

FOR RENT
 Ground and First Floor Over
 27 KING STREET WEST
 27 x 88. Steam Heat.
 Will lease for five or ten years. Immediate possession. Apply
 H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.
 38 King Street East. Main 5450

PROBS—Fair and cold today, followed by snow in some localities during the night.

FOR SALE
 NORTHEAST CORNER YONGE AND GERRARD STREETS.
 Apply
 H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.
 38 King Street East. Main 5450

VOL. XXXVII—No. 13,251

WEDNESDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 21 1917—FOURTEEN PAGES

The Toronto World

SUBMARINE WARFARE FAILS Less Than One Ship in 100 Sunk Plenty of Supplies Reach Britain

U-BOATS HAVE SMALL EFFECT ON SEA TRADE

Submarine Warfare So Far Chiefly Impedes Neutral Intercourse.

FAIL TO STOP TRAFFIC

Lord Robert Cecil Says Submarine Terror Lies in Erratic Strokes.

London, Feb. 20.—The western Atlantic, the North Sea and the Mediterranean are not outlaw waters. Merchant ships may be committed on them, but the attempt to hold up all traffic there has not succeeded. It is the task of the western powers and their allies to vindicate once again the freedom of the seas.

This was the reply of Lord Robert Cecil, minister of blockade, to the question of the Associated Press as to whether he could say anything with regard to the effects of the new submarine warfare.

Lord Cecil then entered into details, saying:

"So far, it has had very little effect on the entry of supplies to this country, but it has interfered to some extent with trade between neutral nations. For instance, as you know, Scandinavia and Holland to and from America, put into the United Kingdom by agreement, in order to avoid the danger of putting into a neutral port on the high seas. Some of these vessels are reluctant to continue this practice, foolishly, we think, since the danger of putting into a United Kingdom port is not serious, and the practice is very convenient for all parties.

"The German piracy decree is not indeed a bluff; it is far too murderous."

(Continued on Page 1, Column 3)

AUSTRIA NOT RECEDING ON THE U-BOAT POLICY

Berlin Intimates That U.S. Will Not Get Cheering Answer to Demand Made Thru Ambassador.

Berlin, Feb. 20, via London.—While the official text of the memorandum handed by Ambassador Penfield to the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister is not yet known here, the purpose of the note is apparently well understood. It is authoritatively stated that the dual monarchy is one with Germany in its determination to carry out the unrestricted submarine campaign, in which it is already actively operating in the Mediterranean blockade zone. It is confidently asserted that Austria-Hungary will not recede in the slightest degree from the position jointly assumed with Germany.

A Washington despatch last night said Secretary Lansing would not comment on the aide memoire handed to the Vienna government by Ambassador Penfield, asking specifically whether Austria had repudiated her pledges given the United States after the sinking of the Anconia and the Persia.

ONE VESSEL IN HUNDRED SUNK IN PERIL ZONE

British Embassy Gives Convincing Figures to Prove Statement.

FOE'S CLAIM ABSURD

Germany Boasts of Exploits But Fails to Show Results.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The British embassy issued a statement tonight announcing that Germany's widely advertised campaign of "ruthless murder on the high seas" resulted in the loss of less than one ship in every hundred plying in or out of British ports between Feb. 1 and 14.

"The German wireless press message," said the statement, "since the German declaration of indiscriminate submarine warfare against merchant shipping within a zone round the United Kingdom and France have been confined to advertising achievements of German submarines.

"Claims to have paralyzed the mercantile marine activity of the allies and more particularly that of Britain have appeared together with hints at a vast increase in the number of German submarines so employed.

Convincing Figures.

"During the period in question the following are the figures of ships which have arrived and sailed from ports in the United Kingdom:

"Date, Feb. 1 to Feb. 14, arrivals: 'British 4088, allied 227, neutral 497, total 4777.

"Sailings: British 3928, allied 225, neutral 361, total 4514.

"Date, Feb. 15 to Feb. 14, arrivals: 'British 280, allied 16, neutral 35, total 341.

"Sailings: British 280, allied 16, neutral 26, total 322.

