Weather Forecast:
Cold, With Snow

# The London Advertiser

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# AMERICANS CONDEMN WILSON'S SPEECH AS VISIONARY

# BRITISH DECLARE DRAW, SUCH AS SUGGESTED, IMPOSSIBLE

## BULGARS CROSS DANUBE RIVER SOUTHERN ARM

Start New Development in Rumanian Campaign by Move.

HOLD THE RUSSIANS BACK

Berlin Statement Says Teuton Allies Maintain Themselves.

AUSTRIANS CLAIM SUCCESS

Say They Captured 110 Russians by Surprise Attack in Volhynia.

Berlin, Jan. 23.—Via Sayville.—Today's German headquarters statement reads

"Western Front, Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Northeast of Armentieres a reconnoitering detachment from Bavarian regiments entered hostile trenches and returned with some prisoners and machine guns. British detachments advancing against our positions northwest of Fromelles were repulsed. Otherwise the haze, which lifted only at intervals, hampered artillery and air activties.

"Eastern Front, Front of Prince Leopold: Along the Dvina and northwest of Lutsk the artillery fire temporarily increased. West of Dvinsk our trench troops drove off a Russian raiding detachment which at dawn had entered our first line.

**Claims Success in Kasino.**

Rumanian Front, Front of Archduke Joseph: At some places in the wooded Carpathians and along the frontier mountains to Moldavia there were livelier artillery duels, the weather being frosty and bright. In engagements between advance guards, German and Austro-Hungarian troops took from the enemy between the Stanic and Putna valleys 100 prisoners, and south of the Kasino Valley drove back stronger hostile forces which were advancing.

"Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: On the Lower Putna, outpost engagements resulted favorably to us. In Dobrudja, Bulgarian troops crossed the southern arm of the mouth of the Danube near Tultcha and maintained themselves on the north bank against a Russian attack."

The statement says there is nothing important to report on the Macedonian front.

**AUSTRIAN STATEMENT.**

Berlin, Jan. 23—Via Sayville.—Following is the official Austro-Hungarian report of January 21:

"Eastern War Theatre: In the Obodlechti Mountains (Moldavia) hostile troops, which undertook reconnoitering operations, were driven back at a point east of Nielnica.

"In Volhynia detachments of Bruenn Infantry Regiment No. 8, in a surprise attack, entered Russian trenches and brought back one captured officer, 109 men, one machine gun and one minethrower. Well-directed artillery fire inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

"Southeastern War Theatre: South of Lake Ochrida (Macedonia) our troops frustrated a hostile attack on the day before yesterday."

## Endeavoring To End Bi-lingual School Problem

French and Irish Clergy, Including Bishop Fallon, Meeting at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Jan. 23.—With the object of securing an understanding between the French-Canadian and Irish Catholic clergy looking toward a satisfactory settlement of the school question, an imposing array of clerics and laity are gathered here today.

The conference is taking place at the bishop's palace. Its object is to bring the French and Irish elements to some understanding so that they might arrive at some definite proposition to put up to the Ontario Government with a view of settling the bilingual question.

Bishop Fallon is among those present.

## $700,000,000 INCREASE IN CANADIAN TRADE

Nine Months' Record Shows Tremendous Jump From 1915.

Ottawa, Jan. 23.—Canadian trade for the nine months of the present fiscal year reached the enormous total of $1,790,563,269, according to the monthly statement issued today. For the corresponding months of 1916, the total Canadian trade was $1,012,486,000.

The total exports of Canadian products for the nine months ended December 31 were $881,629,000, as against $511,534,000 for the corresponding period of the previous year.

The imports, exclusive of coin and bullion, for the past nine months were $602,866,000, made up of $330,791,000 dutiable goods, and $272,075,000 free goods. Imports for same period of 1915 were: $197,950,000 dutiable goods and $145,972,000 free goods; a total of $343,923,000. Duty collected was $106,378,000 as against $71,305,000.

