

RUSS LOSSES IN THE STRIFE WERE FEARFUL

Army Fought Nobly and
Whole Units Perished
Eight Times.

DESIRE FOR PEACE

Is Universal, and Easily Ex-
plained When Suffer-
ings Known.

London Cable—Prof. Bernard Pares, who taught Russian history and literature in the University of Liverpool, and is the official correspondent of the British Government on the Russian front, contributes an interesting and impressive article to the Daily News, on "The Tragedy of Russia." Writing with intimate knowledge of Russia's early part in the war, and of the causes that led to her defeat, he says that one can understand nothing without a knowledge of the colossal Russian casualties and also a lively sense of their inevitable bearing, and on this he says: "The Russian army has done its duty and has perished eight times over in doing it. It is for us to understand the position thus created. The sin was the sin of the troubles from which Russia is now suffering, but the inevitable result is that overwhelming war-weariness which, for the now emancipated millions of Russia, blurs out almost everything else in a universal longing for peace."

Of the enormous losses of the Russian army, he writes: "After 10 months of war the Russian, according to statistics given me then by their War Office, had lost 3,800,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. In the drive into Galicia, in 1915, through most of which I went, and also through the retreat, the loss of men which the Russians acknowledged, was far less than their real loss. The army owned to the loss of 150,000 men out of 350,000, but more often than not I found a company of 250 reduced by casualties to 40, and that was only half-way through the retreat. One cannot forget the wholesale nightmarish of men sent up, untrained and without rifles, and returning as cripples two days later. On the Warsaw front whole divisions were sent under shrapnel without rifles, and men who had no helmets tried, as elsewhere, to cover their heads with sapels. As a result of this lack of equipment enormous numbers of cripples for life were spread wholesale over villages where they were, often, almost the only men left."

"Meanwhile War Minister Sukhomlinov refused all offers of munitions from factories not run by the Government. It was the general and chief of staff of the army and the director of artillery in Petrograd that urged me to beg for them every possible help from England, and this I did on reaching London in a memorandum in which I represented a revolution, and also chaos as inevitable. I was in this supported by the military knowledge and conspicuous ability of Gen. Knox, who, before and since, almost exclusively devoted himself in supplying the tragic needs of the Russian soldier."

"Lord Kitchener and Lloyd George both did all that was humanly possible for the Russian army—as much as the most devoted Russian Minister could have done under the conditions. However, the criminal incompetence of the Russian Government continued, and with the same results. In May, 1916, I was present at a Russian offensive on Lake Naroch, of which no news had reached even our representatives at Russian Imperial headquarters. We had now some artillery to concentrate at a given point. With this we attacked for a month, advanced a mile and a half and lost 50 per cent. of our men. Practically all our artillery and aeroplanes were taken from us. The Germans fell on us a day or two later, and it was sheer butchery, conducted systematically, with full knowledge of our impotence. Of our troops, which had again been brought up to full strength, all the battalions of the front line were reduced by nine tenths without our being able to inflict any loss in reply. "Shortly before the break up of the army I found that the average units, with whom I lived, had been renewed between eight and ten times. Please realize the numbers of the Russian army and then tell yourself that every place has been filled eight or ten times over. As one soldier said: 'It is not fighting, it is slaughter.'"

HOME FORCES' RATIONS CUT

Except for Youths Training
for Service Abroad.

Still Equal to Field Supply
of Other Armies.

London Cable—The Earl of Derby, Secretary for War, today notified Field Marshal Viscount French, Commander of the Home Forces, of his decision to reduce the rations of meat, sugar and tea for all the home forces, except youths under 19 years, training for abroad.

"When the whole nation is being asked to reduce food consumption in

the interests of our armies abroad," says the War Secretary, "I think you will agree with me that the army at home will expect equally to be asked to make certain sacrifices. The burden cannot be allowed to fall wholly on women and children and civilian workers."

He explains that the reduced ration compares favorably with the field ration of most other armies, and says that the reason for making the reduction imperative are known to all. "The fate of the war may well depend upon the spirit in which such reductions are accepted. The grit of every individual soldier and civilian is now being tested and may be still further tested during the coming months. It is the duty of the army at home to set the whole nation an example of determination and cheerfulness, and I have no doubt of their response."

