

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR

WILSON IS TOLD FRANKLY HOUSE IS AGAINST HIM

Speaker Champ Clark Says Congress is 2 to 1 For Resolution.

PRESIDENT IS STILL FIRM

Germany May Postpone Sub Campaign Until April First.

Washington, Feb. 25.—"I think the chances are Germany will postpone this threatened performance until April 1, or at least until the middle of March," said Speaker Clark today, after a conference with President Wilson.

"There is a rumor to that effect, and a postponement would give us more time."

Speaker Clark told the President that if a resolution of warning such as the President opposes were forced to a vote in the House now it would pass by a majority of two to one.

BROUGHT UP IN SENATE A resolution to express the sense of the Senate that any issue affecting national honor should be referred before decision to Congress, and that no ultimatum should be sent to a foreign power nor severance of diplomatic relations be permitted, without reference to Congress, was introduced today by Senator Jones, Republican of Washington.

Telegrams to congressmen from William Jennings Bryan, supporting the movement for warning Americans off armed ships, began arriving today. Representative Bailey of Pennsylvania received one, and planned to read it from the floor.

WILSON IS OBDURATE President Wilson reiterated his opposition to any action in congress warning Americans off armed ships in a conference early today with Speaker Clark. Majority Leader Kitchen and Chairman Blain of the Foreign Relations committee, and they in turn told the President that if such a resolution was brought to a vote at this time it would be passed by a majority of two to one.

NOTHING DONE TO-DAY The House leaders went away telling the President nothing would be done today, but they ventured no predictions for the future. They admitted that the situation was serious and could not yet tell how far the sentiment in congress would be swayed by the publication of the President's views in his letter to Senator Stone.

When the conference was over, Speaker Clark said there was a rumor that Germany would postpone the beginning of the submarine campaign until April 1, or the middle of March. He would not say whether he got his information from the President.

"The sum and substance of the conference," Speaker Clark said, "outside of an explanation made as to the temper of the House regarding the diplomatic situation with Germany and some argument on both sides is fully set out in Senator Stone's letter to the President and President's letter to Senator Stone."

"We explained to the President, how the House felt in our judgment, I told the President that this warning resolution would carry two to one if they ever got a chance for a vote. Some enthusiastic gentlemen," he said, "thought it would carry three to one."

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MR. J. R. FALLIS IS DEFEATED IN PEEL ELECTION

Conservative Member Fell Short of Victory by 300 Odd Votes.

CONTEST OVER HORSE SCANDALS

Constituency Evidently Did Not Approve of Fallis' Part Therein.

Brampton, Feb. 25.—William J. Lowe, Liberal candidate, was elected yesterday in the bye-election in Peel constituency made necessary by the resignation of James R. Fallis, who was the Conservative candidate seeking re-election and vindication. The result was a surprise to both parties. The belief by both parties until the close of the polls was that Mr. Fallis would be returned by a reduced majority. The change in the vote was general throughout the whole county. In 37 of the 40 polling subdivisions Mr. Lowe made gains. The big change was in Brampton, where a Fallis majority of 74 in the general election became a Lowe majority of 161.

The Liberals were jubilant over their victory and the Conservatives correspondingly depressed. The result was held by the Liberals from 1878 to 1908, when it was redeemed by Samuel Charters, who retired in 1914. Mr. Fallis was twice returned. It shows how complete the turnover is. The majorities in the different municipalities are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Municipality and Majority. Includes Brampton (161), Chinquacousy (116), Caledon (107), Toronto Gore (585), Fallis majorities (198), Alton (109), Streetville (37), Bolton (16).

Total majority for Lowe, 305. Mr. Lowe was a candidate in the election for the House of Commons in 1914. He is a farmer and cattleman.

Yesterday's bye-election was occasioned by the resignation of James R. Fallis, the defeated candidate, owing to criticism of his conduct in connection with the sale of horses to the Government for military purposes, at the outbreak of the war. It was asserted that Mr. Fallis had made an abnormal profit out of the sale of horses to the Government. Mr. Fallis had been appointed by the Dominion authorities to superintend the purchase in Peel of horses for the Government. His business and quite legitimate. He contended that he had obtained no abnormal profit, but to show that his charges of lack of patriotism, made by his assailants, were unfounded, he turned over all his profits to the Peel battalion. Mr. Fallis also resigned his seat in the Legislature to allow his constituents an opportunity to give an expression of opinion. He expressed his regret at the result.

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Envoy to Sweden.

London, Feb. 25.—Prof. Gilbert Murray, of Oxford University, noted authority on Greek literature, is going to Sweden to lay the British viewpoint regarding the war before the students of various cities, at the invitation of the Swedish Union of Student Societies. His mission probably will be extended to Norway and Denmark.

