

GERMANY TO WAGE MOST UNMERCIFUL WAR YET

GERMANY MAY FORCE U. S. INTO WAR ON ALLIES' SIDE

Unrestricted Submarine War Determined Upon by Kaiser William and Von Hindenburg in Desperation—Huns Will Tow Mines and Attempt to Starve Britain.

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steps taken by the United States not attain the object. * * * To have the laws of humanity followed by all belligerent nations, the German government would then be facing a new situation in which it must reserve itself complete liberty of decision.

To any such reservations the United States demurred in no uncertain terms.

Staggering Surprise.

The development today came as a staggering surprise. For weeks inspired, authoritative and almost semi-official statements have been coming from Berlin indicating an absolute decision not to resume unrestricted submarine warfare. The complete agreement of the emperor, Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg, General Von Hindenburg and General Von Ludendorff, the four men in whose hands Germany's destiny lies, has been mentioned frequently in despatches passing the censor.

Germany, according to information received here, realizes that her action may result in a break of relations, but Berlin officials are prepared for the rupture. Tonight they were represented as feeling that the only other steps open to the United States are the calling of a conference of neutral nations to end the blockade, or the taking of some step which speedily would result in peace.

From German quarters tonight came information that Germany has from 200 to 500 submarines ready for the campaign.

The German view is that the new policy will improve general prospects of an early peace. Germany is represented as still being ready to discuss peace at any time. However, it is declared that German officials, both in this country and in Berlin, feel that the declaration of the changed policy should make it clear that Germany and her allies are in the war to the last drop of blood.

Text of Note.

Washington, Jan. 31, 1917. (Translation)—"Mr. Secretary of State: "Your Excellency was good enough to transmit to the imperial government a copy of the message which the president of the United States of America addressed to the senate on the 22nd instant. The imperial government has given it the earnest consideration which the president's statements deserve. Inspired, as they are, by a deep sentiment of responsibility, it is highly gratifying to the imperial government to ascertain that the main tenets of this important statement correspond largely to the desires and principles professed by Germany. These principles especially include self-government and equality of rights for all nations. Germany would be sincerely glad if in recognition of this principle, countries like Ireland and India, which do not enjoy the benefits of political independence, should now obtain their freedom.

Repudiate Alliances.

"The German people also repudiate all alliances which serve to force the countries into a competition for might, and to involve them in a net of selfish intrigues. On the other hand, Germany will gladly cooperate in all efforts to prevent future wars. The freedom of the seas being a preliminary condition of the free existence of nations and the peaceful intercourse between them, as well as the open door for the commerce of all nations, has always formed part of the leading principles of Germany's preferential programme. All the more the imperial government regrets that the attitude of her enemies, who are so entirely opposed to peace, makes it impossible for the world at present to bring about the realization of these lofty ideals.

Were Ready for Peace.

"Germany and her allies were ready to enter now into a discussion of peace, and had set down as a basis the guaranty of existence, honor and free development of their peoples. Their aims, as has been expressly stated in the note of December 12, 1916, were not directed towards the destruction or annihilation of their enemies, and were, according to their conviction, perfectly compatible with

the rights of the other nations. As to Belgium, for which such warm and cordial sympathy is felt in the United States, the chancellor had declared only a few weeks previously that its annexation had never formed part of Germany's intentions.

As to Belgium.

"The peace to be signed with Belgium was to provide for such conditions in that country, with which Germany desires to maintain friendly, neighborly relations, that Belgium should not be used again by Germany's enemies for the purpose of instigating continuous hostile intrigues. Such precautionary measures are all the more necessary, as Germany's enemies have repeatedly stated, not only in speeches delivered by their leading men, but also in the statutes of the economic conference in Paris, that it is their intention not to treat Germany as an equal, even after peace has been restored, but to continue their hostile attitude, and especially to wage a systematic economic war against her. The attempt of the four allied powers to bring about peace has failed owing to the lust of conquest of their enemies, who desired to dictate the conditions of peace. Under the pretense of following the principle of nationality our enemies have disclosed their real aims in this way, viz: To dismember and dishonor Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. To the wish of reconciliation they oppose the will of destruction. They desire a fight to the bitter end.