"It should be remembered, however, that totals of arrivals and departures do not include the totals of coastwise and local coastwise traffic nor craft of under 100 tons burden. Omitting these and comparing totals of those sunk with totals of the arrivals and departures, it is interesting to note that the widely advertised campaign of ruthless murder on the high seas on which Germany has embarked has resulted in a loss of less than one ship for every 100 which has arrived or left British ports during the two weeks from Feb. 1 to Feb. 14."

Recruiting Officers to Make Tour of the West



Leut.-Col. Cecil G. Williams, assistant director of recruiting, and his assistant, Major Wm. F. Eaton, who, with Capt. E. B. Manning, staff officer, leave Toronto tonight on the private car Estonia for a tour of the west, going as far as Victoria. This is the first photograph showing Major Eaton in uniform.

Photos by British & Colonial Press.

ASK EXTENSION OF PREFERENCE TO DOMINIONS

British Committee on Trade Relations Makes Important Recommendations.

OBSTACLES FORESEEN

Free Trade Element in Parliament Expected to Make Fight.

London, Feb. 20.—The committee on the commercial and industrial policy of Great Britain today issued a report in which a recommendation is made for imperial preference on customs duties hereafter imposed on imports. The gist of the report, which is signed by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Arthur J. Balfour, foreign secretary; Lord Farrington, chairman of the Great Central Railway; George J. Wardle, Labor M.P.; Sir Charles Parsons, president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and others, follows:

"In the light of our war experience, showing the necessity to stimulate production of foodstuffs, raw materials and manufactures within the empire for the safety and welfare of the empire as a whole, we recommend that the government declare its adherence to the principle of imperial preference in respect to any customs duties hereafter imposed on imports. It is advisable to make into consideration the desirability of imposing a wider range of customs duties which would be remitted or reduced on products and manufactures of the empire and which would form the basis of commercial treaties with allied and neutral powers."

The report was issued in view of the approaching imperial conference to be held in London. The committee says that, although the resolution may, in the abstract, be distasteful to the free trade element, yet for the sake of unity of empire attempts should be made to meet the declared wishes of the colonies and dominions.

Review Political Conflict.

The issue of the committee's report is likely to revive the political conflict of free trade against protection. The free trade element in parliament is very powerful and it is expected it will press for a day to discuss the resolutions with a view of slotting the government's proposals toward them and the cognate question of the Paris conference resolution.

The government will have difficulty, it is believed, in meeting the conflicting views of those contending that free trade England has borne the strain of the war better than protectionist countries, and that the imposition of duties will offend allied countries, and of those of the party who demand duties protecting the home food production, which the war has shown to be imperative for national security in the future.

Lobby gossip in parliament tonight credited to Premier Lloyd George the intention to announce in parliament Thursday, in addition to the restrictions on imports, a new state policy with regard to agriculture and the war. It was said that the premier's policy will have as an endeavor the creation of confidence among farmers by submitting proposals indicating that the nation in the future will recognize agriculture as an essential industry.

MUCH DAMAGE DONE TO ENEMY'S DEFENCES

One of British Advance Posts South of Le Transloy Rushed by the Germans.

London, Feb. 20.—The British official communication dealing with the fighting in France, issued tonight, says: "Under cover of a heavy bombardment, which completely destroyed our trench, strong enemy detachments, assisted by flamethrowers, yesterday evening rushed one of our small advance posts south of Le Transloy.

"We entered the enemy's positions during the night, east of Armentieres and east of Ypres, and did considerable damage to his defences. "The enemy blew a mine yesterday southwest of Wytschaete. No damage resulted. We bombarded enemy trenches during the day in the neighborhood of Sailly-Sailles, La Bassee and Wytschaete with good effect."

AMERICAN LIVES PLACED IN PERIL

U-Boat Attack on Dalbeattie Plain Violation of Neutral Rights.

WILSON STILL SILENT

President Likely to Appear Before Congress Early Next Week.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Another cabinet meeting passed today without an announcement concerning the crisis with Germany.

High officials said after the meeting that there had been no development of importance, and indicated that President Wilson had not made known his decision as to when his next step would be taken.