For the month of December last the exports, exclusive of coin and bullion, were $130,037,000, and the imports $68,014,000. For December, 1915, the exports were $92,171,000, and the imports $46,830,000.

**DANISH STEAMER SUNK.**

London, Jan. 23.—The Danish steamship Clampenborg, of 1,785 tons gross, has been sunk, according to announcement made today at Lloyds' Shipping Agency.

**PASSED CENTURY MARK.**

St. John, N. B., Jan. 23.—Jas. McCullough, who died here today at the age of 100 years, had the honor of taking the total abstinence pledge direct from the noted Father Matthew of Ireland.

## RECEPTION ACCORDED WILSON ADDRESS TO MAKE OR BREAK IT

Further Protracted Discussion of Peace Hinges Directly on Attitude of Belligerents to Amazing Step Taken by American President.

**FREEDOM OF SEAS FOR AMERICAN LEAGUE.**

Washington, Jan. 23.—Discussion in all American nations of the underlying principles embodied in President Wilson's address is expected to come about through the action of the American Institute of International Law, now meeting in Havana, in taking up a code of maritime neutrality prepared at the suggestion of the secretary of state, Mr. Lansing. The code is to be taken up within the next year by the societies of international law in each of the 21 American republics.

In this code the principle is laid down that if neutrals are unable to prevent a conflict, they must do everything possible to end it on the ground that one of the obligations of neutrality is "a duty of pacification toward mankind." The code also dwells on the freedom of the seas.

Under the proposed code neutrals may utilize "an international force" to punish violations of neutrality.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Congress and the diplomatic corps, recovering somewhat from their bewildered amazement of yesterday, set themselves today deliberately and with varying emotions to consideration of President Wilson's address to the Senate, submitting the results of his moves for peace in Europe and outlining the conditions under which he believes the United States would enter a world league for permanent peace.

The president asked the Senate for no action. He merely laid before the "counsel associated with him" in the final determination of the country's international obligations what he has done, and his views of the duty of the Government "in the days that are to come when it will be necessary to lay afresh and upon a new plan the foundations of peace among the nations."

**Depends on Reception.**

Copies of the address already are in the hands of American diplomats abroad for delivery to the foreign offices of belligerents and neutrals and upon the nature of its recepton there may depend whether there is to be any further protracted discussion of peace in the immediate future.

After summarizing his note to the belligerents, the reply of the central powers offering to meet their antagonists in a peace conference and that of the Entente stating their general terms, what the president had to say about the immediate situation was expressed in these sentences:

"We are that much nearer a definite discussion of the peace which shall end the present war. We are that much nearer the discussion of the international concert which must thereafter hold the world at peace."

**Waits American Verdict.**

While the president is looking to Europe with the most profound interest in the effect his pronouncement may have upon the governments and peoples of the warring nations, his towards with equal eagerness the verdict to be given by the American public after mature deliberation upon the course he has championed before the world. It is known that he realizes the tremendous opposition at home to be overcome before the United States can take a place in a world alliance to preserve peace, even though that alliance be based upon such a peace as he outlined as the condition—a peace founded on the equality of rights of nations, right feeling among nations and the elimination of organized rivalries. Open opposition to his ideals already has been expressed among Republicans of the Senate, and the inherent aversion of a large part of the people generally to any suggestion of a departure from the traditional policy of America is fully recognized.

The president is said to believe, however that a full understanding of his reasons for holding that it would be impossible for the United States to remain neutral through another great war, and a realization of the part their country can play in advancing civilization these difficulties will be swept away."

**Expects Bitter Criticism.**

Bitter criticism from Europe and denunciation of the American president for what will be called attempting to prescribe the terms upon which the great powers at war shall lay down their arms is expected. Nevertheless, the Administration is confident that eventually substantial good will come of Mr. Wilson's unprecedented course. It is pointed out that he did not mean to imply that the American Government would throw any obstacles in the way of any terms of peace the nations at war might agree upon, but merely expressed the opinion that no peace could endure that was not "made secure by the organized major force of mankind," and stated the conditions upon which the United States would feel free to take part in that great enterprise.

