

"VICTORY DEPENDS ON BRITISH TONNAGE. SUBS MUST BE HUNTED FROM DEEP."—Lloyd George

TALLYHO BUGLE SENDS "CITY CHAPS" INTO THE TRENCHES TO AMAZE OF ENEMY

Brilliant Achievement by Clerks and Stenographers of Old London—The Crack Prussians Raided and Rounded Up.

BY WILLIAM PHILIPS SIMMS.

[Special Cable to The Advertiser.]
With the British Annals of the War, Feb. 23.—To the hunting call, blown on a tallyho bugle, clerks and stenographers, part of a London battalion, on Tuesday at dusk raided the Germans between Hill 60 and the bluff. They took 119 German soldiers and one officer, with seven machine guns, and destroyed a mine shaft and numerous dugouts, in which there were several hundred men who refused to come out.

A THOROUGH JOB.

A British officer remarked today that the Londoners carried out the raid with the same methodical thoroughness that they formerly cleared up a day's mail.

The zig-zag nature of the British lines necessitated the attackers lining up on the open ground. The "City Chaps" stood calmly, merely tightening their helmets as they awaited the blast of the hunt horn, while sharpshooters from German guns were busting about them.

Circled the Enemy.

At the sound of the tallyho, they charged, landing in a 500-yard circle about the Germans and shaking hands at the junction point of their circle behind the enemy's line. Their German prisoners stood aghast at such incomprehensible conduct. The prisoners were all of the 155th Prussian regiment.

SUBS ORDERED NOT TO TORPEDO TWO AMERICANS

Rochester and New Orleans Are To Be Spared.

BERLIN CLIMBING DOWN?

Significant Statement Appears In One of the Big Berlin Dailies.

London, Feb. 23.—It is quite possible that the American steamers Rochester and New Orleans may escape German submarines on their way through the barred zone from New York to Bordeaux, says the Berlin Anzeiger, as quoted in an Exchange Telegraph Company Amsterdam dispatch, but that America should not rely upon their doing so.

In Berlin political circles, the Exchange's correspondent adds, it is believed the submarine commanders have been definitely instructed not to sink these American ships.

SING SING CONVICT TO TELL OF GERMAN SPIES

Will Testify Against Sander and Wunnenburg at New York.

New York, Feb. 23.—One of the most important witnesses before the federal grand jury, which meets here today to investigate alleged German spy plots, will be Robert Davis, who is serving a two-year sentence in Sing Sing prison for larceny.

The United States district attorney has obtained a writ of habeas corpus, by means of which Davis will be brought from his cell to tell what he knows about Charles W. Wunnenburg and Albert A. Sander, now under arrest on charges of conspiracy to obtain British war secrets for the German Government.

Davis, according to the federal authorities, has charged that the alleged spies received large quantities of mail brought over by seamen employed on neutral ships. He has also told of seeing letters that passed between supposed spies in this country and their connections in Europe, treated with a chemical to bring out writing in sympathetic ink.

THE WEATHER

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.
Following were the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London during the 24 hours previous to 8 o'clock last night: Highest, 29; lowest, 17.
The official temperatures for the 12 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were: Highest, 35; lowest, 21.

TOMORROW—FAIR AND COLD.

Forecast.
Today—Occasional sleet and rain to-day, turning cold during the night.
Saturday—Fair and cold.

The following were the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours previous to 8 a.m. today:

Stations.	High.	Low.	Weather.
Victoria	34	24	Cloudy
Calgary	34	14	Clear
Winnipeg	24	14	Clear
Port Arthur	20	12	Fair
Perry Sound	20	12	Cloudy
Toronto	32	22	Cloudy
Montreal	28	18	Fair
Ottawa	26	16	Cloudy
Quebec	16	8	Cloudy
Halifax	14	4	Cloudy

Minus (—) means below zero.

Weather Notes.
A moderate disturbance, which was over South Dakota yesterday now covers the Great Lakes, accompanied by local falls of snow and rain, while in other parts of the Dominion the weather is fair.

Raemaekers Depicts One of Those Pleasant Hun Excursions

[Exclusive to The Advertiser in This District.]



Advertiser Illustration.

Belgian slaves loaded in trucks for the munition works of the Kaiser—Copyright, Canada, 1917, by the Public Ledger Company.

ENGLISH EMPLOYEES OF GERARD CALLED SPIES BY BERLIN

Another Typical German Accusation Sent Abroad.