Members of the senate who talked with administration officials during the day gained the impression that arrangements for the president's appearance before congress would be made early next week.

Apparently only the president knows just what he will ask of congress, but it is generally assumed that with the session at an end he will seek authority to deal with any situation which may arise as a result of the unrestricted submarine campaign.

Shelled by Submarine.

At the state department it was said that the situation continued to be as serious as it could be short of war. The department received after the cabinet meeting a despatch from Consul Frost at Queenstown announcing the sinking by shellfire of the Norwegian steamer Dalbeattie, with two native Americans in her crew. The consul said the Dalbeattie stopped at the first shot but that the submarine continued shelling while the ship was being abandoned and offered no assistance to the crew. After being on the sea in their boats for about eighteen hours the men were rescued.

This is one of a number of instances in which reports to the department tell of violations of neutral rights and endangering of neutral life. Available information of such cases is being assembled for the president.

Frost's Report.

Consul Frost's despatch follows: "Norwegian steamship Dalbeattie, 819 tons, coal, Glasgow to Gibraltar, sunk 7 a.m., 17th, by shellfire, 30 miles off Queenstown. Carried neither gun nor wireless. Stopped engines upon first shot, but was shelled without pause while abandoning ship. No injuries, no offer aid.

"Weather heavy, swells, light wind. Clear sky, boats rescued 10.30 a.m., 18th, after burning fires.

"Two native Americans, Frank Wood, John Guerrero of whom former is in hospital at Schull, acute bronchitis, contracted prior to disaster, and aggravated by exposure.

"Am mailing affidavit from master and Guerrero."

The Dalbeattie, which was bound from Glasgow to Gibraltar, when attacked was a vessel of 1327 tons and was built in 1879 at Middlesboro.

MANY AMERICANS ON SHIPS LEAVING BOSTON

British Steamers With Munitions. Food and Horses Off to War Zone.

Boston, Feb. 20.—The Associated Press tonight says: Three British steamers with munitions, food and horses left here today for ports within the German submarine zone, and another was prepared to leave tonight. These four vessels have on board 300 horsemen, most of whom are Americans. The Warren liner Sagamore, for Liverpool; the freighter Moorish Prince, for St. Nazaire; and the Leyland liner, Etolian, for Liverpool, were the steamers which sailed. The Knight of the Garter planned to leave before daybreak for St. Nazaire. Each vessel carried a gun astern.

GERARD AND WIFE HAVE DEPARTED FOR MADRID

Former U. S. Ambassador at Berlin is Honored on Leaving.

Paris, Feb. 20.—James W. Gerard, the former American ambassador to Germany, and Mrs. Gerard left Paris tonight for Madrid. They will proceed from there to Coruna. Among those at the station to see them away were Count d'Ormesson, representing Premier Briand; Arthur H. Franke, second secretary of the American embassy; representing Ambassador Sharp; and Lieut.-Commander Wm. R. Sayles, naval attaché. Heavy farewells were exchanged as the train pulled out.

FARMERS OF SWEDEN BITTER TOWARD HUNS

Ship With Much Needed Saltpeper Cargo Sunk by Submarine.

Stockholm, via London, Feb. 20.—The Swedish Government has asked Berlin for particulars of the sinking of the Swedish motorship Hugo Hammar, which was known to have departed Saturday thru an official report from Berlin. The vessel, which was bought from her Norwegian owners and was making her first trip under the Swedish flag, was bringing 4000 tons of Chile saltpeper from Valparaiso, and was consigned to the Swedish Farmers' Association for fertilizer.

The Hugo Hammar carried a crew of more than 30, and had on board the two young sons of the captain. Whether the vessel was warned is not known, nor is it known whether she was here as to whether any lives were lost.

PTE. STADION KILLED.

Woodstock, Ont., Feb. 20.—Another 1st Battalion boy has made the supreme sacrifice. Officer Stadion, who had been killed in action away back on Oct. 25. He had been a resident of Woodstock five years and worked for the Borden Condenser in Norwich when he enlisted.

REVOLUTION IN CUBA NEARING ITS FINISH

Wilson's Note Has Disheartening Effect Upon the Insurrectos.