Germany Wants Fight?

"A new situation has thus been created which forces Germany to new decisions. Since two years and a half England is using her naval power for a criminal attempt to force Germany into submission by starvation. In brutal contempt of international law the group of powers led by England does not only curtail the legitimate trade of their opponents, but they also, by ruthless pressure compel neutral countries either to altogether forego every trade not agreeable to the Entente Powers, or to limit according to their arbitrary decrees. The American government knows the steps which have been taken to cause England and her allies to return to the rules of international law, and to respect the freedom of the seas. The English government, however, insists upon continuing its war of starvation, which does not at all affect the military power of its opponents, but compels women and children, the sick and the aged, to suffer for their country pains and privations which endanger the vitality of the nation.

Terrible Struggle.

"Thus British tyranny mercilessly increases the sufferings of the world, indifferent to the laws of humanity, in defiance to the protests of the neutrals whom they severely harm, indifferent even to the silent longing for peace among England's own allies. Each day of the terrible struggle causes new destruction, new sufferings. Each day shortening the war, on both sides, preserves the lives of thousands of brave soldiers and a benefit to mankind.

To Renew Onslaughts.

"The imperial government could not justify, before its own conscience, before the German people and before history, the neglect of any means designed to bring about the end of the war.

After the Attempts to Come to an Understanding with the Entente Powers have been answered by the latter with the announcement of an intensified continuation of the war, the imperial government—in order to serve the welfare of mankind in a higher sense, and not to wrong its own people—is now compelled to continue the fight for existence, again forced upon it with the full employment of all the weapons which are at its disposal.

"Sincerely trusting that the people and the government of the United States will understand the motives for this decision, and its necessity,

RUSSIANS REPEL FIERCE ONSLAUGHT BY TEUTONS

Petrograd, Jan. 31.—The Russian troops have made a valiant stand against a desperate attack by the Teutons. The official statement reads:

"Roumanian front: Our troops having penetrated the enemy's wide barbed wire entanglements under a fierce enemy fire and advanced in snow up to their waists, captured at the point of the bayonet the enemy's fortifications on the heights 1-3 miles east of Jacobeni, southwest of Kimpolung. We took a number of prisoners and captured some booty which has yet been enumerated.

Violent Fighting.

"After a violent bombardment by German artillery of our trenches between the Tirus swamp and the River Aa, enemy formations launched an attack on the eastern outskirts of the swamp and along the left bank of the river, but also in the direction of the fire of the attack was arrested.

"After artillery preparation lasting four hours, in which shells charged with chemicals were chiefly employed, the Germans, with considerable forces, delivered an attack along the Kalmezh-Highroad and also four miles northeast of Kalmezh.

"Our artillery met the attacking forces with a certain fire, and the attack was beaten back, but in the sector situated close to the above-mentioned highroad our detachments withdrew 2-3 of a mile.

"All these attacks were repulsed by a violent artillery fire and again using shells charged with asphyxiating gas, continued to direct persistent attacks against our detachments.

Germans Repulsed.

London, Jan. 31.—The report from British headquarters in France tonight reads:

"One officer and 24 other ranks were captured by us in the past 24 hours on our front south of Le Transloy. Early this morning the enemy attempted to rush some of our advanced posts in the neighborhood of Neuville St. Vaast and southeast of Ypres with good results."

American Steamers.

"Traffic of regular American passenger steamers can go on unimpeded;—Falmouth is taken as the port of destination, and if—

"On the going and return journey the Scilly Islands, as well as the point fifty degrees north, twenty degrees west, be steered on. Along this route no German mines will be laid.

