

The Evening Times Star

VOL. XIII. No. 109

ST. JOHN N. B., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1917

TWELVE PAGES—ONE CENT

Will Not Seize The Interned Vessels

German Bank Deposits in States Also Safe, Says Wilson—No Change in Situation Yet

Washington, Feb. 9.—Preliminary reports before the state department today on the sinking of merchant vessels without warning by German submarines contained evidence of technical violation of American rights, yet the government was holding its peace until some outrage presenting a more clear-cut issue would compel it to act.

President Wilson, pursuing general policy of having the government refrain from any act which might be construed as being prompted by an ulterior motive in the crisis, authorized an announcement that bank deposits, mercantile property and other private property of foreigners will not be seized even in case of war.

Washington, Feb. 9.—President Wilson today visited the Capitol and executive departments frequently from now on, whenever he desires information quickly or wants to take any steps in connection with legislation.

Mr. Wilson is now making few routine engagements and is keeping practically all his time open for work in connection with the foreign situation.

BERNSTORFF OFF TO HALIFAX MONDAY

Gerard Also to Leave Soon—Lansing Declines to Believe He is Held in Berlin as Hostage

Berlin, via London, Feb. 9.—The German government was officially informed today by the Spanish ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, that he will sail for Halifax on Monday.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Secretary of State Lansing today authorized the following statement: "I am very loath to believe that the German government intentionally is detaining Ambassador Gerard in Berlin on any excuse whatsoever. I should be very much surprised if such course had been taken."

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—The third Ottawa campaign for the Patriotic Fund was launched at a great mass meeting, at which His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire presided.

The police court this morning sentenced three prisoners before the police magistrate charged with drunkenness. They were all remanded to one, who was fined \$5 or two months in jail.

Members of No Surrender Lodge, I. O. G. T., held a sleigh drive last night. They drove as far as Torriburn and on their return had dinner in their hall in Fairville.

THE WATCH IN THE AIR

An Anti-aircraft Gun in the Somme Region.

BRITISH DASH IN MOONLIGHT OVER THE SNOW

New Drive on Bapaume Begun In Zero Weather

SECURE GERMAN PROVISIONS

Tommy's Who Captured Grandcourt Live on Enemy Rafts—Several Villages Flattened and Pulverized as Khaki Line is Advanced

With the British Forces in France, Feb. 8.—Via London, Feb. 9.—The recent night fighting in the moonlight and across the frozen snow, in a temperature near zero, has carried the British lines well forward on both sides of the Ancre in the direction of Miramont, one part of the operations being the occupation of Grandcourt, which was officially announced last night.

On Tuesday night the British occupied a long section of a trench just west of Grandcourt and on Wednesday the trench was extended to the westward. Grandcourt had been evacuated and the enemy had retired toward Miramont, after abandoning many gun positions.

British staff officers pointed out the significance of these latter advances in the German official statement issued on Tuesday which claimed the recapture of trenches occupied on Saturday.

Madrid, Feb. 9.—A Madrid despatch to the Petit Journal says that the German government has announced that it grants a further delay of forty-eight hours for neutral ships at sea to regain neutral ports.

Manila, Feb. 9.—A Manila despatch to the Philippine Herald says that the German government has announced that it grants a further delay of forty-eight hours for neutral ships at sea to regain neutral ports.

London, Feb. 9.—The parliamentary papers today announce that the government will ask a supplemental vote of credit for £200,000,000 for war expenses to March 31, and also a vote of credit of \$350,000,000 as a first installment of the amount required for the year ending March 31.

London, Feb. 9.—The parliamentary papers today announce that the government will ask a supplemental vote of credit for £200,000,000 for war expenses to March 31, and also a vote of credit of \$350,000,000 as a first installment of the amount required for the year ending March 31.

London, Feb. 9.—The parliamentary papers today announce that the government will ask a supplemental vote of credit for £200,000,000 for war expenses to March 31, and also a vote of credit of \$350,000,000 as a first installment of the amount required for the year ending March 31.