Havana, Feb. 20.—The revolutionary movement in Cuba was comparatively uneventful today. Reports from the interior dealt only with movements of scouting parties.

The American note, in which President Wilson announced his policy of holding the rebel leaders responsible for injury to the lives or property of foreigners, and explicitly stating that no government established by revolutionary methods would be recognized, seems to have had a disheartening effect on the insurgents. According to reports, are surrendering in large numbers. Some of them, it is said, were armed only with shotguns.

SHARP FIGHT IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Opposition is Free With Allegations of Graft and Corruption.

RESULT IS DOUBTFUL

Both Sides Profess to Be Confident of Achieving Victory.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 20.—There is great interest all over New Brunswick in the provincial elections which are to take place on Saturday, Feb. 24. The issue has developed into one of allegations of graft and corruption, of which the opposition declared the government is guilty. The government itself is appealing on its record, which Premier Murray and his colleagues say is clean. The government disclaims responsibility for the finding of the royal commission, which caused the retirement of Premier Fleming and some other ministers, and is confident of its ability to defend its action in whitewashing Mr. Fleming in the legislature. Both sides appear confident of victory. Prominent government workers concede twenty seats out of the 48 to the opposition, which in turn declares the government will be defeated.

Both sides are pledged to enforce the prohibition act passed by the government last March, to take effect on May 1 next. In some respects it is one of the stiffest fights in the history of the province.

BRITISH CAPTURE POSTS ON SINAI PENINSULA

Take Entire Turkish Garrison in Surprise Attack at One Place.

London, Feb. 20.—A British official communication issued this evening says: "The British by a surprise attack captured the entire garrison of three officers and 11 men of a post the Turks had re-established at Bir al Hassana on the Sinai peninsula, while the garrison of a similar post at Nekhi fled, leaving prisoners in the hands of the British."

DINEEN'S SACRIFICED FURS

We are offering at a sacrifice high-class furs, comprising Hudson Seal Coats, trimmed and untrimmed, and a variety of Mink Coats, choice Mink Furs and an extensive and varied stock of black, blue and taupe fox sets, black and natural wolf sets, and a full variety of children's furs from 20 per cent to 50 per cent reduction. All furs are steadily advancing in price, and this season's styles, in the standard garments, will be the vogue next season. The object of this sale is to make room for spring shipments, which will arrive early in March. W. & D. Dineen Company, Limited, 110 Yonge Street, Toronto, and in Hamilton, 22 King Street West.

WAR SUMMARY THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

LORD ROBERT CECIL said yesterday to an interview that so far the German attempt at cutting off supplies from Britain by submarine operations was a failure and that submarine warfare has had little effect on the incoming and outgoing traffic. It chiefly affected neutrals by interfering with their trade with each other. Its chief influence lies in its erratic strokes. The Atlantic, the North Sea and the Mediterranean are not closed waters and it still devolves upon Britain and her allies to maintain the freedom of the seas. Great Britain will not forgo her right of visit and search, but, although little danger exists for vessels sailing into British ports, she is altering her orders-in-council to permit examination of ships and cargoes at distant imperial ports like Halifax.

German submarines, according to yesterday's reports, sank only four vessels, two being small fishing boats, of a total tonnage of about 1600. Thus the submarines of the enemy have had the poorest record for any one day probably for three or four months, for sinkings were quite heavy before the decree of Feb. 1. The submarine campaign has fallen greatly below the expectations of its authors, for they expected to sink 33,000 tons of shipping a day during February. The enemy has plainly lost a great many U-boats.

Andrew Bonar Law replied to pacifists in the British House of Commons yesterday, when they attacked the government for refusing to accept the offer of Germany to negotiate peace. They accused the allies of continuing the war for purposes of conquest. Mr. Law told them that the allies were proceeding with the war to teach Germany the lesson that frightfulness does not pay, and to punish her for her misdeeds.

In Britain the pacifists have caused much irritation by their repeated assertions that Germany cannot be destroyed and that one cannot destroy the will of a whole nation. This they generally express as Germany wants it expressed, that one must in the end treat with Germany, because the destruction of Germany is unthinkable. These assertions dis-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1 and 2)