CARD. MERCIER STILL FIGHTS. Amsterdam Cable—Cardinal Mercier still is maintaining his struggle against the measures of the German invaders of Belgium. The Cardinal for some time past has refused to correspond with the Minister of Public Worship. All letters from the latter to the Cardinal have been left unanswered, and the authorities are now threatening to stop the salaries of the clergy in consequence.

A WAR TRADE BOARD NAMED FOR DOMINION

For Effective Maintenance
of Industries Essen-
tial in War.

POWERS AND DUTIES

Direct Export and Import
Licenses and Prevent
Labor Waste.

Ottawa Despatch—The Government has decided to create a War Trade Board. The members are: Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Frank P. Jones, Montreal; John W. McConnell, Montreal; James H. Lundy, Toronto; Charles B. McNaught, Toronto; Joseph Gibbons, Toronto; C. A. Magrath, as Fuel Controller, and the Hon. H. L. Rappe, as chairman of the War Purchasing Commission, are to be members of the board ex-officio. The Minister of Trade and Commerce is appointed chairman. The members of the board will elect a vice-chairman.

The executive of the labor organizations were asked to nominate a representative. Mr. Gibbons, whose name was among those submitted, will represent organized labor on the board. The powers and duties of the board are officially announced as follows:

1.—To have direction of licenses for export and to make recommendations with regard thereto.
2.—To have direction of licenses for import and of applications to the proper authorities of exporting countries for permit to export to Canada and to make recommendations with regard thereto.
3.—To undertake and carry out such supervision, as may be necessary, of all industrial and commercial enterprises and by co-operation with producers to prevent waste of labor, of raw materials and of products.

4.—To make recommendations for the maintenance of the more essential industries as distinguished from those of a less essential character.
5.—To investigate and keep records of the country's stock of raw materials, partially finished products and finished products and when necessary to direct their distribution so as to obtain the best results in the national interest.
6.—To consider and recommend methods of curtailing or prohibiting the use of fuel or electrical energy in the less essential industries.

7.—To direct priority in the distribution of fuel, electrical energy, raw materials and partially finished products.
8.—To investigate, generally, conditions of trade, industry and production (except food production) and to make recommendations with regard thereto.
9.—To work in co-operation with the Canadian War Mission at Washington and through the mission or otherwise to co-operate with the War Trade Board of the United States, or other bodies constituted for the like purpose, with a view to securing the most effective unity of action by the two countries for war purposes.

It is provided that any department of the Government may attach to the board such of its officers as may be deemed advisable. The board is to co-operate with the several departments of the Government in matters requiring common or united action, and each department is to assist and co-operate with the board and its officers. The order-in-Council creating the board also contains a proviso that nothing therein shall take away or affect the powers of the Food Controller.

An official statement issued by the Prime Minister, declares that the board is constituted "following very careful consideration of the more effective organization of the purpose of the war and having regard to the necessity of more effective measures for maintenance of industries essential for that purpose."

Those tanks ought to be mighty handy things for bottling up the Germans.

"GOT" THE SUB. WHICH SANK THE TUSCANIA

British Destroyer Pursued
Her and Finished Her
With Depth Bomb.

LOSS NOW 101

And of These the Most Were
Men of the British
Crew.

London Cable—The loss of life on the U. S. transport Tuscania, torpedoed off the Irish coast by a German submarine, will, it is now known, not exceed 101, the majority of the victims being members of the crew.

The Tuscania carried a total of 2,397. The saved number 2,296, as follows:

TROOPS 2,196

CREW 100

Total lost 101

Among the American survivors are 76 officers. There are 81 American troops in hospital.

Two torpedoes were fired at the vessel. The first passed astern, but the second struck in the vicinity of No. 1 boiler. A British destroyer, one of the escorting fleet, pursued the U-boat and is believed to have sunk it with a depth bomb.

44 BODIES WASHED ASHORE.

The bodies of 44 of the missing 101 victims of the Tuscania disaster were washed up to-day on the rocks 15 miles from the scene of the torpedoing. All were Americans, and their bodies were mutilated beyond recognition.

A pathetic feature is that although all the victims were tagged, no identification numbers had been put on them because these Americans had not yet been assigned to definite army units. Therefore there is no way to identify them, and they will be buried in one grave.

IN SIGHT OF IRISH COAST.

