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PROBS—Local snowflurries, but mostly fair and very cold.

German Declaration is an Affront to the United States and the Civilized World, and Any Other Course Than an Immediate Rupture of Diplomatic Relations Will be Viewed by the Entire World as

BRITISH FLEET MAY EXAMINE SHIPS AT SEA

Owing to Neutral Fears, Navy May Abandon Kirkwall Call.

PAY VOLUNTARY VISITS

Vessels Adopt Present System Merely for Convenience of Search.

London, Feb. 2.—The German danger zones have created a serious complication concerning shipping between America, Scandinavian and Dutch ports.

As Kirkwall is 50 miles inside the danger zone, American, Dutch and Scandinavian ships conforming to the present regulations cannot avail themselves of the open, nine-free channel specified in Germany's memorandum.

For the present, however, the general office is not willing to discuss what course may be pursued, as the whole range of questions raised by the new German danger zones will be considered by the war cabinet.

Search for Alternative. Meaningful shipping alternatives can be provided for entering Kirkwall. One suggestion is that American and Scandinavian ships be examined by British vessels.

HUNS WILL DISREGARD UNITED STATES' STAND

Berlin Paper Says Germany Will Not Be Deflected From Policy.

Berlin, Feb. 2.—via Amsterdam and London.—Arguing that Germany has done her utmost to make the Americans understand her position, the Germania in an editorial says:

"We await the American attitude with a good conscience. If the American reply proves different from what we have a right to expect, much as we regret it, we cannot be deflected by it. We shall be inspired by the same loyalty toward the United States, but we cannot go far to fulfill their wishes as the point of sacrificing ourselves."

WOULD HONOR MEMORY OF LUSITANIA VICTIMS

Proposal Made That Vessels Half-Mast Flags on Each Anniversary.

Paris, Feb. 2.—M. Guernier, president of the merchant marine committee of the chamber, has advanced the proposal that the anniversary of the torpedoing of the Lusitania steamer should be declared a legal commemorative day and observed annually by vessels throughout the world.

Guernier recommends that everywhere at the same moment after a signal by wireless all steamers shall cease communication and send out the message "Remember." The appeal is addressed to shipowners and captains and crews of vessels.

WAR SUMMARY THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

PRESIDENT WILSON has postponed action in the matter of Germany's ruthless submarine warfare until some time between Saturday and Monday. He suggested at an informal meeting of Democratic senators that he think over the problem for another night before acting by word or deed.

Although the new submarine warfare of Germany has had two days for developing efficiency, the enemy has not sunk more ships than usual, according to the despatches. The first British victim was a Belgian relief ship, returning empty to Belfast. The foe also sank some trawlers. British and French opinion regards this new action largely as a bluff. Germany has done her worst long ago. She has probably acted as she does or to make them believe that her military men deem her strong enough to fight the whole world.

In this war the chief essential now is not so much men as material. Victory will favor those countries having the greatest production of metals at their command. In overrunning Belgium and northern France, Germany

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

"NO MAN'S LAND" IS KNOWN AS CANADA

Canadians Roam Over It at Will, Says McCurdy, M.P.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 2.—F. McCurdy, parliamentary secretary for the militia department, returned today from a visit to the battle front in France and Flanders. He says the French are confident and the British and Canadians optimistic. He is enthusiastic over the great reputation that his countrymen have won as fighters and mentions the interesting fact that "No Man's Land" is now known as Canada by both sides, for the reason that while the Germans fear to set foot on it the Canadians roam it almost at will.

ARROGANT BOAST MADE BY BAVARIAN PREMIER

"Nothing Can Stop Us," He Says Concerning Submarine Warfare.

London, Feb. 2.—Count von Hartmann, Bavarian premier, says in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from the Hague, in addressing the Bavarian diet, said:

"We know that America will not remain silent under our submarine warfare but the time for considering other people's opinions has passed. The only way of bringing the war to a successful end."

"Nothing can stop us from our plan, whatever its consequences."

URGES ALL BRITONS TO EAT LESS FOOD

Controller Will Not Impose Compulsory Regulations for Present.

DEMANDS ECONOMY

Home Officer Will Rely on Nation's Honor—Frugality Will Win.

