

FOR RENT GROUND AND FIRST FLOOR OVER 27 KING STREET WEST

FOR RENT 10 KING STREET EAST WELL LIGHTED OFFICES

Senate Reading Room 181-17-97 SENATE P.O. OTTAWA

GERMANY PLANS ANOTHER DRIVE ON VERDUN Allies Will Disregard Wilson's Plea for Peace Without Victory

WITH THE CANADIANS AT THE FRONT

PATRIOTIC FUND APPEAL GETS TREMENDOUS START

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WILSON UNABLE TO UNDERSTAND ALLIES' DESIGNS

British Papers Give Him Credit for Lofty Sentiments, However.

WAR OF LIBERATION Wilson's Suggestion of Peace Compromise Cannot Be Entertained.

London, Tuesday, Jan. 22.—The Daily Chronicle in an editorial this morning describes President Wilson's statement before the U. S. Senate as an utterance "the extreme elevation of the moral tone of which will command the unqualified respect of those forward-looking, liberty-loving elements of all nations to which he frankly makes his appeal."

LAURIER DEFERS FIGHT OVER TERM EXTENSION

Liberals Will Facilitate Borden's Attendance at Imperial Conference—Borden Answering Charge of Responsibility for Cabinet Squabbles is Frequently Interrupted by Hughes.

By a Staff Reporter Ottawa, Jan. 22.—Notable speeches by the prime minister and the leader of the opposition characterized the debate on the address which opened today. Sir Wilfrid Laurier preceded the prime minister and from behind the massive battery of the Borden-Hughes correspondence poured a galling fire of criticism into the ranks of the government. He did not assume responsibility for the Hughes charges, but said they clearly indicated that there was no unity of thought or action in the government. The prime minister, Sir Wilfrid said, had complained that his time was wasted and his energies dissipated by the squabbles in the cabinet but for the continuance of those squabbles the prime minister himself was responsible. He should have shown more firmness and decision, Sir



These Canadians found a little dog in one of the German trenches and presented it to their nurse.

ALLIES WILL CARRY ON DESPITE WILSON'S PLEA Will Prevent German Armies From Overrunning Britain, France, Italy, Russia and Expel Them From Invaded Lands.

London, Jan. 22.—The Mail thinks that President Wilson's "compulsion of new international morality" will be read with interest. Referring to the "Monroe doctrine of equal rights," The Mail says: "The old Monroe doctrine, as Captain Mahan and Homer Lea have pointed out, was maintained by the aid of the British navy. It is there to be anything so brutal behind the new version?" "We have got to carry on," Ours is a humble duty to prevent the German armies from overrunning us, France, Italy and Russia, and to drive them out of Belgium, Rumania, Serbia, Montenegro and other countries where they have no business whatever to be."

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TERSE SENTENCES FROM THE SPEECHES

"The British Empire today is the greatest machine the world has ever seen for waging war. It is just as much our duty when the war is over to see that the British Empire is the greatest machine in the world for maintaining peace." —The Duke of Devonshire. "What do these men (Canadian soldiers) owe to Canada and to liberty that you and I do not owe? What obligation rests upon them that does not rest equally upon you and me tonight?" —N. W. Rowley. "When will Canada, the people who are our government, about realize that this victory may at last crown our efforts?" —N. W. Rowley. "Toronto shall set an example for the rest of Ontario." —Sir John S. Hendrie. "Anyone, however modest the sum, who does not give, I would not care to have his conscience." —Sir John S. Hendrie. "Britons don't repudiate their pledges. This war is an indication of the British Empire's determination to see that the British Empire is the greatest machine in the world for maintaining peace." —The Duke of Devonshire. "The men are heroes; the women are heroes." —Sir Herbert Ames. "Don't be afraid, good old Toronto, to show your sympathy." —Sir Herbert Ames. "What Toronto does all Canada will do." —Sir Herbert Ames. "The eyes of all Canada are upon Toronto." —Sir Herbert Ames. "We have long looked a long time to move, but we are moved now." —The Duke of Devonshire. "In this session the city council voted \$500,000 for the fund." —Mayor Church.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

London, Jan. 22.—An official white book has been issued by the Portuguese Government, according to a dispatch from Lisbon, detailing the causes leading to Portugal's entry into the war. It says: "While on the one hand Portugal was the ally of England for six centuries and offered England her aid on the outbreak of the war on the other hand Germany made war on Portugal in Africa without previously making a declaration of war, and German submarines sank Portuguese steamers in the Atlantic without notice. Portugal then being in serious difficulties about food supplies decided, after full consultation with parliament and all competent legal authorities to reutilize 72 German vessels which had taken refuge in Portuguese ports." The white book adds that this was permitted by Portugal's treaty of commerce with Germany even in time of war on Portugal. The white book concludes: "Portugal never proclaimed its neutrality because in its character of ally of England and the friend of France it considered itself bound to these states, by obligations of a moral and historic nature."

PORTUGAL TELLS REASONS FOR WAR

German Submarines Sank Her Ships—She Took Foe Steamers.

THOUSANDS HOMELESS THRU BIG EXPLOSION

Coroner Opens Inquest Into Destruction of London Munition Factory.

BRITAIN CALLS YOUTHS OUT ON HOME SERVICE

Boys of Eighteen Train for Home Defence for Year.

BRITISH INCREASE BERMUDA FLEET

Large Armored Cruiser and Six Big Submarines Reach Naval Base.