"If it is desired to provide a safe harbor for the American flag, the display in American ports: A coating of paint on the ship's hull and the structure in vertical stripes three metres broad, alternating white and checked white and red, on the stern the American national flag; during darkness the national flag and the coat of paint to be as easily recognizable as possible from a distance; and the ships must be completely and brightly illuminated.

"If only one steamer runs each week in each direction, arriving at Falmouth on Sundays, leaving Falmouth on Wednesdays.

"If guarantees and assurances are given by the American government that these steamers carry no contraband (according to the German list of contraband).

"Two copies of maps on which the barred zones are outlined are added."

In the Mediterranean.

"Concerning the south, in the Mediterranean: For neutral shipping there remains open sea district west of a line from Point De Les Paquet to 38 degrees 20 minutes north and six degrees east, as well as north and west of a zone sixty sea miles broad, along the North African coast beginning on 7 degrees west longitude.

"In order to connect this sea district with Greece, the zone leads twenty sea miles in width north or west; further, to 43 degrees north and six degrees east, following the line thirty-eight degrees north and six degrees east, thirty-eight degrees north and eleven degrees thirty minutes east to thirty-four degrees north and twenty-two degrees thirty minutes east. From there it leads to a zone twenty sea miles broad west of twenty-two degrees thirty minutes east longitude into Greek territorial waters.

As to Neutrals.

"Neutral ships plying within the barred zones do so at their own risk. Although precautions are being taken to spare neutral ships which on Feb. 1 are on the way to ports in the barred zone, during an appropriate delay,

DOESN'T BELIEVE IN PEACE AT ANY PRICE

Bishop Richardson Has No Patience With Man Who Does—Attorney General Baxter Tells of Present Great Crisis in Empire's History—Lt.-Gov. Wood Also Addresses Patriotic Meeting.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, Jan. 31.—This evening in City Hall a largely attended patriotic meeting was held under the auspices of the Farmers' and Dairy-men's Association. His Honor, Lieut. Governor Wood occupied the chair and the speakers were Attorney General Baxter, Bishop Richardson, Prof. Cummings of Truro and G. W. Ganong.

During the evening music was furnished by the pipe band of the 236th Kitties Battalion, under Pipe Sergeant W. H. Ross. Piper Ross danced the Highland fling and Pipers Brewer, Ross, Scott and Regan the Scotch reel. That the audience thoroughly enjoyed the evening and were in hearty accord with the sentiments of the several speakers was evidenced by the hearty applause they received and the graceful tribute by the Attorney General speaking in French, to the representatives from the Acadia counties, brought the house down.

Lieut. Gov. Wood.

His Honor Lieut. Governor Wood in his opening address expressed his pleasure at having the opportunity to welcome the farmers in their annual gathering. The past season had been a very prosperous one. Crops of all kinds had been large and the prices realized had been the best in years. He asked them not to forget that this prosperity was largely due to the war in Europe and as loyal people it was the duty of the citizens of this province to put the question to themselves as to whether they had done their full duty in this case. He paid a splendid tribute to the women in providing comforts for the boys at the front. The call today was for more help and one way in which the farmers could help was by increasing production.

Bishop Richardson.

Bishop Richardson expressed his pleasure at being allowed to speak to the farmers of the province. He had addressed previous meetings and was glad to see the increased attendance.

Attorney General Baxter.

Attorney General Baxter, in his address, said he had been asked to address them on patriotism. He did not feel able to voice properly what patriotism was, but it was typified by the acts in front of him in the McLean today. The individual spirit of France were looking over the parapet and doing their best to drive back the Hun who had tried to rule the world. Before him he saw a number of individuals and it was on the individual that the destiny of the Empire rested today. The individual spirit of the farmers of England was responsible for the liberty we had today. We were today free men in a state because the barons of England had wrested from King John the Magna Carta. The Allies were waging a war for that same principle today for the smaller nations that they might as free men enjoy the rights of citizenship in the world. In this spirit the province of New Brunswick through the municipal councils had voted \$500,000 for the patriotic fund. John Hampden had resisted the payment of "ship-money" because it was to be taken without his permission and that spirit was the one that animated the descendants of John Hampden today.