Madrid, Feb. 23.—Via Paris, Feb. 23.—James W. Gerard, former United States ambassador to Germany, showed no concern today over Berlin dispatches received here saying that the German authorities asserted that the American embassy staff in Berlin included English employees, who gave military secrets to the British powers.

There is rather an inclination to consider that this may be paying the way for a request by the German authorities to examine the American archives left in Berlin. But any such move would bring surprise to the Germans, as the big safe at the embassy would be found to contain not a single diplomatic document dated since the beginning of the war, as all such documents were destroyed as soon as relations between the United States and Germany were severed.

No dispatches containing charges concerning English employees of the United States embassy in Berlin have been received in this country from Berlin.

POLES ARE SUFFERING MORE THAN BELGIANS, SAYS LEADING POLE

Charges Facts Are Kept From Pope by Pro-Germans in Vatican.

New York, Feb. 23.—A special cable to the World from Rome says Marlin Lutasavski, a prominent member of the Polish National Democratic party, is in Rome on a special mission to the Pope to lay before His Holiness the conditions in Poland under German domination. Lutasavski, whom the World correspondent interviewed today, says the pro-German circles in the Vatican held the truth about Poland from the Pope. The embassy added:

"The Poles are most grateful for Poland's future liberty, nor will they ever forget America's help in feeding the hungry in the invaded Polish provinces. Although the entire Polish people welcome the American-German diplomatic rupture, the Poles are much concerned with the question of feeding Poland. Despite reports that the Vatican contemplates sending the Poles to the American relief work in Poland, I have no confirmation that such is the intention."

"Warsaw's condition as to food is terrible, but direct communication between Poland and the outer world has been suppressed for the last eighteen months. Despite their sufferings, which exceed those of Belgium, the Poles eagerly hope for the dawn of liberty, which depends upon the Allies as well as on America."

"In Petrograd, the political horizon may remain obscure for some time, but Russia is determined to rush the war to victory."

PACIFISTS AT WAR

Internal Dissensions at New York Peace Conference.

New York, Feb. 23.—So many different shades of opinion have developed at the national conference of peace societies that the delegates have decided that the actions of the conference should be limited to the sending of resolutions to the government.

One point apparently settled when the conference resumed work today was that a majority of the delegates favored the principle of the referendum in declarations of war.

A motion to this effect was carried yesterday by a vote of 40 to 16, with seven declining to vote. The form of the declaration, however, was left to the committee on findings and the resolution of the conference was adopted.

The delegates voted today a resolution calling for a referendum before declaring war on Germany. This action was prompted by the fear that a referendum under present circumstances might embarrass President Wilson by calling for an immediate declaration of war.

The conference is under the auspices of the American Peace Society. Delegates are present from state organizations from Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Indiana and New York from one Italian and one Belgian society and the German-American Peace Society. The object is to direct the peace movement into a common understanding of purpose.

ELECTION IN ALBERTA LIKELY FOR THE SPRING

Government Supporters Opposed to Extension of Present Legislature.

Edmonton, Alta., Feb. 23.—For some days there has been talk of an extension of the term of the Alberta Legislature, which expires in April, for one or two years.

The proposition has been discussed by the whips of the two parties following a suggestion made by the leader of the Opposition in the House of days ago. The matter was discussed at a Liberal caucus last night, and it is understood the Government is opposing an extension. Under these circumstances an election is believed likely to take place this spring.

SURPRISE ATTACKS BAG PRISONERS FOR FRENCH

Paris, Feb. 23.—"We made two surprise attacks against German trenches last night, one southwest of Malancourt Wood, the other east of Nully, on the heights of the Meuse," says today's official announcement. "We brought back a score of prisoners. The night was calm on the remainder of the front."

U-BOAT MENACE GRAVE, SAYS BRITISH PREMIER; CALLS FOR SACRIFICES

NEUTRALS ABOARD BERNSTORFF BOAT TALK OF PROTEST

Said To Object To Methods of Customs.

SHOWN EVERY COURTESY

Liner With German Ambassador Expected To Sail on Saturday.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 23.—The Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII., with the late German ambassador to the United States, Count von Bernstorff, and embassy and consulate officials on board, prepared to leave Halifax this morning. The ship was moved up to the light on one of the piers from secluded Bedford Basin, where she has been anchored since arriving here from New York.