WILL HUNT RAIDER

Six or Eight Fast Light Cruisers Also Arrive at Naval Base.

TO PREVENT WASTAGE IN RECRUITING MEN

New System of Medical Inspection Will Be Introduced at Hamilton.

THREE BRITISH VESSELS PREY TO SUBMARINES

Norwegian Steamer Also Sinks—Destruction Dates Back Several Days.

MEN'S FURS AT DINEEN'S

All during the January clearing sale of furs at Dineen's, men have been taking a more than ordinary interest in the bargains that are offered.

Splendid Audience Brought to High Pitch of Enthusiasm By Appeals for Patriotic Campaign From Duke of Devonshire and Leading Ontario Citizens.

"You must pay." "It is war, a message of every one of the eminent speakers in Marsey Hall last night. These speakers were the most distinguished in Ontario. And with them stood the official representative of his imperial majesty. It was fitting that this was so for the meeting was the inauguration of Ontario's greatest adventure in patriotism and generosity—nothing less than the raising in four days of two and a half million dollars for the comfort and sustenance of the lifeless dependents of the gallant defenders of Canada, the men who for the greater struggle had left the lesser of providing for their loved ones to the honor of their country." "Yes," said one speaker after another in differing sentences but the same sentiment, "it is not your duty to give, it is your privilege, your opportunity." "What did these men owe to Canada and liberty that you and I do not owe?" asked N. W. Rowley, speaking of Canadian soldiers heroes. The vast audience cheered to the echo. "What obligation rests upon them that does not rest equally upon you and me tonight?" When the noise of the shouting subsided and the speaker took his seat, a clear voice gave tongue to the feelings of all present. "These are my sentiments," it said, and another roar of applause shook the building. "Every obligation in Canada might become a waste paper before the people of Canada would repudiate by one iota the unwritten pledges given by the secretaries of the Patriotic Fund to men thinking of enlisting, that if they did so their wives would be looked after." "A Debt That Must Be Paid." "Britons don't repudiate their pledges," said Sir Wm. Mulock, simply. That was the appeal: those at home were pledged to those that add, given by their dependents should want nothing. Because that pledge was unwritten; it was a debt of honor, a debt no Briton would dare to repudiate. To do so would not be fair play, to quote the Duke of Devonshire's phrase. His Majesty's representative in making his first address given a public platform in Toronto, captivated his audience by the dignified force of his utterance. He spoke with deep conviction. To him it was not a phrase, no mere ticket of applause, that Britain must fight on to a victorious conclusion. With the simplicity and self-depression of an English gentleman he admitted that war might have been slow to move. "But," said he, and his tones carried conviction thru their very restraint, "we are moved now." His excellency was moved now. (Concluded on Page 4, Column 3).

Germany To Open Most Powerful Assault Yet on Banks of Meuse, Dutch Reports Say—Has Big New Army.

Special Cable to The Toronto World. London, Jan. 22.—Rumors originating in Holland, to the effect that a powerful German drive on Verdun would be started this week, seem to be borne out by German attacks last night, on the French lines on the Verdun front. Paris reports that the two attacks took place on the right bank of the Meuse river after a violent bombardment of French positions northeast of Courleres wood. Effective from the French artillery and machine guns ended both attacks, and the French lines, the report states, were maintained without break. The Berlin statement refers to the attacks merely as "reconnoitering detachments" and states that they brought back several prisoners and a machine gun. The rumor from Holland forecasts a great German drive on the west front which, according to one version, will be undertaken by reinforcements of 4,000,000 men, a complete army corps. It is estimated that there are, at present, approximately 4,000,000 German troops on the west front from the Vosges Mountains to Ostend Belgium. The German activities against the French armies in France continue despite the rumor of the new drive in the west, to be merely French raiding operations. The British war office announces the repulse of two German raids during the night, one north of Arras and the other northeast of the Ploegsteert Wood.

WAR SUMMARY THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

PRESIDENT WILSON is again pleading for peace, but his latest effort, this time before the American senate, does not appear to cause the consternation in American business circles that his peace note did. The speech itself proposes terms that would not be despised by Von Hindenburg, and he is the man probably responsible for the activity of the president at the present time. Briefly, the terms outlined by President Wilson call for peace without a victory, the freedom of the seas, the limitation of navies as well as of armies. The president also says that no right anywhere exists to hand peoples about from sovereignty to sovereignty. These proposed terms may suit certain senators of the United States, but they do not suit the allies; and by persisting in his notion Mr. Wilson would have to ally the United States with Germany, for the allies would probably regard his action as meddlesome and gently but firmly answer no to his proposals. Germany is too far advanced in defeat for a presidential message to save her.

If the reader closely examines the speech of President Wilson, he will notice that the declaration that the coming peace must be a peace without victory is the peace which Germany now wants, for she is afraid of the coming allie offensive in the west. Germany has been for thirty months trying to win the war, and she has failed; the bulk of the allied task has been done; premature peace now would rob the allies of the fruits of victory. A peace without a victory is a peace on the basis of a draw; and the enemy has been intriguing, it is said, for this type of peace for the past twelve months. By declaring that no right anywhere exists for the handing of people about from sovereignty to sovereignty, Mr. Wilson sets himself in opposition to the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, to the handing back of Alsace-Lorraine to France, to the independence of Bo

(Continued on page 2, col. 1 and 2)