Fighting for Freedom.

The boys of the first contingent had left the shores of Canada singing "Rule Britannia" and they were singing it yet and would sing it when they came back.

Speaks in French.

The speaker closed with a few remarks in French to the delegates from the North Shore counties which were greeted with applause.

G. W. Ganong makes a plea for the putting into action the good advice given in regard to increased production. He dealt with the giving to the patriotic fund and claimed that the people of New Brunswick had not given up to the measure of their ability, the persons who had made sacrifices were, those who had given sons to the armies of the Empire.

The meeting was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

GERMANY WILL NEVER GET BACK COLONIES.

London, Jan. 31.—The colonies captured from Germany during the war will never be returned, said Rt. Hon. Walter Hume Long, secretary of states for the colonies, speaking as a representative of the overseas dominions in an address today.

"We acquire possession of different German colonies in various parts of the world as a consequence of this war," he said. "Let no man think these territories will ever return to German rule."

The company, it is claimed, undertook to render an audited accounting of the works and all expenditures every three months as the contract proceeded. The net profits were accumulated in the shape of machinery, dredges and other valuable material, lands known as the Dean properties were acquired on Courtenay Bay, and it is alleged in the petition that the company respondent is "now negotia-



February, in this climate, is the heart of Winter. Here are Overcoats at \$25, \$20 and \$15 that will make your heart throb with pleasure.

A fine Oxford Cheviot or Melton, velvet collar — a belted back, knee length or Ulster length — a double breasted shapely Overcoat — able to give a heart to heart talk to old Winter.

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least ten per cent. could be added to any crop.

The use of larger machines was a factor in saving labor. The improvement of stock was a vital part of increased production. It did not cost any more to care for a good animal than a poor one and one of the means of improving them was by proper feeding.

The Attorney-General.

Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Attorney-General, said he had been asked to address them on patriotism. He did not feel able to voice properly what patriotism was, but it was typified by the acts in front of him in the McLean today. The individual spirit of France were looking over the parapet and doing their best to drive back the Hun who had tried to rule the world. Before him he saw a number of individuals and it was on the individual that the destiny of the Empire rested today. The individual spirit of the farmers of England was responsible for the liberty we had today. We were today free men in a state because the barons of England had wrested from King John the Magna Carta. The Allies were waging a war for that same principle today for the smaller nations that they might as free men enjoy the rights of citizenship in the world. In this spirit the province of New Brunswick through the municipal councils had voted \$500,000 for the patriotic fund. John Hampden had resisted the payment of "ship-money" because it was to be taken without his permission and that spirit was the one that animated the descendants of John Hampden today.

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LITIGATION INVOLVING ONE MILLION ST. JOHN CONTRACT

Special to The Standard.

Montreal, Jan. 31.—A petition to prevent by interlocutory injunction a proposed transfer of about a million dollars worth of property from the possession of Norton Griffiths and Co., at St. John, N. B., to W. H. Brown, bank manager of the City of New York, and others, was presented before Justice Allard in the Practice Division of the Superior Court today.

Justice Dugas has already granted the issue of an interim injunction, and the petitioner, James B. Craven, of Montreal, N. Y., now asks that the injunction shall be continued until otherwise ordered by the court, alleging that if the transfer is made his own interests in the property and belongings will be prejudiced and he will suffer loss.

The petition, as filed in court, states that on March 25, 1916, the respondent entered into a contract with the government for the construction of harbor works and improvements at St. John and that on July 20 following, an agreement was entered into between the company on the one side and petitioner and James Austin Bell, of St. John, on the other side, providing that the company should receive fifty-one per cent. of the total net profits of the said government contract over and above fifteen per cent. of the total prime cost of the construction works, and that the petitioner and J. A. Belyea were each entitled to twenty-four and a half per cent. of the said net profits.