## CABINET CRISIS OF JAPAN COMES TO HEAD

Battle Over Non-Partisan Cabinet Will Be Fought In Diet Today.

Tokio, Jan. 23.—Japan is confronted with an internal political crisis. The opposition to the Administration of Count Terauchi has opened a vigorous campaign on the ground that the Terauchi non-partisan cabinet was formed in violation of the spirit of the constitution. The constitutional party, which has a majority in the House of Peers and is under the leadership of Viscount Kato, former minister of foreign affairs, has joined hands with the Nationalist group in the Lower House for war against the premier.

The battle will be fought out in the Diet, which reconvenes today. Count Terauchi and Viscount Motono, foreign minister, will deliver addresses in defence of the Administration. The press expects the outcome of the crisis to be dissolution and a new election.

Field Marshal Count Terauchi took office in October, 1916. The emperor's action in summoning him to form a cabinet was a surprise both in Japan and abroad, and was vigorously criticized by the Japanese political leaders who contended that the new premier did not command public support. Count Terauchi was formerly governor of Korea and is supposed to represent the radical militarist faction in Japan.

## TUG'S LIGHTS CAUSE DEUTSCHLAND STORY

Give New London Visions of Commerce Sub's Return.

New London, Conn., Jan. 23.—A small tug entering the harbor early this morning with lights arranged in an unusual manner close to the water gave rise to a report that a third German submarine had arrived, and it was not until daylight that the report was found to be untrue.

Rumors that the Deutschland or a sister submarine soon would be here have been prevalent lately.

## 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, 20; lowest, 12.

The official temperatures for the 12 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were: Highest, 14; lowest, 4.

**TOMORROW—COLD WITH SNOW.**

Toronto, Jan. 23—8 a.m.

**Forecasts.**

Today—Moderate to fresh southwest and south winds; fair.

Wednesday—Moderately cold with light local snowfalls.

**Temperatures.**

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

| Stations. | High. | Low. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Victoria | 44 | 36 | Cloudy |
| Calgary | 30 | 18 | Cloudy |
| Winnipeg | — 8 | —18 | Clear |
| Port Arthur | 4 | —10 | Fair |
| Parry Sound | 4 | —12 | Snow |
| Toronto | 18 | 10 | Clear |
| Ottawa | 8 | —14 | Cloudy |
| Montreal | 10 | — 6 | Clear |
| Quebec | 2 | —12 | Clear |
| Father Point | 0 | —10 | Fair |

Minus (—) means below zero.

**Weather Notes.**

The storm has passed to the Atlantic and the weather is now fair throughout the Dominion.

The temperature continues very low in Manitoba and Northern Saskatchewan and fairly low in all the other provinces.

## 80 Per Cent Married

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Winnipeg, Jan. 23.—More than 80 per cent of the men enlisting for active service in Winnipeg now are married, according to Lieut.-Col. C. P. Blanchard, officer commanding the 90th Regiment.

## EVERY SENATOR TO HAVE CHANCE AT SPEECH DEBATE

Weary Time Ahead of Americans If Resolution Is Carried.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Senator Cummings, of Iowa, submitted a resolution to the Senate today which would devote the senate beginning next Monday to a full and free discussion of the president's world peace policy expressed in his message of yesterday. All other business would be excluded until every senator had an opportunity to speak not more than an hour. Chairman Stone, of the foreign relations committee, objected to immediate consideration and action was deferred until tomorrow.

## VILLA PURSUIT OVER! TROOPS ORDERED HOME

American Outposts Are Being Withdrawn From Mexico.

TREK STARTS AT ONCE

Main Body Will Move To Border When Advance Guards Return.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Withdrawal of the outposts of General Pershing's force in Mexico has been ordered by the war department, with the approval of President Wilson. There were intimations today that as soon as the outposts are brought in the movement of the main body of troops toward the border will be begun.

