

**GERMAN REICHSTAG
SIT THRU NIGHT**

Review Entire Situation and
Decide Time Ripe for
More Horrors.

CLAIM MANY U-BOATS

Small Cereal Harvest of World
Helps Them to Make New
Charge.

London, Feb. 1.—A meeting of the German Reichstag, which began at 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon, continued until late last night, according to Berlin despatches, one of which says:

Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg and other ministers attended an important session of the ways and means committee of the Reichstag Wednesday, at which the entire war situation was gone over, and new steps planned by the central powers were considered. The chancellor opened the sitting with a speech of which the keynote words were: "In regard to the economic position of the world, we are challenged to fight to the end. We accept the challenge. We stake everything and we shall be victorious."

The chancellor was followed by the secretary of the admiralty, who spoke of the situation from the technical, military and naval viewpoint. Detailed statistical data in regard to the economic position of the world was supplied by the secretary of the interior, and Foreign Secretary Zimmermann replied to several special questions. After the ministers had spoken, the committee went into secret sessions, at which speech was made by representatives of the Christian National, Liberal and Progressive parties.

"Moment Has Arrived." In his address Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg explained why in March and May of last year he had opposed unrestricted submarine warfare and why again in September, "according to the unanimous judgment of the political and military authorities the question was not considered ripe for decision." In this connection the chancellor repeated his previous utterances as to the agreement with the supreme army command, reached the conviction that ruthless submarine warfare would bring Germany nearer a victorious peace, then the U-boat would be started.

"This moment has now arrived," he continued. "Last autumn the time was not yet ripe, but today the moment has come when with the greatest prospect of success we can undertake the enterprise. We must therefore not wait any longer."

Change in Situation. "Where has there been any change in the situation?" the chancellor asked. "In the first place the most important fact of all is that the number of our submarines has been very considerably increased as compared with last spring, and thereby a firm basis for success has been established. The second and of course reason is the bad cereal harvest of the world. This fact already confronts England, France and Italy with serious difficulties which by means of unrestricted warfare would be brought to a point of unbearable. The coal question, too, is a vital question in war. Already it is critical, as you know, in Italy and France. Our submarines will make it still more critical."

"To this must be added, especially as regards England, the supply of ore for the production of munitions in the widest sense and of timber and coal mines. The enemy's difficulties are rendered still more acute by the increasing risk of enemy cargo ships. In this respect time and U-boat and cruiser warfare have prepared the ground for the decisive blow."

"The entente suffers owing to lack of cargo space. The lack makes itself felt in Italy and France, no less than in England. If we may now venture to estimate the positive advantages of unrestricted U-boat war at a very much higher value than last spring, the dangers which arise for us from U-boat war have correspondingly decreased since that time."

Military Situation. The chancellor discussed in detail the political situation, and then referred to military affairs at follows: "A few days ago Field Marshal von Hindenburg described the situation thus: 'Our front stands firm on all sides. We have everywhere the requisite reserves. The spirit of our troops is good and confident. The military situation as a whole permits us to accept all the consequences which unrestricted U-boat war may bring, and as the U-boat war is the means of injuring our enemies, the most grievous, it must be begun.'"

The chancellor's announcement to the Reichstag committee has been the subject of discussion at great headquarters during the past week by the emperor, the chancellor, the foreign secretary, the military authorities and the Austro-Hungarian premier, Count Czernin, who a decision is supposed to have been reached last week. Foreign Secretary Zimmermann again traveled to great headquarters on Monday. On his return on Tuesday he received American Ambassador Gerard, and held a lengthy discussion with him.

**SPAIN TO TAKE STEPS
TO DEFEND SHIPPING**

Will Continue Traffic With Allies
—Danish Cabinet Called.

London, Feb. 1.—A Copenhagen despatch says: The Danish Cabinet meeting today discussed the German note to America. It is understood the Danish Government has been summoned in secret session. Following a lengthy discussion of the Spanish Cabinet today, official announcement was made that Spanish ships would continue their trade with the allies, but that "severe defence measures would be necessary." The foreign minister conferred with American Ambassador Willard today relative to a possible communication to Germany.