SERBIAN PRISONERS IN GRIP OF WINTER



A BULGARIAN BAND PASSES A GROUP OF PRISONERS AT NIGHT. THE SERBIAN PRISONERS ARE QUITE INSUFFICIENTLY CLAD. FOR WANT OF BETTER CLOTHING THEY HAVE BEEN GIVEN CLOAKS OF ALL SHAPES AND SIZES TO KEEP OUT THE COLD OF THE KEEN SERBIAN WINTER. THE PRISONERS ALSO SUFFER FROM HUNGER, AS FOOD IS REPORTED TO BE VERY SCARCE IN SERBIA.

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL DISCOVERS ANOTHER PLOT IN SUB DISPUTE

In a Few Days Immense Amount of Material Will Leave U. S. For Allies and Germans Decide to Sink Ships Carrying it—If Unarmed When Leaving Port Berlin Will Claim Armament Put Aboard on High Seas.

Providence, R.I., Feb. 25.—The Providence Journal is in receipt of information direct from German embassy sources which proves the existence of a plot to drag the United States into the war. The plot, furthermore, if carried to a successful conclusion, would enable the German admiralty to sink any unarmed merchant ship leaving an American port and to destroy its crew and passengers without any possibility of the United States Government making a protest.

The statement made voluntarily to the Associated Press by Herr Von Jagow in Berlin two weeks ago, that the United States Government had made new and additional demands on Germany in connection with the Lusitania matter, was in the hands of Count Von Bernstorff before it was given out in Berlin. This Von Jagow statement was part of the plot to embarrass the administration and discredit it. The new demand made through certain members of congress, whose fidelity to German wishes has become a matter of daily comment in Washington, was originated in the German embassy and sprang from the fertile brain of Dr. Heinrich Albert two weeks ago. Dr. Albert, with Von Bernstorff, sent word to every American diplomat sheet in the country to begin the publication of statements practically threatening a condition of war with Germany unless the United States Government agreed to the latest Lusitania offer, and warned American citizens from travelling on armed passenger ships on the Atlantic.

Within the next few days a number of the largest shipments that have yet been made, are scheduled to leave this country for Great Britain and France. Every effort is to be made by Germany to sink these ships, utterly regardless of whether they carry passengers, or whether they are armed or not. If the United States should agree to issue a warning to its citizens to keep off vessels that carry arms for defence, such a warning, carrying with it the presumption that the United States favors Germany's view that such vessels are warships, Count Von Bernstorff has arranged in advance a scheme which will put every allied merchantman at the mercy of German submarines, whether armed or not. This is to be accomplished by the simple method of declaring, after such wholesale murders, that the vessel, that while the particular vessel was not armed when she left an American port, armament had been placed aboard of her on the high seas after her departure.

THE LAST AND THE GREAT OFFENSIVE AGAINST FRANCE, WAS WHAT HUNS WERE TOLD BEFORE THE VERDUN DRIVE

Kaiser Himself Was Present and Put Troops Through Mock Battle Before Great Struggle Began—France Follows Struggle With Keen Interest But With Quiet Confidence—Enemy Losses Appalling.

Paris, Feb. 25.—German troops taking part in the operations before Verdun were given to understand that this was to be the last and the great offensive against France, according to statements made by prisoners reported in the Paris newspapers this morning. The following phrase is quoted from an order published by General Von Deimling on the eve of the last offensive against France: "I hope that the fifteenth army corps will distinguish itself as it has done in the past."

General Berthold Karl Adolf Von Deimling is commander of the Fifteenth German corps, with headquarters at Strassburg. In March, 1915, he took part in the operations in Alsace and personally directed three German counter attacks which had crest of Reich-Ackerloch which had been captured by French chasseurs and Alpine troops.

KAISER IS PRESENT The Petit Parisien's correspondent at the front, says that the great German offensive against Verdun is under the personal direction of Emperor Wilhelm, who arrived at general headquarters on Saturday last, and who in order that nothing should go wrong, had ordered that a sort of dress rehearsal of the coming attack be held. At a given signal, the correspondent says, every infantryman and gunner took the post assigned to him in advance and the motions of general attack were gone through behind the lines. The emperor seemingly was satisfied and gave the order to begin the offensive on Sunday night.