## SPEECH INTENDED FOR CONSUMPTION IN UNITED STATES

General British Viewpoint Such On Wilson Address.

IMPOSSIBLE TO RECONCILE

Allies' Spirit vs. Prussian Militarism Make "Draw" Impossible.

[Special Cable to Advertiser.]
(By E. L. Keen.)

London, Eng., Jan. 23.—British editors today were generally cautious in attempts to analize and interpret President Wilson's speech in the senate.

Most of the comment, however, hinged on the American executive's use of the term "Peace without victory." Most papers insisted that there cannot be a drawn war between the spirit, with which the Allies are animated on the one side, and on the other, the spirit of Prussian militarism.

As a whole, the press applauded the lofty principles in the president's statement, but balked at most of the applications thereof.

The general impression among both press and public seems to be that the speech was intended to be neither pro-ally nor pro-German, but rather pro-American, designed primarily for American consumption.

"Victory for the Allies," says the Pall Mall Gazette, "is the first essential of safety. After that we can talk about permanent suppression of war at our leisure."

The Times lauds Wilson as the first individual in a big nation who advances, as a practical plan, "the dreams of many thinkers for a great number of centuries."

"The Allies believe that a victorious peace is essential, however," the Times concluded, "as Lincoln believed it essential in the Civil War."

## PRINCIPLES HARDLY PALATABLE TO AUTOCRATIC RULERS; PEOPLE WILL RECEIVE THEM JOYFULLY

Manchester Guardian Thus Sums Up Wilson Speech, Declaring Its Terms Are "Our Terms," and If Not, Should Be —Urges Pressure On Administration To Favor and Support Them.

London, Jan. 23.—The Manchester Guardian, commenting on President Wilson's speech to the senate, calls it "a splendid policy, nobly expressed." The Guardian says:

"The speech in form was addressed to the senate, but it equally concerns ourselves and our adversaries in the war. The president had no intention of taking any part in the actual negotiations of terms of peace, that he leaves wholly to the belligerents. He simply comes forward now to state in unmistakable terms, both for his own people and for the other people of the world, everyone of whom is directly concerned, what kind of peace it is which he will consent to call upon his countrymen to approve and sustain."

After quoting the chief points in the president's speech, in regard to the conditions on which peace must be based, the Guardian continues: "It is a splendid policy, nobly expressed. How will it be received? By the people everywhere we cannot doubt joyfully; by men of goodwill and enlightenment everywhere not less joyfully, and with a clear perception that this is no vision of Utopia, but a well-thought-out, and justly framed scheme of a man in a great positon and versed in great affairs."

Asking how the belligerents will regard it, the paper thinks its principles and phrases will be hardly palatable to autocratic rulers or easily reconciled to their traditions and methods of government. "But yet, if the people hear them gladly, perhaps the government also may find it wise to find in them a path of safety. As for ourselves they are our terms, or if they are not they ought to be, and the mass of the reconciled will do well to see that their rulers render to them every possible favor and support."

**RAISES VOICE FOR "HUMANITY" WHEN GERMANY DECLINES.**

London, Jan. 23.—The Standard refers to President Wilson's speech as astounding, and, speaking of German claims of victory and the emperor's letter to the King of Wuerttemberg, continues:

"In other words, mediation is premature, and if persisted in could be interpreted only as a desire to help the party which already claims to have won. Moreover, it is not clear by what title, legal or moral, President Wilson assumes that he has some right to shape the destinies of the European continet.

"He did not protest against the infringement of The Hague conventions. He has never expressed the smallest sympathy with the sufferings of France, Belgium, Serbia or Poland. We have heard the voice raised on behalf of suffering humanity only since Germany seemed visibly on the decline. It is really very hard to see what locus standi the United States can claim in this matter."