A despatch from Belfast reads: "At an early hour yesterday morning 500 survivors, including troops and members of the crew of the torpedoed transport Tuscania, were landed at a nearby port. Survivors have been landed at other Irish and Scottish ports, a large part of the number being members of the vessel's crew."

"The Tuscania was part of a well-guarded convoy, and was in sight of the Irish coast, when just as darkness dropped on us and without sign of a submarine of any sort, a torpedo struck the liner full amidships. The track of another torpedo was immediately afterwards noticed astern."

"Without panic and in splendid order the men reached the boat stations, but the work of lowering the boats was hampered by the tremendous list of the liner. One or two of the 11 series of boats manned capsized while being lowered. After their occupants had been thrown into the sea other boats were let down right on top of them, and it is feared several men lost their lives in this way."

"The liner continued to float a considerable time. The work of rescuing the men from the water was carried out by boats from the escorting vessels and patrols called to the scene. "On the arrival of the survivors here many were removed to hospitals, but a great majority of the men were lodged in hotels, where hot meals were served to them by volunteers working under the Shipwrecked Sailors' Society. The soldiers also were fitted out with warm clothing and given other comforts."

"There were many pitiable scenes, a number of the men being on the verge of collapse from shock and uncertainty as to the fate of their comrades. They soon recovered, however, and treated their experience with wonderful indifference."

"Immediately news of the disaster to the Tuscania was received steps were taken to provide for the survivors. A large amount of clothing and other necessities was despatched to the port of rescue, and preparations were made to house those who might be brought to Belfast, and an offer was made to supply any needs required for the comfort and aid of the men. The Lord Mayor sent the following message to Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador at London: "On behalf of the citizens of Belfast, I offer to the United States my deepest sympathy in this fresh out-

rage to which American subjects and shipping have been subjected near here. I respectfully and earnestly offer all necessary help, and I am in contact with the survivors at this moment."

An American officer, interviewed at Londonderry, says: "We were one of a powerful convoy. Monday was a wild night. Had the disaster occurred during a gale I don't like to think of what would have happened. But Tuesday evening was calm."

"The first intimation we had of possible danger was an order for all men to go on deck with lifebelts. It was about 4.30 o'clock. At the same time we sharply altered our course. At 6 o'clock, just as the darkness was well setting in, we got the blow. Nobody saw the periscope, nor could one have been seen well."

"We were instantly disabled. All the lights went out. An order rang out sending the troops to their boat stations and to get the lifeboats out. NO PANIC."

"The shock was not severe. It was more of a crunching in feeling than a direct blow. There naturally was a good deal of confusion. You cannot lower a score of lifeboats from the height of an upper deck in the darkness without some confusion, but at no time was there a panic."

"There was great excitement, however, but it lasted only a few minutes. Then all the men pulled themselves together. Megaphone calls were given all over the ship, saying there was no danger that the vessel would sink before all were taken off. In the meantime S. O. S. signals were sent out."

"Even before some of us had grasped the situation British destroyers were dashing alongside. Such soldiers as had been lowered in lifeboats were put on board destroyers. A few men who had jumped overboard in the first excitement were picked up. I believe one or two lifeboats were smashed in launching."

"The destroyers took off our men in splendid style, with perfect order. "All this time the Tuscania was slowly sinking. For a minute I did not know whether to go into a lifeboat or to stick by the ship."

"One of the members of the crew urged that we stay on board and trust John Bull's destroyers. He yelled this in my ear. I took his advice, and waited for my turn to come to go on board a destroyer."

"No sooner had we cast off, with 500 men on board than a torpedo was fired at us. It missed. Another destroyer dashed off, operating a bomb-dropping device, and the claim was afterwards made that the submarine had been done in."

The soldiers lined up, and while standing at attention, one man began to sing, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and the "Star Spangled Banner." The crew which lined up on the opposite side sang "God Save the King."

SHIPPING LOSS FOR LAST WEEK

Ten Over 1,600 Tons, Five
Under That.

One Italian Steamer Was
Sunk.

London Cable—The Admiralty reports 15 British merchantmen sunk by mine or submarine in the past week. Of these, 10 were 1,600 tons or over, and five under 1,600 tons. Four fishing vessels also were sunk.

The British losses by mine or submarine during the past week are approximately the same as the previous week, when nine British merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons, and six of lesser tonnage, were destroyed.