ENEMY MOWED DOWN The French losses are declared to be insignificant in comparison with those of the Germans. The German artillery preparation, which reached its height on Tuesday, was of unparalleled violence. Each inch of ground was searched out; every position might exist was littered with shells, but the French infantry was so well sheltered under ground and the French guns were so well hidden that, when the German batteries grew silent and the German infantry advanced to the attack, the French sprang up and opened a deadly fire with machine guns, while shells from the German guns flew overhead and mowed down those who plodded doggedly over the snow covered ground, urged on from behind, the correspondent adds, by their officers, revolver in hand.

QUETLY CONFIDENT The great battle being fought a few miles from the stronghold of Verdun, the stern pivot of the French front, is being followed by the entire country with keen interest, but with entire confidence. The public realizes that this is the greatest test to which the French defenses have been subjected since the battle of the Yser, and is eager to know every detail of the occurrences. Extra editions of the evening newspapers are bought up as fast as they appear, and the places where official statements are posted are surrounded by crowds. In view of the importance of the issues at stake, no speeches were made at the Franco-British inter-parliamentary committee's banquet last night at which Premier Briand was present.

SOME HUN SUCCESSES So far the Germans by sheer weight of men and metal, have succeeded in forcing the French left wing back for three miles to Samogneux, on the heights above the Meuse and for a shorter distance on the right at Ornes, but they have made little impression on the center. The line is bent but far from broken. The nature of the country between Beaumont and Samogneux lends itself more to attack than to defense. The French command appears to have brought the line back chiefly to avoid useless losses as well as to take up positions that are more easily defended. No industry attacks were made by the Germans on the extremities of the battle front, their action being confined to violent and continuous artillery operations, but the French artillery has succeeded in holding it. The assaults ended at the heights of Herbe Bois and the positions of Deux Jumelles. Between these latter points passes an important road, which, after skirting the heights of the Meuse, joins the main road from Etain to Danville.

HORRIBLE LOSSES The French defence, according to military experts, has proved itself more effective by inflicting appalling losses on the Germans. Prisoners taken yesterday stated that whole regiments have been wiped out. It is expected, however, that the Germans will return to the charge with renewed fury, as they desire to get within reach of the forts. They are now within two miles of that of Douaumont, within three miles of that of Charny and about the same distance of Vaux and Tavannes. If they should succeed in their purpose—which is thought in military circles, as being highly improbable—it would be at a cost of life out of all proportion to the advantage gained.

Pursuit of Troops in Caucasus Still Kept Up

Petrograd, Feb. 25.—An official despatch from Teheran says: "After a series of battles in Persia, the remains of the adversary troops were re-organized and concentrated in the region of Kerman, shah and, with the help of German and Turkish sappers, occupied and fortified two mountain passes—Bidesurks Pass, an almost impregnable natural position, and Sakhae Pass. News has been received that our troops dislodged the enemy from Bidesurks Pass and are in full retreat towards Kermanshah. Our forces captured three field guns, one mountain gun, a quantity of shells, ammunition, wagons and field machine guns."

Hidden Food is Searched For and All Confiscated

London, Feb. 25.—A despatch to the Morning Post from Budapest says: "Consternation has been caused among the bakers and peasantry throughout the country, who are hiding enormous quantities of flour and wheat through the inauguration of a new method for a proportionate distribution of food stuffs, under which the authorities have begun a systematic search and are confiscating all hidden stocks. The entire country is divided into districts and six thousand inspectors are employed in the search. Prizes have been offered to persons giving information concerning hidden stocks."

Paris Claims Battle is Diminishing In Violence

Paris, Feb. 25, 9.30 p. m.—The fighting north of Verdun is diminishing in violence, the War Office announced today. No attack by the Germans was attempted last night. The official statement admits that the French have fallen back to the rear of Beaumont. The text of the statement follows: "To the east of Vouquois we have launched fresh attacks on the enemy's works in the region of the forest of Cheppy. Intermittent artillery activity has been carried on between Malancourt and the left bank of the Meuse. In the district to the north of Verdun, the cannonade has diminished in violence and the enemy made no attack on our positions during the night. We have established organized positions in the rear of Beaumont and the heights stretching to the east of Champ Neuville and to the south of Ornes. The night was calm on the remainder of the front."

MORE CAPTURES Berlin, Feb. 25, via London 3.22 p. m.—The German War Office announced today, the capture of all French positions in the region north of Verdun—Greatest Success Yet, She Thinks.

COURIER'S DAILY CARTOON



"I see the Germans have had a check," she said. "Lucky Germans," Daily Mail.

THEATRE OF FEATURES... FRIDAY and SATURDAY Feb. 25th - 26th With DAILY Matinees... TUESDAY NIGHT Feb. 29th... BROWN and the Entire English Company in... LO THEATRE AND TUESDAY... AND THURSDAY... AND SATURDAY... VAUDEVILLE... Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA