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THURSDAY MORNING JANUARY 18 1917—FOURTEEN PAGES

Entered as Second Class Matter, Apr. 11, 1915, at the Postof-
fice at Buffalo, N.Y., under the Act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1879.

VOL. XXXVII.—No. 13,217

CANADIANS IN RECORD TRENCH RAID

British Troops Gain 600 Yards of Important Ground

BRITISH GAIN SUCCESS ON FRONT OF 600 YARDS

Whole of Objective Gained and Observation Improved Near Beaucourt With Slight Losses, While Enemy's Counter-Attack is Broken Up.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—In heavier fighting than usual at this time of the year the British in France scored an important success north of Beaucourt-sur-Ancres when they occupied some high ground on a front of 600 yards, considerably improving their observation in this area.

Two large and successful raids were carried out by British troops north and south of Cite Calonne, west of Lens, and much damage was inflicted on the enemy. One of these raids was carried out by Canadians in broad daylight, and besides penetrating to the second German line of defence on a front of 700 yards the Canadians made 100 prisoners.

The report from British headquarters in France issued tonight reads:

"After a heavy preliminary bombardment Wednesday morning we occupied a line of enemy posts north of Beaucourt-sur-Ancres. The whole of our objectives were gained on a frontage of some 600 yards, with few casualties. The position gained considerably improved our observation in this area.

"This afternoon an enemy counter-attack was

broken up with heavy loss by our artillery barrage. The consolidation of the new position is proceeding. We had complete success yesterday and today in the neighborhood of Lens. Late in the afternoon yesterday the German positions south of Cite Calonne, west of Lens, were entered under cover of a heavy bombardment. Our troops reached the enemy's support lines and bombed and destroyed dugouts and inflicted many casualties. Our losses were small. We successfully blew a mine in connection with this operation.

"This morning another very successful daylight raid was carried out by Canadian troops northeast of Cite Calonne. The attacking parties entered the enemy's trenches on a front of 700 yards, and penetrated to a depth of 300 yards as far as his second line. Here also heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy and all his dugouts were completely wrecked. We captured one officer and 99 other ranks, two machine guns and a trench mortar. Our artillery and machine guns co-operated very effectively with the infantry. Our casualties were again slight."

CANADIANS RAID TRENCHES INFLECTING HEAVY LOSSES

OPENING GUN IN FRENCH BOMBARDMENT ON THE SOMME



The photograph shows partly concealed positions of a battery of French "120s" on the Somme front. The gun on the right has just started a shell on its journey to the enemy's lines, marking the opening of "a duel" that lasted for over 12 hours without rest. French "120s" figured prominently in the last few months' fighting on the Somme.

Thousand Yards of German Ground Captured With 100 Prisoners and Big Haul of Booty, in Record Raid on Somme, in Swirl of Snow and Under Protection of Curtain of Shell Fire.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Jan. 17.—(Via London, Jan. 18).—(From a staff correspondent of the Associated Press).—In the gray light of late midwinter dawn, and in the swirl of a cloudlike snowstorm which had lasted thru the night, a Canadian contingent of the British troops raided nearly a thousand yards of the German trenches north of Arras this morning. Besides inflicting heavy losses they came back with one hundred prisoners, one of them being a company commander and former assistant professor of chemistry at Strassburg.

As a raid, today's attack establishes a record for the proceedings in the Somme sector in the last week, which netted three hundred prisoners, in what have been classed in the official communications as minor operations. In addition to a big haul of prisoners, the booty today included two machine guns, which were found chained to the ground, and one trench mortar. The Germans have been using these mortars in lively fashion against the Canadians recently and, while it required a great effort to drag it back over the snow-covered "No Man's Land," the capture of this particular weather position gave the greatest satisfaction.

FUTURE PEACE DEPENDS ON FULL ALLIED VICTORY

Second Note to President Wilson Tells Why Turkey Must Go—While Germany Stands Uncrushed, Nations of World Can Rely on Binding Force of No International Treaty.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The entente allies in a note addressed by Arthur Balfour, British foreign minister, to Ambassador Spring-Rice, and delivered to the state department today, amplify their reply to President Wilson's peace note by explaining in detail why they believe it impossible at present to attain a peace which will assure them such guarantees as they consider essential. The note also explains why the allies demand the expulsion of Turkey from Europe; restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, of Italian provinces to Italy, and the other territorial changes set forth.

"Those who think the future peace of the world may be insured by international treaties and laws, the note says, have ill-learned the lessons taught by recent history. After charging that German influence in Turkey has resulted in conditions as barbarous and more aggressive than were known under Sultan Abdul Hamid, and that it had been shown Germany cannot be expected to respect treaty obligations, Mr. Balfour says:

"So long as Germany remains the

Germany which without a shadow of justification overran and barbarously ill-treated a country it was pledged to defend, no state can regard its rights as secure if they have no better protection than a solemn treaty."