Special Cable to The Toronto World. London, Feb. 2.—No compulsory food regulations will be adopted in Great Britain for the present, according to an official statement issued by the office of the food controller, late this afternoon.

The controller announced the "urgent necessity of curtailing the consumption of food." The present situation, he said, is such that he will allow of no delay in informing the country what is demanded of it. Individual economy and care in the consumption and use of all foodstuffs must be exercised forthwith.

However, the controller went on to say, compulsory rationing will be avoided, unless it becomes absolutely necessary. The office, for the present, prefers to rely on the nation's honor and self discipline.

"The situation is extremely grave, however, is seen from the fact that the office says:

"The situation requires that a limit be placed on the consumption of staple necessities."

The figures given call for a weekly maximum consumption per head of four pounds of bread, two and one-half pounds of meat, and three-quarters of a pound of sugar.

Frugality, the announcement concludes, will ensure a sufficient supply to all despite any effort of the enemy. There will, says the report, be an unstinted provision for soldiers and sailors in active service.

G. T. R. FAILS TO REMOVE COAL FROM BORDER

Thousands of Cars of Fuel Piled Up Around Buffalo.

LACK MOTIVE POWER

Blame Placed on Railway for Serious Famine in Toronto.

Buffalo, Feb. 2.—Information received here today confirmed the contention of coal dealers and manufacturers that the present coal shortage in Toronto and Ontario is due mainly to the congestion of freight in the border yards, particularly at Black Rock and Ebenezer.

When the congestion became so bad that it commenced to interfere with the placing of cars for the local people in Buffalo and nearby points, the American roads had to declare an embargo and refuse to bring further cars consigned to Canada to the yards, which would only aggravate the trouble, until such time as the Canadian roads moved the cars already in those yards, thus relieving the congestion.

Coal is Piled Up. From conservative estimates it was learned that there were 7,800 cars of freight, much of it coal, waiting for the G. T. R. to haul to points in Canada.

The roads holding these cars are as follows: Pennsylvania, 2,700; New York Central, 1,500; Erie, 1,000; D. L. & W., 600; G. T. R. at Bridgeburg, 200.

In order to obtain further shipments of coal from the mines, except when an arrangement is made for a thorough train from the mines to a Toronto dealer, it is absolutely necessary that the Canadian roads clear these cars. One man when interviewed by The World said that it was necessary for the city council and board of trade

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BRITISH ASSAIL FOE BY GUEUDECOURT

Take Fifty-Eight Germans in Successful Night Enterprise.

AIR WORK INCREASES

French Heavily Bombard Enemy in Forest of Apremont.

Special Cable to The Toronto World. London, Feb. 2.—The operations in France have as their chief feature today a successful enterprise undertaken by the British against German trenches northeast of the Gueudecourt. They took two officers and 56 prisoners. The Germans made unsuccessful attacks upon a British post near Commeucourt and French post in the sector of St. Georges-Belgium.

The official communication from British headquarters in France tonight says:

"In a successful enterprise last night against enemy trenches northeast of Gueudecourt (Somme front) we took an enemy attack on a British post in the neighborhood of Commeucourt was driven off by machine gunfire.

"There was considerable artillery activity at many points on our front. East of Bouchavesnes we bombarded an enemy dump with destructive effect.

"Clearer weather has resulted in increased aerial activity and yesterday much useful work was done. Four of our machines are missing."

"The official communication issued tonight by the French war office reads: "In Belgium in the sector of St. Georges the Germans attempted a surprise attack on one of our small posts. The attack collapsed under our fire."

"In the region of St. Mihiel our artillery carried a destructive fire against German organization in the forest of Apremont. Everywhere else the day has been quiet."

New Brunswick Election On February Twenty-Fourth

St. John, N.B., Feb. 2.—Attorney-General Baxter today announced a provincial election in New Brunswick. The nominations will take place on February 17, and voting on February 24.

BREAK BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND GERMANY MOST CERTAIN

General Artillery Action Prevails on Balkan Front

Patrol Encounters in British Sector—Bad Weather Continues to Hold up Advance.

Special Cable to The Toronto World. Paris, Feb. 2.—Bad weather continues general on the Balkan front, and the chief action reported is artillery fighting. The French war office issued the following communication tonight:

"Army of the Orient: Bad weather is general. Artillery fighting is going on, especially in the region of the Struma, Doiran and the Vardar and also in the mountains to the north of Monastir. Some patrol encounters have taken place to the south of Sepe, near Lake Doiran, and in the Cerna bend."