Rome Cable—The Italian shipping losses by mine or submarine in the week ending February 2 were very slight, only one steamer, under 1,600 tons, being sunk.

CANADIAN GETS U. S. POST.

Brantford Despatch—Capt. J. R. Cornelius has accepted a post offered him by the American Government. That of instructor for the officers' training corps at the University of Princeton, and leaves in a few days to assume his new duties. Capt. Cornelius is secretary of the local branch of the Great War Veterans' Association, and at the unanimous request of the members will reassume that post upon the completion of his work in the United States. He is a veteran of the 88th Battalion.

KING GEORGE IS SURE OF FINAL VICTORY

Democracies of World Unit-
ed to Secure Endur-
ing Peace.

FINAL TEST NEAR

Still Hopeful of a Solution
of the Irish Prob-
lem.

London Cable—Parliament was prorogued to-day, and will reassemble on Feb. 12.

The text of the speech is as follows: "My Lords and Gentlemen,—Since I last addressed you great events have happened. Within a few weeks of that occasion the United States of America decided to take their stand by the side of this country and our allies in defence of the principles of liberty and justice. Their entry into the war, followed by that of other neutral states, has united practically the whole civilized world in a league of nations against unscrupulous aggression, has lent additional strength to our arms and inspires fresh confidence in the ultimate triumph of our cause."

"On the other hand, Russia, distracted by internal dissensions, has not been able to persevere in the struggle until the fruits of her great sacrifices could be reaped, and for the present has ceased to bear her part in the allied task."

"The negotiations opened by her with the enemy have, however, served but to prove that the ambition which provoked this unhappy war is as yet unabated. These tragic events have added to the burdens of the other allies, but have not impaired the vigor and loyalty with which one and all continue to pursue the common aim."

"Amid the confusion of changing events, the determination of the democracies of the world to secure a just and enduring peace stands out ever more clearly."

"In all the theatres of the war my naval and military forces have displayed throughout the year a noble courage, high constancy and fixed determination, which has won for them the admiration of my people."

"In France the enemy has been repeatedly and successfully thrown back, and I await with assurance the further progress of the conflict."

"In Palestine and Mesopotamia the most revered and famous cities of the Orient have been wrested from the Turks, while in Africa the enemy has lost the last remnant of his colonial possessions. In all these fields the forces of my dominions and of the Indian Empire have borne their full share in the toil and in the glory of the day."

"During the year representatives of my dominions and of the Indian Empire were summoned for the first time to sessions of an Imperial War Cabinet. Their deliberations have been of the utmost value both in the prosecution of the war and in the promotion of Imperial unity."

After thanking the House of Commons for the liberality of its provisions for the heavy expenditure of the war and announcing his sanction of the representation of the people bill, the King expressed the hope that this bill would ensure to a much larger number of his subjects an effective voice in the government of the country."

"It will," he continued, "enable the nation, the unity of which has been so marked a characteristic of the war, to continue in the not less arduous work of reconstruction in the times of peace. The settlement of this difficult question by agreement leads me still to hope that in spite of all the complexities of the problem a solution may be possible. In regard to the government of Ireland, upon which a convention of representatives of my Irish people are now deliberating."

"The successful prosecution of the war is still our first aim and endeavor. I have watched with proud and grateful heart the unvarying enthusiasm with which all sections of my people have responded to every demand made upon them for this purpose, and as they face the final tests which may yet be required to carry our efforts to fruition, I pray that Almighty God may vouchsafe to us His blessing."

GALLANTRY ON BATTLEFIELD

Long List of Heroic Deeds
Recounted

Which Won Canadians the
D. C. M.

London Cable—Stirring series of Canadian gallantry are related in today's Gazette registering the conferment of the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Sergeant Major W. M. Jones, who received the medal in January, 1916, is awarded the bar to the same, for making a personal reconnaissance and driving back an enemy bombing party.