## SENATOR DAVIS DIES

Western Statesman Succumbs After Lengthy Illness.

Prince Albert, Sask., Jan. 23.—Senator Davis died this morning at 3:30 o'clock, following a period of unconsciousness lasting since yesterday afternoon. Heart failure was the immediate cause of death.

Senator Davis had been ill for several weeks. On January 16, he was operated upon and a clot of blood found on the right side of the brain just under the skull.

## 69 Killed; 400 Injured

London, Jan. 23.—The casualties to date in last Friday night's explosion were officially announced today to comprise 69 killed, 72 seriously injured and 328 slightly injured. This, it is stated, is believed to comprise the complete list.

## JAPANESE REJECTED GERMANY'S PROPOSAL BECAUSE INSINCERE

Premier Calls On Nation To Stand United.

FRIENDLY TO THE STATES

Chinese Relations Cordial, as Well as With Other Treaty Powers.

Tokio, Jan. 23.—In his address in the House of Peers today, Premier Terauchi expressed satisfaction that Japan's relations with the treaty powers, other than the participants in the war, are "more and more cordial." He declared that Japan was working in unreserved unison with the Allies, and said that Germany's peace proposal was rejected because it was not inspired by a sincere desire for peace.

In view of the magnitude of the war the premier urged the nation to stand united irrespective of class or politics, and to adopt postbellum policies which would protect the prestige and lasting interests of the Empire and remove all causes of danger to peace in the Far East.

**Neighborly Relations With China.**

The premier declared that the Government was paying particular attention to its relations with China, and would spare no pains to cultivate neighborly relations. He said that the Japanese administration was now endeavoring to sweep away all clouds which had hitherto darkened the path of the two nations and establish relations of mutual trust, confidence and helpfulness.

"I need scarcely remind you," continued the premier, "that armament is an indespensable means of national preservation. Care should always be taken to keep our defence in an absolute condition of efficiency and strength. In due response to the situation among the different powers, our relations with other nations, and in proportion to the wealth and resources of the country. To be prepared against emergency is important. The spirit of the people should be invigorated by nursing the nationalistic idea and improving the public health. It is equally important that the national resources be increased and industry and commerce encouraged."

**Friendly to States.**

In the course of a lengthy address, in which he unequivocally asserted that Germany's ambition for world hegemony was the true cause of the war, Viscount Motono dwelt particularly on the relations between the United States and Japan. He said that Japan has always wished to maintain the most sincerely amicable relations with America.

"If light clouds," he said, "had occasionally obscured, however so little, the relations of the two countries they were generally dissipated by the common goodwill of the two governments."

## PRESIDENT'S PLAN MEANS NEUTRALIZING OF PANAMA CANAL

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Washington, Jan. 23.—That literal working out of the president's suggestions regarding "a direct outlet to the great highways of the seas for all nations would mean complete neutralization of the Panama, Suez and Kiel canals, as well as neutralization of Gibraltar and the Dardanelles, is the interpretation by British, German and neutral officials here today.

## RUM ISSUE ORDERED BY MEDICAL OFFICERS

Teetotalers Do Not Have to Indulge, Says Perley.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, Jan. 23.—In reply to inquiries made by Sir Robert Borden as to the rum issue to the troops at the front, the following statement has been received from Sir George Perley, overseas minister of militia: "The war office definitely informs me that rum is only issued to the troops at the discretion of the general officer commanding on the recommendation of the medical officer, and that when an issue of rum is ordered for troops serving with the expeditionary forces in the field, individual soldiers who have an objection to the spirits may be supplied with cocoa or chocolate in lieu."

## NO MILITARY CASTE IN GERMANY—ONLY ARMY

Secretary of Interior Adds to List of Astounding Declarations.