This was rendered necessary, partly because the boat had to take on water and coal, and partly because the customs officials had found it impossible to examine baggage in her hold because of cramped quarters, and it was too cold to operate on deck. The ship is to be examined by the customs, and the examining party will, therefore, be landed in the pier sheds. It is thought that the steamer should get away by tomorrow night.

Kept Below Deck.

The members of the German party were all ordered to keep below decks while the Frederik VIII. was in the harbor, while armed guards on the docks kept at a distance the numerous people who tried to get a glimpse of the ship and her noted passengers.

Rumors have come from the ship that some of the neutral passengers who have been examined have not taken kindly to the methods used. It is said that some have threatened to send protests to the American Government by wireless as soon as the steamer gets to sea. The possibility that the German party on the ship might inspire malicious interviews and distorted versions of what had taken place on the vessel was pointed out to the responsible naval authorities here and the request made that details of the operations of the examination be furnished to the press to effect them.

A Job of Navy's.

The naval officer in command, to whom the request was made, replied: "The position of the Frederik VIII. is that of a neutral vessel, and it is the duty of the Navy to search on the high seas, which, for mutual convenience, is taking place in the shelter of a harbor. It is the duty of the Navy to search on the high seas, which, for mutual convenience, is taking place in the shelter of a harbor. It is the duty of the Navy to search on the high seas, which, for mutual convenience, is taking place in the shelter of a harbor."

Lloyd George Says Triumph For the Allies Depends On British Shipping—All Non-Essential Imports To Be Barred.

London, Feb. 23.—Premier Lloyd George said in a speech in the House of Commons today that the success of the Allies' cause depended on their ability to solve the tonnage shortage, which was now affecting the ordinary needs of the nation. The situation, he declared, called for the gravest measures.

The premier said there was no sure way to victory without hunting the submarines from the deep. Enormous sacrifices were necessary from the British public, said Mr. Lloyd George. He stated that the Government proposed to dispense with all non-essential imports to save tonnage.

Mr. Lloyd George said that for some time there has been a shortage of tonnage required for the general needs of the nation, and even slight shortage in the tonnage for military purposes. The nation should realize absolutely what the conditions were.

"If we take drastic measures," he continued, "we can cope with the submarine menace, but if the nation is not prepared to accept drastic measures for dealing with the tonnage disaster, it is before us."

"The Government is hopeful of finding means of dealing with the submarine, but we should be guilty of folly if we rested tranquilly upon the expectation of realization of that hope. We have to deal ruthlessly and promptly with the tonnage problem by measures which impose great sacrifices upon the country."

THREE MEASURES.

"There are three sets of measures: First, by the navy, as described by Sir Edward Carson (first lord of the admiralty); second, the building of merchant ships for military purposes. The nation should realize absolutely what the conditions were."

DRASTIC MEASURES NEEDED.

"If we take drastic measures," he continued, "we can cope with the submarine menace, but if the nation is not prepared to accept drastic measures for dealing with the tonnage disaster, it is before us."

"The Government is hopeful of finding means of dealing with the submarine, but we should be guilty of folly if we rested tranquilly upon the expectation of realization of that hope. We have to deal ruthlessly and promptly with the tonnage problem by measures which impose great sacrifices upon the country."

THREE MEASURES.

"There are three sets of measures: First, by the navy, as described by Sir Edward Carson (first lord of the admiralty); second, the building of merchant ships for military purposes. The nation should realize absolutely what the conditions were."

"If we take drastic measures," he continued, "we can cope with the submarine menace, but if the nation is not prepared to accept drastic measures for dealing with the tonnage disaster, it is before us."

"The Government is hopeful of finding means of dealing with the submarine, but we should be guilty of folly if we rested tranquilly upon the expectation of realization of that hope. We have to deal ruthlessly and promptly with the tonnage problem by measures which impose great sacrifices upon the country."

THREE MEASURES.

"There are three sets of measures: First, by the navy, as described by Sir Edward Carson (first lord of the admiralty); second, the building of merchant ships for military purposes. The nation should realize absolutely what the conditions were."

"If we take drastic measures," he continued, "we can cope with the submarine menace, but if the nation is not prepared to accept drastic measures for dealing with the tonnage disaster, it is before us."

"The Government is hopeful of finding means of dealing with the submarine, but we should be guilty of folly if we rested tranquilly upon the expectation of realization of that hope. We have to deal ruthlessly and promptly with the tonnage problem by measures which impose great sacrifices upon the country."