NEW YORK HARBOR CLOSELY WATCHED

Police Told to Be in Readiness for "Possible Emergency."

ADD TO DOCK GUARDS

Restless Spirit Observed Among Sailors on Interned German Ships.

New York, Feb. 2.—Upon the receipt of special instructions from Washington, Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port, conferred late today with representatives of the department of justice and the New York police. None of those who attended the conference would discuss what was considered a "possible emergency" were talked over.

Mr. Malone has increased his force of dock guards and special inspectors until he now has more than 1200 men under his command. Harbor police boats and four tugs of the coast guard cutter service, under command of the collector are at their docks with steam up.

U. S. MUST STAND FIRM OR FACE HUMILIATION

Newspapers of Paris in Bold Language Tell Wilson His Duty.

Special Cable to The Toronto World. Paris, Feb. 2.—In an editorial commenting upon the probable attitude of the United States toward the merciless submarine warfare inaugurated by Germany, the whole world will know what confidence to place in his advocacy of non-interference for an international police to preserve peace by a society of nations.

"The Petit Journal 'Finchou' writes: 'President Wilson must now either humiliate America by submitting to German breaking her pledges and the loss of what he has claimed to be the right of the United States to invade, or put into effect what he threatened in the event that the solemn undertakings should be broken.'

UNEASINESS OF DUTCH IS BECOMING ACUTE

Connection Between German Declaration and Missing of Troops Suspected.

The Hague, via London, Feb. 2.—All the newspapers expatiate on the danger of the situation. Some of Germany's latest measure and the recent movements of German troops along the eastern border of Holland.

"This is no blockade," says the Amsterdam Handelsblad. "It is a self-granted leave of absence to let enemy neutral shipping and murder neutral sailors and fishermen."

Most of the newspapers canvass the possibility of a war between Germany and the United States, which the Handelsblad thinks is made inevitable by the stand taken by President Wilson earlier in the negotiations with Germany.

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VOL. XXXVII.—No. 13,233

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Clash is Only a Matter of Time and Question of Form, Say Senators, After Six Hour Conference With Wilson—Statement of Some Kind is Expected Today.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The submarine menace sweeps on and every hour draws the United States nearer a break with Germany.

No restraining developments appeared during the six-hour official Washington session of the senate today. The president and his advisers are in a matter of time and a question of form. A long session of the cabinet and a dramatic night meeting of the president and senators at the capital developed unanimity of opinion that challenges to the honor of the United States must be met.

The means of doing so appears to be the only question undetermined. When President Wilson and his advisers parted "for a night's reflection," as the president himself put it, apparently it had not been determined whether the United States should delay action until Germany commits an overt act, or whether passports should be handed to Count von Bernstorff, with or without a warning note to Berlin.

After the president and the cabinet had been in session more than two hours, Mr. Wilson hurried to the capitol and this statement was issued at the White House:

"The president and the cabinet have thoroughly considered the situation, but there is nothing to announce."

Members of the cabinet, sworn to silence, left the White House, with grave faces. One of them later sufficiently broke the rule of silence to say:

"The near future will develop something very serious, and I am confident that some overt act might be awaited for at least a warning given by saying:

"Last Chance Not Gone. The last chance has not yet gone. With Germany, but announced her purpose, she has not yet carried it into effect, so far as we know."

The cabinet unanimously agreed, however, that the United States could under no circumstances countenance such an invasion of its rights as Germany's campaign of ruthlessness proposes.

At the capital the president had an hour's conference alone with Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee. He then sent out a word that he sought the views of all senators. Many of the Democrats hurried to his room on the senate floor.

Senator Stone, who had been talking about him in a semi-circle the president gave no indication of a decision of his own, but frankly announced he had come to hear the opinion of the senators. He was careful not to specify what he had in his own mind, but invited a discussion of three propositions:

To break off diplomatic relations with Germany at once and deliver Ambassador von Bernstorff's passports tomorrow.

To delay action until some overt act had been committed against the rights of the United States.

To redefine the position of the United States as outlined all thru the submarine controversy, with a final warning that an offence means a diplomatic break.