The medal was awarded to the following: Quartermaster-Sergeant R. C. Alday, who grappled with an enemy carrying a flammenwerfer and took

him prisoner after a tremendous struggle; Pte. A. B. Angus, who attended the wounded for thirty-six hours, and then hearing there was still a wounded man in No Man's Land brought him in under heavy fire; Pte. A. W. Armitage, who, although wounded in the head and later losing an eye fought with a bombing party till the enemy was expelled from our trench; Pte. F. G. Biles, who established a post on his own initiative and collected and dressed wounded under the heaviest of machine gun fire for thirty-six hours, only ceasing when overcome by complete exhaustion; Sergeant J. Bishop, who, although twice wounded, carried on with a Lewis gun and rushed into the open to take a message from a runner who had been killed retreating under heavy fire; Pte. J. Bontellier, who chased an officer and twelve men over the open at the double and threw a bomb, killing the officer and wounding others, and refused to desist till he had penetrated 150 yards into the open. He then signalled the enemy's position to our men.

Sergeant E. Bickby (Medicals) worked so well for 36 hours that the wounded were evacuated as quickly as brought in. He was the first to go out to the trench with a doctor. Sergeant S. H. Carpenter attacked single-handed a machine gun, rushing it while in action. Corporal R. L. Kendall attacked 20 of the enemy, killing several with a revolver and forcing the rest into shell-holes, where eventually they were captured. Sergeant J. L. Kennedy (Artillery) supervised the unloading of ammunition wagons under heavy fire and extricated one overturned in a trench.

SWINE-BREEDERS.

Canadian Association An-
nual at Toronto.

Toronto Report—Protection of hogs against hog cholera was the chief subject of discussion at the annual meeting of the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association, held at the Carleton Hotel last night. The problem of supplying feed for the increased number of hogs in the spring was also given considerable attention.

Veterinary Director Dr. Torrance addressed the meeting on the hog cholera question. He stated that he is not opposed to the use of the double treatment of hogs for the prevention of cholera, but insists that it be made use of by officers of his department only, as the virus used in inoculating the hogs is very deadly, and therefore dangerous in the hands of unskilled administrators.

H. S. Askell, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, said that special endeavor will be made to secure adequate transportation for export pork next year, that the movement of the pork will have to be financed by Government aid, and that special arrangements will be made with the packers so that they will give the farmers the service they deserve in providing for killing of the pigs.

J. E. Brethour, of Burford, explained the provisions for supply of millfeeds in detail.

The financial statement of the association showed receipts for the year of \$19,497.15, and a balance on hand of \$6,563.47. The number of pure-bred swine registered in 1917 was 12,701.

GERMAN "NEWS" AS TO BRITAIN

London Cable—A German Government wireless message thus describes a number of non-existent strike riots: "Hardly a day has passed in the whole of January without strikes, riots and conflicts with the police in English towns. A conflict occurred in Oxford street, London, on Jan. 17th, in which the police were worsted. Troops were summoned, but refused to fire. Troopers were arrested. All the windows in a big store were smashed."

JERSEY BREEDERS

Hear Stories of Remarkable
Productivity.

Toronto Report—Some remarkable stories of productivity in Jerseys were told at the annual meeting of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club.

Mr. W. R. Mobery, Adolphus-town, said a Jersey heifer of his had dropped her first calf at 14½ months and two more calves in the next three years. In her first milking period this heifer had, he said, given as much as nine quarts as a milking, and he could hardly get her dry between lactation periods.

Mr. J. J. Johnstone, of Woodbridge said one of his heifers, as a result of accidental service, had freshened when a year old. This was years ago, and the heifer afterwards ranked among his highest testing cows and was a most persistent milker.

Mr. J. Lee Alexander, of Coaticook, Que., said one of his heifers, at one between sixteen and seventeen months of age and the progeny, a heifer, came in at twenty-five months and gave in her first period 500 lbs. of butter fat and nearly 9,000 lbs. of milk.

The judges recommended for the Canadian National Exhibition were: J. Lee Alexander and Hugh Clark, Georgetown.

LABOR MEN TO VISIT FRONT.

London Cable—An official invitation has been extended to the National Union of Railwaymen to send 250 members of that organization to make a tour of the western front. The men selected will be representative workmen from all classes of the organization. It is understood the railwaymen's visit will be followed by visits from men of the other great labor unions.

People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw a fit.



SCENE OF ITALIAN VICTORIES.
Between Asiago and the Brenta River, and near the black, the Italians have made advances and held the ground gained, frustrating enemy plans for an advance down the Frenzile River, shown on the map, toward Bassano and the plains. The foe admits the loss of ground, but now claims to have held the Italians at Monte Sison, above Asiago.