Reuter despatch from The Hague says that the Dutch Foreign Minister received on Wednesday evening communications from the German and Austrian ministers detailing the new German blockade areas. The communications are similar to those transmitted to the United States.

**SHIPS INTERNED IN U.S.
REPRESENT HUGE SUM**

Lowest Estimate of Value is One
Hundred Million Dollars.

New York, Feb. 1.—The sixty-four German and Austrian ships which have been held in American harbors represent between \$100,000,000 and \$125,000,000 of Teutonic wealth which the two countries would be loth to lose, as they stand for other vessels to Portugal and Brazil. These vessels, 53 of them German and 12 Austrian, represent a gross tonnage of 527,298 and a net tonnage of 305,298, and ships no less than thirty are lying at New York. In addition, there are two German warships at Newport News and a gunboat in Honolulu harbor.

**INTERNATIONAL LAW
IGNORED BY ENEMY**

Germany's Declaration of
Blockade Sets Aside Formalities Required.

EXPERTS GIVE VIEWS

Enemy Has Not Even the
Right of Search or Detention.

London, Feb. 1.—It is pointed out by the declaration of blockade under international law, and this state of blockade is not created by any of the formalities required by a blockade. The German note, Naval experts hold that this is a highly important distinction, as a formal declaration of blockade gives the right to search ships entering the restricted zone, when suspected of carrying contraband, but absence of a formal declaration of blockade gives no right of search or detention, much less of attacking neutral ships.

This has been one of the chief causes of controversy between Great Britain and America. As Great Britain and France have not declared a formal blockade of German ports the United States has objected to the detention of American ships. The allied governments have been urged to declare a blockade as a means of justifying seizures of American vessels. This, it is said here, establishes the attitude of the United States against any detention of American ships by Germany in the absence of a formal blockade.

Spain Was Warned. It is understood the German notification to Spain regarding the intensification of naval warfare was delivered yesterday, but very grave danger then became known in entente quarters that the note indicated Spanish ships would be subjected to attack if they entered the prohibited zone. Referring to the German note, The Madrid Liberal says that the German action threatens Spain not only with hunger and ruin, but very grave danger and concludes: "Let us wait and see what line of action the United States will take, and act accordingly. It is not to be noted that the German communication to the United States gives warning against entering the prohibited areas, but that the United States gave in February, 1915, against entrance of specified zones by neutral ships."

**GERMANY'S NEW POLICY
NOT GREAT SURPRISE**

Feeling That Diplomats Were
Aware of What Was Coming
and Prepared.

London, Feb. 1.—Although the German note came as a surprise and produced a sensation among the public, and in the newspapers, there is reason to believe that those in the inner circles of the entente allies were aware of what was coming and had considered measures to be taken in the event of such a move. The Italian minister of marine, Admiral Lacaze, the French minister of marine, and other representatives of the allied nations took part in a meeting to have gone over this subject.

Information available at that time indicated Germany would use the rejection by the allies of her peace proposals in justification of intensified naval warfare, and that the allies would be employed to take the form of a blockade of the British Isles and the northern coast of France.

**VON BERNSTORFF MUST
BE HANDED HIS PAPERS**

New York Evening Papers Say
Duty of President is Clear.

New York, Feb. 1.—The afternoon papers comment as follows: The New York Evening Telegram: "Count Von Bernstorff must be handed his papers. The duty is up to the president. All differences that may have existed now vanish. The American people stand behind him as one man. Those who are not Americans must be watched. The position today is that Prussia has taken all agreements with us and applied the scraps of paper agreement to them. And she has flung the scraps into the country's face."

The Evening Globe says: "The note of the German Government is tantamount to a declaration of war against this country, because it announces that it is the intention of the German Government to commit acts of war against us. Having made every possible concession to Germany, having displayed a pacific spirit almost without equal in human annals, the German Government has now in all measures that he may take to subdue to peace the world's greatest disturber. The conflict, if it comes, will rest on foundation of right."