The company, it is claimed, undertook to render an audited accounting of the works and all expenditures every three months as the contract proceeded. The net profits were accumulated in the shape of machinery, dredges and other valuable material, lands known as the Dean properties were acquired on Courtenay Bay, and it is alleged in the petition that the company respondent is "now negotia-

MAY RESTRICT HORSE RACING IN DOMINION

Question Discussed in Commons — Mr. Bickerdike Takes Up His Anti-Capital Punishment Measure Again

Ottawa, Jan. 31.—The House of Commons dealt with a variety of matters during today's session. First reading was given the war appropriation resolution and that preceding Sir Thomas White's borrowing bill and a number of public orders were then taken up, including Mr. Oliver Wilcox's bill for the limitation of racing in Canada and Mr. Robert Bickerdike's measure to abolish capital punishment. After some discussion of Mr. Wilcox's proposed legislation it was decided, on the motion of the Prime Minister, to have it sent to a committee of the House with a view to inserting further provisions which will make its purpose capable of being achieved. The principle of the bill was approved.

Mr. Bickerdike championed his motion for the doing away with the death penalty with his usual vigor, stating that he had seriously considered proposing an amendment obliging the Minister of Justice to act as public hangman.

This, Madam, is Guaranteed

The good storekeeper always talks Guaranteed Goods. He knows that they stand in a class of their own; that they are DEPENDABLE, and that he can sell them without hesitation.



HIS M KING GEORGE TO D

Asks for Volunteers Defense in Case Be Equipped.

London, Jan. 31.—King sent a letter to the lord and counties throughout appealing to men over 16 to enroll in a volunteer force for defense. The letter recalled that the force which was organized for home service, had gone to the front.

After expressing his thanks to the King continues: "When the King continues: "Wh

\$1,000,000 TO THE

(Continued from p. 1) \$1,000,000 For St. The main items on account for the public \$2,000,000 for restoration parliament building; for St. John harbor improvements; \$1,000,000 for harbor improvements; for Port Arthur and Port Harbor improvements, \$1,000 for Victoria harbor improvements.

The vote for federal agricultural instruction in the act of 1912 is increased from 100,000 to \$160,000. The vote stands at \$1,230,000 as compared with \$550,000 as compared with \$25,000,000 for the last session. The recent increase in traffic on the Intercontinental largely upon war mainly responsible for in last year's vote for government working expenses \$1,000 to \$25,000,000 for Supplementary estimates course, still to come.

Most of the votes in a number of public buildings harbors and rivers are either additional amount to complete works undertaken last year.

Maritime Provinces.

The Maritime Provinces follows: Public buildings, Nova Scotia—Customs houses, \$3,000. Halifax—Dominion improvements, repairs, etc., \$1,000. Stellarton—Public building, \$4,000 (lapsed), it of \$15,000. Sydney—Public building, \$2,000.

New Brunswick: St. John—Dominion improvements, repairs, etc., \$1,000. St. John—New post office, \$1,000. Maritime Provinces general Dominion public buildings, repairs, etc., \$25,000. Harbors and rivers: New Brunswick—Anderson's Hollow—wharf, \$1,400. Back Bay—Wharf improvements, \$3,500. Bathurst—Harbor improvements, \$8,500. Cape Barr—Repairs for wharf, \$1,500. Dorchester—Wharf improvements, \$1,500. Great Salmon River and improvements to it, \$1,100. Harbors and rivers—Repairs and improvements, \$1,000. Mill's Point—Repairs, \$600. Neguac—Repairs to wharf, \$1,000. Richibucto Beach—Repairs and improvements, \$1,000. Shipigan Gully—R-

Bringin

If illness threatens a breach—reinforce with BOVRIL

The body-building power of Bovril proved over 10-20 times amount taken.