British governments have decided to make arrangements giving official recognition only to appeals approved by the two governments.

Official recognition will be given in the form of a certificate issued by the local government board. This certificate will be issued only after the Belgian government has been consulted. The public therefore are advised not to subscribe to appeals in behalf of the Belgians not bearing the official certificate.

Ferdinand in Vienna.

Angustina, via London, Feb. 14, 6.10 p. m.—A despatch received here from Vienna says King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has arrived there. He was received at the station by the Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, heir apparent to the throne.

Colonel House in London.

London, Feb. 14, 6.58 p. m.—Colonel E. M. House, President Wilson's personal representative, spent the week-end in London, meeting various prominent persons, among whom was at least one cabinet minister.

Bulgarians in Elbassani.

Berlin, via wireless to Sayville, Feb. 14.—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following report:

"The Bulgarian headquarters report of Feb. 13 says the Bulgarian troops on Saturday occupied Elbassani, Albania. The town was dressed in burning, and the troops were very warmly received by the population."

Italian Embassy Secretary Found Shot.

London, Feb. 14.—Chevalier Roberto Centaro, first secretary of the Italian embassy at London, and formerly second secretary of the Italian embassy at Washington, was found in a west end hotel today. A revolver lay beside the body.

Pension to Fishermen's Families.

London, Feb. 15, 1.27 a.m.—The board of trade has announced a pension plan whereby widows of fishermen killed in the war will receive 800 pounds in addition to 30 pounds for each child under fourteen years of age, while the wife of any fisherman who is interned will receive one pound weekly.

Buying Food in Switzerland.

London, Feb. 14.—A dispatch to the Morning Post from Bern says:

"German agents, especially women, are buying large quantities of fat and wool in Switzerland, preparatory to asking the government to allow their exportation, which is now forbidden. It is suggested that Switzerland's refusal to acquiesce would cause Germany to decline to allow Switzerland to receive coal, sugar and wool from Germany."

Swedish-English Ferries.

Stockholm, via London, Feb. 14.—In connection with a plan to start a Swedish steamship service between England and Sweden and Russia, it is learned that steam ferries will carry merchandise, trucks between Gothenburg, Sweden, and Immingham, England, without transshipments, thus replacing the large steamers that already have been built for this trade.

## ANCONA SURVIVOR FILES CLAIM OF \$120,000 FOR LOSSES

New York, Feb. 14.—Dr. Cecile L. Criel, the only American-born citizen among the survivors of the torpedoed Italian liner Ancona, announced at her home here today that she had filed in Washington claims amounting to \$120,000.

From the Austrian government she demands \$100,000, and from the United States, \$20,000, including \$5,000 cash, which she says was lost with the liner.