THREE MEASURES.

"There are three sets of measures: First, by the navy, as described by Sir Edward Carson (first lord of the admiralty); second, the building of merchant ships for military purposes. The nation should realize absolutely what the conditions were."

"If we take drastic measures," he continued, "we can cope with the submarine menace, but if the nation is not prepared to accept drastic measures for dealing with the tonnage disaster, it is before us."

"The Government is hopeful of finding means of dealing with the submarine, but we should be guilty of folly if we rested tranquilly upon the expectation of realization of that hope. We have to deal ruthlessly and promptly with the tonnage problem by measures which impose great sacrifices upon the country."

THREE MEASURES.

"There are three sets of measures: First, by the navy, as described by Sir Edward Carson (first lord of the admiralty); second, the building of merchant ships for military purposes. The nation should realize absolutely what the conditions were."

"If we take drastic measures," he continued, "we can cope with the submarine menace, but if the nation is not prepared to accept drastic measures for dealing with the tonnage disaster, it is before us."

"The Government is hopeful of finding means of dealing with the submarine, but we should be guilty of folly if we rested tranquilly upon the expectation of realization of that hope. We have to deal ruthlessly and promptly with the tonnage problem by measures which impose great sacrifices upon the country."

THREE MEASURES.

"There are three sets of measures: First, by the navy, as described by Sir Edward Carson (first lord of the admiralty); second, the building of merchant ships for military purposes. The nation should realize absolutely what the conditions were."

"If we take drastic measures," he continued, "we can cope with the submarine menace, but if the nation is not prepared to accept drastic measures for dealing with the tonnage disaster, it is before us."

"The Government is hopeful of finding means of dealing with the submarine, but we should be guilty of folly if we rested tranquilly upon the expectation of realization of that hope. We have to deal ruthlessly and promptly with the tonnage problem by measures which impose great sacrifices upon the country."

THREE MEASURES.

"There are three sets of measures: First, by the navy, as described by Sir Edward Carson (first lord of the admiralty); second, the building of merchant ships for military purposes. The nation should realize absolutely what the conditions were."

"If we take drastic measures," he continued, "we can cope with the submarine menace, but if the nation is not prepared to accept drastic measures for dealing with the tonnage disaster, it is before us."

"The Government is hopeful of finding means of dealing with the submarine, but we should be guilty of folly if we rested tranquilly upon the expectation of realization of that hope. We have to deal ruthlessly and promptly with the tonnage problem by measures which impose great sacrifices upon the country."

THREE MEASURES.

"There are three sets of measures: First, by the navy, as described by Sir Edward Carson (first lord of the admiralty); second, the building of merchant ships for military purposes. The nation should realize absolutely what the conditions were."

"If we take drastic measures," he continued, "we can cope with the submarine menace, but if the nation is not prepared to accept drastic measures for dealing with the tonnage disaster, it is before us."

"The Government is hopeful of finding means of dealing with the submarine, but we should be guilty of folly if we rested tranquilly upon the expectation of realization of that hope. We have to deal ruthlessly and promptly with the tonnage problem by measures which impose great sacrifices upon the country."

THREE MEASURES.

"There are three sets of measures: First, by the navy, as described by Sir Edward Carson (first lord of the admiralty); second, the building of merchant ships for military purposes. The nation should realize absolutely what the conditions were."

"If we take drastic measures," he continued, "we can cope with the submarine menace, but if the nation is not prepared to accept drastic measures for dealing with the tonnage disaster, it is before us."

"The Government is hopeful of finding means of dealing with the submarine, but we should be guilty of folly if we rested tranquilly upon the expectation of realization of that hope. We have to deal ruthlessly and promptly with the tonnage problem by measures which impose great sacrifices upon the country."

THREE MEASURES.

"There are three sets of measures: First, by the navy, as described by Sir Edward Carson (first lord of the admiralty); second, the building of merchant ships for military purposes. The nation should realize absolutely what the conditions were."

"If we take drastic measures," he continued, "we can cope with the submarine menace, but if the nation is not prepared to accept drastic measures for dealing with the tonnage disaster, it is before us."

"The Government is hopeful of finding means of dealing with the submarine, but we should be guilty of folly if we rested tranquilly upon the expectation of realization of that hope. We have to deal ruthlessly and promptly with the tonnage problem by measures which impose great sacrifices upon the country."