London, Jan. 23.—Confidence in the victory of the Central Powers was expressed by speakers at a dinner given in Berlin to the presidents of the Teutonic powers' parliaments, according to a Berlin dispatch to Reuter's by way of Amsterdam. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and several of his colleagues were present at the dinner. Dr. Karl Heifferich, German secretary of the interior, referring to the Entente's refusal of the peace offer, said:

"Our enemies must learn to understand that among us there is no military caste, but a great national army which, despite all, will hold on and be victorious by virtue of the divine right of existence of our peoples and their inexhaustible strength and readiness for sacrifice."

Dr. J. Sylvester, president of the Austrian Lower House, said: "The peace message which sprang forth from the idea that the strong man must yield, was useless. In the coming last fight, which will be exceedingly hard, sanguinary and full of sacrifices, we will be faithful to our heroic song at the front."

## CENTRAL POWERS REFUSE TO GIVE TERMS OF PEACE

Unwilling To Even Trust Them Confidentially To Wilson.

OFFICIAL DENIAL IS MADE

Washington Counters Rumors of Terms by Absolute Repudiation.

Washington, Jan. 23.—It was stated officially today that President Wilson has received no word from Germany that she and her allies were willing to lay their terms of peace, even confidentially, before him.

The statement was made in response to recently published intimations that the German terms had already secretly been placed in the president's hands.

## Norsk Socialists Support Move of Peace Conference

Condemn Belgian Deportations and Advocate International Congress.

London, Jan. 23.—According to the Copenhagen Politiken, as quoted in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch, the Socialist party of Norway has adopted a resolution supporting the American proposal that an international Socialist congress be summoned to meet at The Hague to prepare the way for peace. The Norwegian Socialists suggested that the congress be held at one of the Scandinavian capitals. They also adopted a protest against the deportation of Belgians.

## AMERICAN PRESS CONDEMNS SPEECH MADE BY WILSON

Universal Scoring of President Reflected By Editorial Comments of Influential Dailies, Which Decry Efforts To Dictate Peace Terms to Fighting Europe.

BOSTON JOURNAL: "Mr. Wilson has offered not one practical idea toward ending the war. * * * The senate gapes at him. Europe will pity him."

CLEVELAND LEADER: "It is impossible to imagine any responsible statesman in Europe reading without a smile such valiant phrases, bearing at long range upon the curbing of tremendous forces and coming from a man with a record in international affairs which Woodrow Wilson has written into the history of his country."

ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS: "It is wonderful if this remarkable address does not stir up a storm not to be confined to the United States."

PHILADELPHIA PRESS: "The president's program is so idealistic and revolutionary we fear it will be received with even less approval by the belligerents than his peace note was by the Entente Allies."

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL: " * * * The Courier-Journal has not the heart * * * to proceed into an analysis of its fatal inconsistencies, fantastic illusions and limitless possibilities for misfortune and mischief." . . .

NEW YORK HERALD: " * * * a proper realization of the sentiment impelling those persons to sacrifice their all for liberty has not found its way into the secluded cloisters of the White House."

NEW YORK TRIBUNE: " * * * the mixing in advance into the details of the coming peace compact in Europe is highly imprudent."

CHICAGO TRIBUNE: " * * * We build Utopias easily in our blessed land."

ST. LOUIS GLOBE DEMOCRAT: " * * * It is either a monumental mistake or an act that will fill a flowing page in history."

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Excerpts from the leading newspapers of the United States on President Wilson's speech follow:

**No Proper Realization.**

The New York Herald: When Mr. Wilson emerges from the dreamland of his fancy and essays to deal with the cold, hard facts of a situation which finds great nations battling for a righteous peace he shows that a proper realization of the sentiments impelling those peoples to sacrifice their all for liberty has no more found its way into the secluded cloisters of the White House than has a real understanding of the sentiments of the American people.

**Mixing Imprudent.**

New York Tribune: In our opinion, the mixing in advance into the details of the coming peace compact in Europe is highly imprudent. It puts the United States in a false position and cannot but excite the resentment of the European belligerents from whose quarrel President Wilson, so long as it suited him to do so, insisted that we must stand rigidly aloof.