AND THE ANSWER?

"What is the liquor question of the day?" "Whether we should have state-wide prohibition or local option." "Wrong. It's 'What'll you have?'" "Cook's Imp."

SOME CANADIANS AND A JAPANESE AT THE FRONT

Official photograph of a group of Canadians who have just had their wounds dressed after a "big drive," and a Japanese who joined the Canadians in order to get to the front.

**HUN PIRACY DECREE
CHALLENGES U. S.**

British Press Refer to Germany as Beast at Bay.

ALLIES WILL TAME IT

Supreme Apocalypse of Horror, Declares Pall Mall Gazette.

London, Feb. 1.—An idea of the feeling with which London newspapers characterize the new submarine warfare may be gathered from the following headlines and editorial expressions:

"The Beast at Bay," "War Against the World," "Wild Boat Warfare," "Super-Frightfulness," "Unspeakable Hun," "Extraordinary Foulness," "Anarchical Methods."

The Evening Globe, commenting on Germany's warning that she intends to sink British hospital ships if found within a certain area demands "in the event of the sinking of any such ship that five imprisoned naval officers—including Grand Admiral von Tirpitz's son—be shot with it."

The Pall Mall Gazette said: "This is Germany's supreme apocalypse of horror. The Kaiser stands the declared protagonist of indiscriminate, brutal slaughter on a prepared plan—even while he is shedding crocodile tears as to the further desolation of the war of which he is the prime agent."

Will Tame Beast. "Civilization merely repeats in a sterner tone its previous answers to the world," it adds, "that the world need never fear again."

The Westminster Gazette today considers that under that policy "the world will be reduced to a state of anarchy, and the central powers to President Wilson have been withdrawn."

"There could scarcely be a more direct and unambiguous statement of the note of the imperial government assures the United States that Germany desires in the highest sense to end the war by a negotiated peace. The Lusatian question showed us, as the note itself says, that the German intention was to clear the situation, to add, and compliance with other ideas with serving humanity. Renouncing any intention of suggesting to America what she should do, the Westminster Gazette notes as a matter of fact that the German allies complied, while the central powers carefully refrained. If President Wilson's intention was to clear the situation, it added, and compliance with the allies, but failed with the Teutonic powers, and the latter threatened him and his people with a new exhibition of frightfulness as a reward for his efforts as a peacemaker."

"We have no doubt the American people will see it for what it is, and will not be taken in by the German threat. Officials decline to discuss the question formally at present. It is pointed out that inasmuch as the note is addressed to neutrals and not to the British Government, it is essentially a matter of international law, and there is a desire to avoid expressions which may be open to the construction that influence or pressure is being exerted in regard to the decision neutral nations will make."

**SPARK PLUG TESTER THAT
WORKS NO INJURY TO CAR**

The testing of a spark plug on an automobile with such a tool as a screwdriver may subject the secondary windings and condensers of the ignition circuit to too heavy a strain. For this reason a simple tester has been devised which will not do such damage. It consists of a round piece of wood, about three inches long, to one end of which is attached a brass cone or cap. A brass wire passes thru the wood from side to side and projects outward the cone end at an angle. The other end of the wire is looped up like a "U," and terminates close to the base of the cap. In testing the brass cone is placed against the terminal of a plug and the wire is placed against the base. Sparking takes place between the cone and the "U"-end of the wire. Too wide a spark-plug gap will be indicated by a heavy spark, and too narrow a gap by a small spark.

PAPERS WANTED.

A letter from a lad in hospital to the Red Cross winds up as follows: "The boys are for the use of the Ottawa, Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton. Newspapers from these cities will be greatly appreciated."

**SPAIN APPREHENSIVE
OF HUNGER AND RUIN**

Extremely Serious View is Taken of Germany's Blockade Plans.