The sentiment of a large majority of the senators was against the latter course. Senator Stone and Senator Lewis favored assuming that Germany did not intend to invade American rights, but were for meeting any such invasion with an immediate severance of relations.

Other senators were so confident that Germany's new war zone proclamation meant invasion of American rights that they favored breaking off relations immediately.

Mind Not Made Up. All understood that President Wilson had not made up his mind whether to proceed, as proposed by Senators Stone and Lewis, on the assumption that American rights would not be violated, or whether to consider Germany's announcement as ground in itself for summary action.

Without disclosing what decision, if any, he had reached, the president left the capitol, suggesting to the senators that there should be a night's reflection and some action by word or deed before Monday.

It was said that no joint session of congress tomorrow to enable the president to make an address was discussed.

During the day it had been made clear that no communication had gone forward to Germany, nor had Ambassador Gerard been given instructions to inform the government of the state of feeling in the United States. That, of course, has been done thru the German embassy, which has been told that there is little hope of avoiding a diplomatic break.

President Wilson's every action throughout the day was predicated on his belief that at the United States face the most serious crisis in its history. He chose the course of seeking the advice of other men to compare with his own opinions. The overwhelming sentiment from those he consulted

was in favor of a break in relations. Only the time and method of questions of difference. But even a for his long talk with the senators he returned to the White House to give further consideration to the problem.

One of the thoughts in the mind of the president and his advisers is that the action of the United States should be so unassailable that it would guide other nations.

Viewed as Cowardice. President Wilson was boldly told by most of the fifteen Democratic senators in conference with him that the German declaration was an affront to the United States and the civilized world, and that any other course than an immediate rupture of diplomatic relations would be "viewed by the world as cowardice."

Some, however, urged that Germany be notified of a definite time at which diplomatic relations would be severed, and a few others urged that nothing be done until Germany by some overt act demonstrated her deliberate determination to affront the United States.

All the senators assured the president that whatever course he took would be sustained by a unanimous senate.

At the conclusion of the conference the president, the last to leave, saw the newspaper correspondents and made a brief announcement: "Gentlemen," he said, "I just came to swap views. I wanted light and came here to get it."

He was asked what would be done and replied: "That depends on how I feel in the morning." Then he smiled and added: "Of course, that remark was only a joke." He said that there had been no suggestion of a joint session of congress, and that he thought no public announcement would be made tonight.

From inquiry from among the senators present the following facts were brought out:

Feeling the Pulse. The president told 15 senators he had come to feel the pulse of the senate and thereby the pulse of the people; that he wished each man to speak his mind frankly with the world, of the nation and civilization at heart.

At the conclusion each senator shook the president's hand and said: "I am glad you are here." He asked whether in accord with their own views or not, he would be sustained by a unanimous senate.

"It is with the surety of a night's reflection and of action by word or deed before Monday."

Break is Certain. When President Wilson left the capitol tonight after two hours of conference with members of the senate, one senator who had talked with him said: "The break in diplomatic relations with Germany was practically certain."

When Senator Myers left the conference, he said that the preponderance of sentiment among the senators who talked with the president was that the U. S. should break off diplomatic relations with Germany at once.

"There was general discussion of all the plans," said one senator. "But in my judgment the opinion of the majority was to break relations at once and give Bernstorff his passports tomorrow."

"The president was very careful not to state specifically what he had in mind," said Senator Overman.

Nothing Done Yet. Senator Fletcher said the president had as yet done nothing, but came to seek the advice of senators as to what he should do. He said it was not clear in the president's mind whether the American Government should proceed on the assumption that Germany, having given pledges for restricted use of her submarines, would stand by those pledges, and not take an action which would be tantamount to a violation of the pledges.

Senator Fletcher said the sentiment of all present was that no more communications should be sent to Germany whatever course is pursued. He said many senators favored breaking off relations, but he added that it would not be correct to say that the majority favored it immediately.

SATURDAY NIGHT AT DINEEN'S. Dineen's open until 10 o'clock Saturday night with an unusual bargain display for the first week end of the February season. The sale sets in with fox and Hudson seal are the leaders, also there is a fine assortment of furs for children to be cleared out. These lines are over stock and the selling is required to level up the cash sales of the department.

In the basement men's hats and coats selling at prices trimmed close for the February sale.

Dineen's, 140 Yonge street.