London, Feb. 9.—The parliamentary papers today announce that the government will ask a supplemental vote of credit for £200,000,000 for war expenses to March 31, and also a vote of credit of \$350,000,000 as a first installment of the amount required for the year ending March 31.

London, Feb. 9.—The parliamentary papers today announce that the government will ask a supplemental vote of credit for £200,000,000 for war expenses to March 31, and also a vote of credit of \$350,000,000 as a first installment of the amount required for the year ending March 31.

London, Feb. 9.—The parliamentary papers today announce that the government will ask a supplemental vote of credit for £200,000,000 for war expenses to March 31, and also a vote of credit of \$350,000,000 as a first installment of the amount required for the year ending March 31.

London, Feb. 9.—The parliamentary papers today announce that the government will ask a supplemental vote of credit for £200,000,000 for war expenses to March 31, and also a vote of credit of \$350,000,000 as a first installment of the amount required for the year ending March 31.



Says Germany Had Sounded the Neutral Nations of Europe

Amsterdam, Feb. 9.—Via London.—Germany was satisfied in advance that the European neutrals would not take action of a radical nature against her because of the launching of her new submarine campaign, according to a statement attributed by the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin to Count Tassa, the Hungarian premier.

U. S. STEEL CORPORATION A GREAT HELP IF THE NATION GOES TO WAR

New York, Feb. 9.—The annual capacity of the United States Steel Corporation in supplies that would be required by the government in the event of war is more than one-third greater in volume than that of all Germany's, in the same lines, according to a statement by Albert H. Gary, chairman of the corporation.

Paris, Feb. 9.—The French official statement today says:—"East of the Meuse an enemy attack in the region of Vaux-les-Palmeaux was repulsed completely by our fire. In the Woerthe there was violent artillery fighting, as well as activity on the part of patrols, north of Fliry."

London, Feb. 9.—The Norwegian steamship Ida, of 1,172 tons, has been sunk by a German submarine. Surviving members of the crew were landed today. The captain said that the chief mate and the steward were killed while on deck by gun-fire. The submarine fired continuously without warning until the vessel sank.

London, Feb. 9.—The immigration building of the West Side will be utilized for the purpose of housing the immigrants who are being brought to this country from the West Side.

London, Feb. 9.—The immigration building of the West Side will be utilized for the purpose of housing the immigrants who are being brought to this country from the West Side.

London, Feb. 9.—The immigration building of the West Side will be utilized for the purpose of housing the immigrants who are being brought to this country from the West Side.

London, Feb. 9.—The immigration building of the West Side will be utilized for the purpose of housing the immigrants who are being brought to this country from the West Side.

London, Feb. 9.—The immigration building of the West Side will be utilized for the purpose of housing the immigrants who are being brought to this country from the West Side.

GERMANS ARE EXPECTING A DECLARATION OF WAR

Press Preparing People For Beginning of Hostilities With United States

London, Feb. 9.—(New York Times cable).—A despatch to the Morning Post from Brussels dated February 9, says: "The German newspapers in particular close touch with the government are preparing the public for a declaration of war by the United States. The semi-official Strasbourg Post published yesterday a letter from its Berlin correspondent in which the following explicit statements were made: 'The chancellor declared in a secret sitting of the main committee of the Reichstag that he had reckoned with the possibility that the United States would break off diplomatic relations owing to the unrestricted submarine campaign.'"

Moncton, N. B., Feb. 9.—John C. Patterson, a highly respected Moncton man, died at his home in Moncton last evening in the eighty-third year of his age. He was taken ill on Saturday and Tuesday was removed to the hospital for a serious operation. He rallied and was making fair progress, but yesterday he became unconscious and died.