**Build Utopias Easily**

The Chicago Tribune: Considering the sacrifices being made by the peoples of Europe, we can hardly fail to sympathize with the view not infrequently expressed abroad that the terms of whatever peace is arrived at is a matter strictly for those who have paid the price. If it is determined that we are to be invited to help keep the peace of Europe, obviously it is our right to say upon what terms we will accept the new burden. x x x x But Mr. Wilson's proposals, however well they square with American theories and convictions, call for a good deal of consideration x x x x We build Utopias easily in our blessed land.

The Washington Post: It constitutes a shining ideal seemingly unattainable while passions rule the world, but embodying nevertheless the hopes of nations both large and small.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat: President Wilson's address to the Senate was amazing in its suddenness, spectacular in its setting, disquieting in its potentialities, admirable in its purposes. It is either a monumental mistake, or an act that will fill a flowing page in history. It is likely to be construed as an appeal in behalf of the Teutonic powers.

**Not One Practical Idea.**

The Boston Journal says: Mr. Wilson has offered not one practical idea toward ending the present war and preventing the wars of the future. The great truth in this war and in all wars, and in all ages past and future, is that

Continued on Page Three.

## THE DIARY OF MARS.

A new development in the Rumanian campaign was revealed in today's German official statement which reports a Bulgarian movement northward in Dobrudja across the southern estuary of the Danube. The crossing was effected near Tultcha, 38 miles southeast of Galatz, and places the Bulgarians, apparently in one of the large islands which stud the course of the river near its mouth. The Teutonic advance is thus carried nearer the Bessarabian boundary, which here is formed by the northern estuary of the Danube.

It remains to be shown whether the Bulgarian move is the prelude to an effort to turn the Russian left flank by completing the crossing of the stream at this far easterly point.

Along the remainder of the Rumanian front there have been only engagements between advanced detachments.

Otherwise the operations on the various fighting fronts have been mostly raiding enterprises.

## DANISH STEAMER IS CAUGHT IN ATTEMPT TO JOIN THE RAIDER

Halted by Brazilian Guns as It Stole From the Harbor With Cargo of Explosives and Provisions—No Confirmation of Reported Sinkings.

Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Jan. 23.—The Danish steamer Hammershus was fired on last night by the guns of the fort at Santa Cruz and halted while trying to put to sea secretly after receiving a quantity of provisions and, according to reports, a large quantity of explosives from the German ships anchored in the harbor. The Hammershus entered the port at 10 o'clock last night, and dropped its anchor close to the German ships. It took on board a large number of cases, and then attempted to leave the harbor.

The movements of the ship were observed from the fort, and it was signalled to stop. The signals were ignored until two cannon shots were fired, when the Hammershus halted, and was boarded by the port police. The police compelled the steamer to anchor in the neighborhood of some Brazilian warships, where it is being kept under surveillance pending an investigation.

**SUSPICIOUS STEAMER SEEN OFF PORTO RICO.**

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, Jan. 23.—The American steamer Marina, trading between Santo Domingo and Porto Rico, which arrived here yesterday afternoon from Ponce, reported having sighted a suspicious steamer. The stranger was seen in the vicinity of Vieques Island, otherwise known as Grab Island, about thirteen miles east of Porto Rico.

**OFFICIAL INQUIRY OF AMERICAN PRISONERS.**

Berlin, Jan. 22.—Via London, Jan. 23.—U. S. Ambassador Gerard today made formal inquiry at the foreign office as

(Continued on Page Nine.)

## ENGLAND WILL WIN OR PERISH; WAR WILL NOT END WITHOUT VICTORY TO ALLIES—PARKER

Famous Canadian Novelist Sounds Voice of Britain in New York Interview—Tells of Wonderful Colonial Reservoir.

New York, Jan. 23.—The Tribune this morning says:

"Sir Gilbert Parker, novelist, dramatist, traveler, lecturer, sounded the voice of Britain last night, in an interview in his apartments at the Vanderbilt Hotel.