Asserting that Belgium was not Germany's only victim and that "neutrals were intended to note outrages which accompanied its conquest," the note recites the "reign of terror" attendant upon Germany's method of warfare, and in that connection says:

"The war staffs of the central powers are well content to horrify the world if at the same time they can terrorize it."

The people of Great Britain, Mr. Balfour says, share President Wilson's desire for peace, but do not believe it can be durable unless based on the success of the allied cause. Such a peace, it is argued, cannot be expected unless these three conditions are fulfilled. Existing causes of international unrest shall be as far as possible removed or weakened; the aggressive aims and the unscrupulous methods of the central powers should fall into

DRIVE IN RUMANIA SLOWS UP GREATLY

Germano-Bulgar Attacks Are Rarer and Lacking in Intensity.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A Reuter despatch from Jassy, the temporary Rumanian capital, dated Jan. 16, says that according to latest official communications the Germano-Bulgar offensive has slackened greatly on the whole front, the attacks being rarer and less furious.

On the occasion of the orthodox new year, the King of Rumania issued an army order congratulating the troops on their valor and expressing confidence in the future.

FIFTEEN SHIPS BELIEVED SUNK BY HUN RAIDER

Fate of Nearly Four Hundred and Fifty Men Not Known.

Rio Janeiro, Jan. 17.—A German raider for the past month has been sinking vessels of the entente allied powers in the South Atlantic. Latest reports fix the number at fifteen. Survivors of the destroyed vessels to the number of 287 have been landed at Pernambuco, and the fate of nearly 450 men is still unknown.

The first official statements given out here regarding the raider were to the effect that seven vessels had been sunk and nine captured. In a communication to the minister of marine the captain of the port of Pernambuco declared that he had learned the raider had also sunk eight of the vessels which were at first reported merely captured. Their crews, the fate of which is not known, numbered 441 men.

HEAVY LOSS BORNE BY UNDERWRITERS

Victims of Raider Carried About Ten Million Dollars' Insurance.

RATES RISE SHARPLY

Twenty Per Cent. Premium Paid on Ship Bound for River Plate.

Special to The Toronto World.

New York, Jan. 17.—On reports received here of the sinking of a score of merchant ships in the South Atlantic by a German commerce raider, marine rates to all South American countries were advanced from 2 to 20 per cent. The ships reported to have been sunk were, for the most part, insured by local underwriters. It is roughly estimated that the loss of these boats will cost underwriters at least \$10,000,000.

An underwriting house accepted insurance on a steamer sailing today for the River Plate at 20 per cent, said to be the highest rate since the outbreak of the war.

It was said that several of the ships mentioned as sunk had reached their ports. No direct word, however, has been received by any house from South America.

Rates to the United Kingdom and the Mediterranean are unchanged at 5 to 10 per cent, respectively.

VINEX PIRATE VESSEL

Unconfirmed Rumor of Heavy Loss of Life Reaches London.

Placed on Yarrowdale.

It is reported that the raider placed on board the British steamer Yarrowdale these crews, which then proceeded for port. It is therefore believed that they will be safely landed within a day or two.

Another report has been received to the effect that the raider had also sunk eight of the vessels which were at first reported merely captured. Their crews, the fate of which is not known, numbered 441 men.

NORMAL CANNONADING PREVAILS IN FRANCE

Slight Artillery Activity Continues in Dixmude Region in Belgium.

Paris, Jan. 17.—"The activity of the artillery and trench guns was normal along the whole front," says the communication issued by the war office tonight. "In Belgium there was slight artillery activity in the region of Dixmude."

FELL ON THE ICE

Miss Ida Wales, of Milton, Ont., attending school in this city and boarding on Bessford avenue, sustained slight injuries when knocked down by two young men skating on Grenadier Pond, High Park, last night. She was removed to Parkdale Hospital.

WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

AN attack at dawn yesterday the British forces in the Ancre Valley of France captured valuable high ground on a front of 600 yards, north of Beaucourt-sur-Ancres. This brilliant success gives the British valuable positions for artillery observations of the area in the rear of the German lines, and it will assist them in making part of the ravine between Gommecourt and Achiet le Grand junction untenable for the German batteries. The British also can now fire with great accuracy on the new positions which the enemy has been constructing in the rear of his present lines in order to resist the British advance in the spring, if it is resumed on the Ancre.