Moncton, N. B., Feb. 9.—John C. Patterson was born in March 1834, in Patterson Settlement, now Shalottin, near St. Martin. His parents were John C. Patterson and Elizabeth Cochrane, who emigrated from Ireland, about 1820, to the Moncton district, where they were engaged in the record foundry and machine Co. as shareholders and directors.

Moncton, N. B., Feb. 9.—John C. Patterson was born in March 1834, in Patterson Settlement, now Shalottin, near St. Martin. His parents were John C. Patterson and Elizabeth Cochrane, who emigrated from Ireland, about 1820, to the Moncton district, where they were engaged in the record foundry and machine Co. as shareholders and directors.

Moncton, N. B., Feb. 9.—John C. Patterson was born in March 1834, in Patterson Settlement, now Shalottin, near St. Martin. His parents were John C. Patterson and Elizabeth Cochrane, who emigrated from Ireland, about 1820, to the Moncton district, where they were engaged in the record foundry and machine Co. as shareholders and directors.

Moncton, N. B., Feb. 9.—John C. Patterson was born in March 1834, in Patterson Settlement, now Shalottin, near St. Martin. His parents were John C. Patterson and Elizabeth Cochrane, who emigrated from Ireland, about 1820, to the Moncton district, where they were engaged in the record foundry and machine Co. as shareholders and directors.

Moncton, N. B., Feb. 9.—John C. Patterson was born in March 1834, in Patterson Settlement, now Shalottin, near St. Martin. His parents were John C. Patterson and Elizabeth Cochrane, who emigrated from Ireland, about 1820, to the Moncton district, where they were engaged in the record foundry and machine Co. as shareholders and directors.

Moncton, N. B., Feb. 9.—John C. Patterson was born in March 1834, in Patterson Settlement, now Shalottin, near St. Martin. His parents were John C. Patterson and Elizabeth Cochrane, who emigrated from Ireland, about 1820, to the Moncton district, where they were engaged in the record foundry and machine Co. as shareholders and directors.

Moncton, N. B., Feb. 9.—John C. Patterson was born in March 1834, in Patterson Settlement, now Shalottin, near St. Martin. His parents were John C. Patterson and Elizabeth Cochrane, who emigrated from Ireland, about 1820, to the Moncton district, where they were engaged in the record foundry and machine Co. as shareholders and directors.

Moncton, N. B., Feb. 9.—John C. Patterson was born in March 1834, in Patterson Settlement, now Shalottin, near St. Martin. His parents were John C. Patterson and Elizabeth Cochrane, who emigrated from Ireland, about 1820, to the Moncton district, where they were engaged in the record foundry and machine Co. as shareholders and directors.

Moncton, N. B., Feb. 9.—John C. Patterson was born in March 1834, in Patterson Settlement, now Shalottin, near St. Martin. His parents were John C. Patterson and Elizabeth Cochrane, who emigrated from Ireland, about 1820, to the Moncton district, where they were engaged in the record foundry and machine Co. as shareholders and directors.

Moncton, N. B., Feb. 9.—John C. Patterson was born in March 1834, in Patterson Settlement, now Shalottin, near St. Martin. His parents were John C. Patterson and Elizabeth Cochrane, who emigrated from Ireland, about 1820, to the Moncton district, where they were engaged in the record foundry and machine Co. as shareholders and directors.

Moncton, N. B., Feb. 9.—John C. Patterson was born in March 1834, in Patterson Settlement, now Shalottin, near St. Martin. His parents were John C. Patterson and Elizabeth Cochrane, who emigrated from Ireland, about 1820, to the Moncton district, where they were engaged in the record foundry and machine Co. as shareholders and directors.

Moncton, N. B., Feb. 9.—John C. Patterson was born in March 1834, in Patterson Settlement, now Shalottin, near St. Martin. His parents were John C. Patterson and Elizabeth Cochrane, who emigrated from Ireland, about 1820, to the Moncton district, where they were engaged in the record foundry and machine Co. as shareholders and directors.