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ARABIC TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING

Was An Inexcusable Act of Piracy-- Sailing Back to America.

423 Were Saved--32 Missing, Six Being Passengers.

London Cable.—The White Star liner Arabic, one day out from Liverpool, was sunk this morning 30 miles off Queenstown by a German submarine, the torpedo sending her to the bottom within ten minutes after the explosive missile pierced her side.

Four hundred and twenty-three souls were aboard—89 passengers, 134 crew, and 100 steerage. A vessel rescued from Queenstown says that 22 lives were lost, six of the passengers and 16 of the crew. This means that 174 of the 193 passengers and 214 of the crew were saved. After floating around in lifeboats for some hours the victims were picked up by the steamer Primrose and taken to Queenstown, where they are being cared for to-night before being brought to London in the morning.

After floating around in lifeboats for some hours the victims were picked up by the steamer Primrose and taken to Queenstown, where they are being cared for to-night before being brought to London in the morning. The German submarine since the Lusitania was sent to the bottom had no warning, and the fact that there was no greater loss of life is due to the wonderful training and discipline of the crew under Captain Finch. The White Star officials say there were 25 Americans aboard, 19 passengers and 6 of the crew, and they are all accounted for, so far as can be learned the Arabic carried no securities.

Two British ships reached Queenstown with about 375 survivors. Of these were passengers and 214 crew. The British included 240 passengers and 200 crew. The British ship was the Lusitania, and the other was the Arabic. The Lusitania was sunk on May 7, 1915, and the Arabic on May 31, 1915. The Lusitania was carrying 1,959 people, of whom 763 were saved. The Arabic was carrying 423 people, of whom 423 were saved.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT. At 10.45 o'clock to-night the White Star Line received the following despatch from Queenstown: "The vessel was torpedoed without warning in latitude 50.40, longitude 8.25. She was struck on the starboard side about 100 feet from the stern. She sank in 10 minutes. The crew and passengers were saved. The vessel was carrying 423 people, of whom 423 were saved. The vessel was carrying 423 people, of whom 423 were saved.

SAW VESSEL TORPEDOED. Some survivors, according to reports received here, say that they had just witnessed the torpedoing of a British steamer, presumably the Dunsley, and that this had caused great alarm on board the Arabic. In their fright the passengers had rushed for life preservers and had barely adjusted them when the German submarine sent its torpedo against the vessel's side.

Ten lifeboats and a number of life rafts were quickly got over the side of the steamer, and into these a large number of passengers and members of the crew scrambled. Many of the passengers, however, fell into the water, but they got hold of the rafts and clung to them and later were rescued. One woman who fell into the sea screamed pitifully for help. The weather and tidal conditions being favorable, two sailors swam to her assistance and succeeded in lifting her upon a raft. Among those who were rescued were Capt. Will Finch, commander of the Arabic, all the deck officers, the chief engineer, the surgeon, the purser, the assistant purser, the chief steward and the third class steward. Third Engineer Lagon is among the missing.

with his manager, W. E. Iolo, to exhibit specimens of artificial limbs at Rochampton House, Putney, with a view of securing War Office contracts. Dr. Rowley was returning to the streets outside his residence at Timmeston one Christmas eve. Struck by her voice, Madame Sherwin took the young girl under her care, and four years ago, after a period of strenuous training, introduced the girl into public. She has since had a notable career.

SAVED BY WIRELESS. Queenstown Cable.—News of the disaster to the Arabic was received here by wireless. It was at first reported that only 11 lifeboats of survivors had got away, but later a wireless message stated that the number of boats is 16, all full of survivors. The vessel was torpedoed without the slightest warning, and sank within 11 minutes. It seems providential that in such a short time there was opportunity to launch any of the boats at all. The lifeboats drifted around for some time, but it was shortly after seven o'clock that the Admiralty and military authorities at Queenstown made arrangements for the arrival of survivors. Doctors were notified to be ready, druggery shops were asked to provide clothing, and all other necessities required. The wireless operator kept sending out calls to the last, and brought ships to the rescue.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY. Premier Borden and Gen. Hughes to Return From Britain in a Few Days. CROP OUTLOOK. Many Deaths Among the Aged in the Vicinity of Cobourg Lately.

Friends are urging Ald. David Spence to withdraw his resignation from the Toronto City Council. Representative atmen from Russia and Italy reached Toronto to inspect the aeroplane station at the Island. No official information has been received by the Provincial Department of Mines concerning the reported gold strike in Munro township. Ideal harvesting weather was reported from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Horace McDougall, last survivor of a noted U. E. Loyalist family, and a pioneer of telegraphy in Manitoba, died at Petrolia, in his seventieth year. Mrs. Burdick, wife of Caleb H. Burdick, died suddenly at St. Thomas of heart failure, aged 72 years. The husband and two daughters survive her. Wallace Township organized a patriotic association and passed a resolution asking the Government to grant of \$5,000 towards the Patriotic fund.