In the region of Lens the British raiding parties have been active. They scored twice over the Germans yesterday. In this work Canadians daringly and successfully raided the foe north of Cite Calonne, near Ypres, in broad daylight, and penetrated as far as his second line, a depth of 300 yards, on a front of 700 yards, taking 100 prisoners. They also took much war material.

Arthur J. Balfour, British foreign secretary, has written his first diplomatic note since assuming office, and this note is to President Wilson of the United States, supporting the answer of the allies to the peace proposal of the president. Mr. Balfour reviews the facts leading to the war, and he says that as the past experience has shown, while Germany remains as she is, there can be no guarantee of future peace. No stable system of international relations, he says, can be built on foundations essentially and hopelessly defective. Changes will have to be made in the map of Europe as outlined by the allies in their joint note. Turkey, under German subsidy and control, has

Kaiser Professes Concern About Rheims Cathedral

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Koelnische Volks Zeitung today states that Cardinal Hartmann called on Emperor William with a letter from Pope Benedict inviting Germany to give every possible protection to the remaining of the Rheims Cathedral against the coming severe weather, and also to repair the damage already done.

The Kaiser promised his "endeavors to preserve from the ravages of the war the venerable places of religious worship and the monuments of art which I consider the common property of humanity."

British Soldiers Wrecked Of Train Wreck in France

Paris, Jan. 17.—A train with British soldiers aboard returning from leave was wrecked tonight on a belt railroad owing to a broken coupling. Two dead and thirty injured have been taken out of the wreckage so far.

WOMAN DIES SUDDENLY

Just as she had alighted at the corner of East and College streets last night, Mrs. Adam McIntyre, 508A West Queen street, was taken suddenly ill. She was carried into the Orange Hall on the corner, and Dr. Linscott was summoned. Before he arrived, however, she was dead. Mrs. McIntyre had been a member of the Lady True Blues for years, and was on her way to the hall to attend a meeting when she died.

SECOND DAYLIGHT RAID

This was the second daylight raid carried out north of Arras by the Canadians, the first resulting in the capture of 60 prisoners. It was marked by many of the same features that characterized all such daring and successful undertakings, except in this instance there was no marked increase in the preliminary bombardment, for the guns, which had been going steadily for eight days in this neighborhood, had cut to ribbons the much vaunted protective barbed wire entanglements. It was just after dawn that the British barrage began to sweep over nearly four hundred yards of No Man's Land that separated the front trenches. As it formed its curtain shield of bursting shells the Canadians went "over the top." On either flank a smoke barrage had been hung out.

Thus sheltered by the artillery the Canadians trudged forward almost gaily thru the snow. It was like a touch of home to them. They encountered comparatively little resistance and very light machine gun fire, and in little more than an hour they had cleaned out two lines of trenches and returned to their own lines with their prisoners and booty. The British losses were exceedingly light and all the casualties were brought home. The prisoners were mostly Silesians and Poles, one of them having been a waiter in a popular London hotel before the war.

EXPECTED THE ATTACK

The Germans may have suspected that an attack was imminent from the heavy arm fire of the past week, for their assembly trenches were well filled, a fact which helped to swell the number of the prisoners taken. The raiding troops were somewhat chagrined when they were told that the German corps commander was in the trenches all day yesterday, leaving last night.

"Some wise old Teuton," said a Canadian captain, "we should like to have pinched him."

BRITISH FIRM GETS U. S. SHELL CONTRACTS

Tender is Much Below That of United States Companies.

Special to The Toronto World.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Secretary Daniels today awarded the navy contract for 15 and 16-inch shells to Hadfield's, Limited, of Sheffield, England. There were 4000 15-inch shells and 3500 16-inch shells involved. The price and time of delivery offered by Hadfield's were far below those offered by any American concerns.

Hadfield's price for the 15-inch shells is \$513 apiece and for the 16-inch shells \$356 each. These prices were \$200 or more lower than any prices offered by American bidders.

COL. BRUCE ACCEPTS POSITION IN FRANCE

He Will Be Consulting Surgeon With British Forces.

Canadian Associated Press Cable.

The C.A.P. understands authoritatively that Col. Herbert Bruce, late inspector-general of the Canadian Medical Services, has been offered and has accepted the position of consulting surgeon with British forces in France under the war office. He will assume his duties at most immediately.

DINEEN'S JANUARY SALE

This is the sixteenth day of the Dineen annual clearing sale of furs. The stock is being refreshed from day to day by the arrival of new furs brought down from the factory. The sale includes every item of fur in the establishment. The reductions range from 20 to 50 per cent. upon the regular prices, and the complete lines of furs for ladies, misses and children and men are offered at January clearing prices. Dineen Company, Limited, 140 Yonge street, Toronto, and 20-22 King street west, Hamilton.



(Continued on page 2, cols. 1 and 2.)