"'There will be no end to this war without victory for the Allies,' he said. 'England will win or perish.'

"'England has done with taking chances. If she had not taken chances there would have been no war. If she had trained young men as Lord Roberts' begged her for years to do, Germany and Austria would have realized that she meant business.'

"The novelist still believes what he believed a year ago, that the fall of 1917 will see the end of war.

"'I have not changed my mind,' he said. 'I look for peace this autumn, or sooner.'

"He spoke of the drain upon English resources, of the toll in life and the outpouring of money.

"How long can England last? How long can she stand this constant drain upon her?"

"'Just longer than any other nation fighting,' was the calm rejoinder. 'In spite of the smallness of our nation we have a reservoir of imperial strength that is greater than the newly-created empire of Germany. And don't forget this: In Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa there are four confederations with unlimited resources ready to mortgage the last man and the last dollar of their possibilities. Don't ever forget in regard to this war that what was believed to be the weakness of England—a loosely-organized empire—has proved to be of monumental strength.'"

## BULGAR PEACE DEMANDS INCLUDED DOBRUDJA, SERBIA, MACEDONIA

Parts of All Listed by Allies of Germany as Their Spoils.

London, Jan. 23.—In an interview with the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin, the president of the Bulgarian parliament, says an Exchange Telegraph Company dispatch from Copenhagen, declared that Bulgaria's peace demands were the whole of Dobrudja to the Danube, parts of Macedonia, all of the Morava river (Serbia) and Monastir.

## DUKE MADE AN LL.D. OF TORONTO VARSITY

Address Students and Visits Military Hospitals.

Toronto, Jan. 23.—The Duke of Devonshire today received the degree of doctor of laws from the University of Toronto and addressed the students. Later in the afternoon he visited the military convalescent hospital on Spadina avenue and called at the patriotic fund headquarters on King street to learn the progress of the fund and to speak a word of encouragement. His excellency and staff return to Ottawa tonight.

## BRITISH LABOR MEN CHEER FOR WILSON

Say, However, That It Would Be Greater Tragedy If England Had Not Fought.

Manchester, Jan. 23.—A casual reference by George J. Wardle, labor member of the House of Commons, to President Wilson's efforts in behalf of peace in the course of his presidential address in opening the annual meeting of the Labor party was greeted with loud cheers today. The address was devoted largely to the importance of keeping the political side of the labor movement in the front. Mr. Wardle said that was one of the aims of the meeting.

Referring to the war, he expressed the conviction that the only greater tragedy would have been for greater Britain to have kept out of it.

**MOMENTOUS CONFERENCE.**

New York, Jan. 23.—A news agency dispatch from London, published here today, says:

"The most momentous conference in the history of British labor opened today at Manchester. It was the conference of the Labor party, and peculiar interest attached to its deliberation because of the fact that President Wilson's speech published here today accentuated the importance of the discussion, expected on various resolutions already submitted demanding immediate peace negotiations.

"There were three factors which combined to make the meeting of intense interest throughout England. First, the party was expected to go on record as to the peace propaganda. Secondly, it was to decide whether to grant support to its parliamentary leaders in joining the Lloyd George Government. Thirdly, the party was scheduled to make sweeping pronouncements on various post-war problems.

"Great Britain expects labor, in its official party, to favor a fight to a finish and to defeat, by a large majority, the plans of any pacifists who may be backing the resolutions urging negotiations."

## WRECK BLOCKS TRAFFIC

Hamilton, Jan. 23.—A yard engine crashed into a freight train on the T. H. and B. tracks, west of the tunnel this morning, piling some of the cars on the engine. The fire which followed destroyed three of the cars. W. Davis of Toronto, a C. P. R. brakeman, was injured. Traffic was blocked for several hours, and all trains to Toronto were late, being diverted over the Grand Trunk's beach line.