General Hughes is expected to be in the capital again by the end of the month and it is expected that Sir Robert Borden will return from his visit to England about the same time. Hon. J. A. Loughead, Acting Minister of Militia, leaves Ottawa on Saturday for Halifax, where he will look into the military conditions existing there and attend to a number of matters connected with his department. No Canadian nurses or doctors were on the Royal Edward, according to reports from the British Admiralty and General Guy Carleton Jones, the latter transmitted by Major-General Sain Huggins.

Death has been especially busy among the aged around Cobourg, seven deaths occurred at the county's hospitals for the aged and infirm in two days, and several other deaths of extremely aged people have occurred also in the town and township. References to the U. S. State Department said the American tanker Brindilla, formerly of German register, had been released with her cargo by the British authorities at Kirkwall. The Brindilla is a Standard Oil vessel and carries a cargo of oil for Malcolm, Sweden.

PATRIOTIC FUND SWELLED. Ottawa, Report.—The Canadian Patriotic Fund has been enriched by \$18,953.33, including contributions of citizens and proceeds of a sale of debentures of the town of Sudbury. Other contributions are \$435 from the Knights Templar of Canada, per Grand Chancellor W. Hye of Montreal, and \$1,465.52 from the Orangeville Patriotic Fund.

CHECK TO HUN AROUND RIGA STILL HOLDS

Hindenburg is Firmly Stopped by Russian Armies in Baltic Provinces.

NAVAL THREAT

Great Russ Seaport There is Endangered by Big Fleet of Kaiser.

Petrograd Cable.—That German warships again are menacing Riga, the big Russian port on the Baltic, is indicated by an official communication issued here to-night. The communication says: "Our warships protecting the entrance to the Gulf of Riga yesterday drew in closer owing to the great superiority of the enemy's fleet." London Cable.—In the Baltic provinces the Russians continue to dig the trenches and to build the fortifications. The Kaiser's fleet is said to be in the Gulf of Riga, and the Russian fleet is said to be in the Gulf of Riga, and the Russian fleet is said to be in the Gulf of Riga.

Gen. Hamilton Reports On Landing at Suvia Bay. British Consolidate Positions West at All Points. London Cable.—Additional details of the landing by the British at Suvia Bay, Gallipoli Peninsula, have been received from Sir Ian Hamilton. Losses on both sides were very large. The text of the statement follows: "The recent operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula consisted of attacks on the enemy's positions along the southern and anazac lines, and included the fresh landing of a strong force at Suvia Bay. There is evidence from prisoners' statements that the Turks had been considerably reinforced, with a view to heavy attacks on us, and that our forces had been obliged to fall back to the right bank of the Wkra. This enabled the Germans to concentrate their subsequent efforts on the northern sector between the Wkra and the Vistula."

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AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL REPORT. Vienna Cable.—The following official statement was issued to-day at the Austrian War Office: "Anstro-Hungarian troops under Archduke Joseph Ferdinand and General von Koyevs have forced passages across the Bug north of Janow and Konstantynow. Niemirow and other places on the north bank were stormed and the enemy, who was thrown to the north, is being pursued. The troops invading Brest-Litovsk, in whose midst are the divisions of Field Marshal von Arz, advanced field positions, driving the enemy back. At Vladimir-Volynski and at East Galicia there is nothing new to report."

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL REPORT. Petrograd Cable.—After the foregoing reference to the enemy's fleet at Riga, the official report proceeds: "On the whole front from Riga to the Baltic Sea the Russian fleet has been able to develop vigorously its success already has attained. He succeeded in occupying the town and advancing farther. It is established himself in the isthmus between the Niemen and the Wilia. At Ossowetz during the night of the 14th and in the course of the following day German attacks on our positions were repulsed by our fire. On the front from Ossowetz to Brest-

GERMAN BOAST AS TO OUTLOOK. Chancellor Tells Reichstag of a Victorious Future. Says Enemies Concealed Truth as to War From Neutrals. Berlin Cable.—"Proudly and without fear we look into the future," was the emphatic assertion made by Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg in his address opening the Reichstag to-day. In reviewing the military operations of the first year of the war, the Chancellor claimed victory for Germany and her allies on every front, and added: "We ourselves have strong armies free and at our disposal for new enterprises."

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