London, Feb. 1.—A correspondent sends an extract from The Madrid Liberal, which says that the German action threatens Spain not only with hunger and ruin, but very grave danger, and concludes:

"Let us wait and see what line of action the United States will take and act accordingly." It is understood that German notification to Spain regarding the intensification of naval warfare was delivered several days ago, and that it then became known in entente quarters that the note indicated Spanish ships would be subjected to attack if they entered the prohibited zones.

It is noted here that the German communication to the United States gives warning against entering the prohibited areas, but does not state the effect of so doing. This is construed as a repetition of the warnings Germany gave in February, 1915, against entrance of specified zones by neutral ships.

**BERLIN IS ELATED
OVER NEW POLICY**

Chancellor's Words Are Hailed With Every Sign of Approval.

EXPECT BIG RESULTS

Decisive Blow to Be Struck at Britain and France, is Promise.

Berlin, Feb. 1.—The press of Berlin receives the announcement of unrestricted submarine warfare with delight. The pan-German papers do not extend to the extent which might have been expected, but the Liberal organs almost without exception abandon their old-time opposition and hail the chancellor's words with warmly patriotic expressions of approval. Most of the journals devote a paragraph or more to the probable effect on neutrals, especially America.

The order issued last night by Collector of the Port, Malone, closing New York harbor to both incoming and outgoing vessels, was lifted at daylight today. It was understood that the order was intended only to prevent the possible departure of German freighters flying the flag of clearance papers, and compliance with other port regulations, a precaution which would be observed every night for the present, it was said.

Meanwhile the neutrality squad of the United States customs office has been increased by the addition of a number of special men, and the force has also been augmented thru the commissioner of police, German and Austrian ships to the approximate value of \$100,000,000, tied up in New York, are being carefully watched. So far no unusual activity has been reported from the docks where these ships are being held fast.

There are now in New York harbor between 15 and 20 British, French and Belgian ships that have cleared to sail, within a week. These ships, it was said, will leave only after definite orders are received.

REDUCTION IN TONNAGE.

Shipping men pointed out that the most obvious effect of the German declaration would be the reduction in the tonnage which the freight ships of the European neutral lines could carry on account of the increased space which would have to be sacrificed to carry coal and provisions for one continuous voyage from American ports to neutral ports. Hitherto neutral ships have relied largely upon British ports to renew their supplies.

No shipping of any kind was permitted to leave the port of New York last night. The harbor gates were closed by Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port, who has full authority to act upon his own initiative in case of emergency.

Watch Interred Ships. Mr. Malone did not disclose his ideas as to the nature of this emergency, but after stationing two destroyers off Quarantine, where the harbor narrows like the neck of a bottle, the federal officials devoted most of their attention to the German merchant fleet which has been interred here since the beginning of the war.

Collector Malone called upon the police of New York and Hoboken for assistance and sent squads of men to assist the guards which have been on duty at the piers where the German vessels lie. A thorough search by the neutrals guards disclosed no evidence of any preparation to justify rumors that the Hamburg-American and North German-Lloyd liners were preparing to escape from the harbor.

ANXIOUS TO PLEASE. Elderly Spinster (waking up and finding burglar going thru her jewel case)—"Leave me at once, sir! Burglar—Certainly! I had no intention of taking you.—London Opinion.

**BRITISH ADMIRALTY
TO EXTEND CONTROL**

Movements of All Ships to Be Regulated to Greater Degree.

**MALONE LIFTS ORDER
TO FIGHT SUBMARINES**

New York Harbor Open to Incoming and Outgoing Vessels.

New York, Feb. 1.—Although representatives here of leading British, French and allied shipping lines said today that the movement of their vessels would proceed as scheduled, regardless of the German note defining a new naval warfare, it was understood, on good authority, that the movement of all ships will, from now on, be controlled to even a greater degree than heretofore by orders of the British admiralty.

Prompt action was taken, however, by representatives of neutral lines, whose vessels, in compliance with British orders, have been touching at Kirkwall and Falmouth for examination. The Danish passenger steamer, Hellig Olav, took to leave today for Copenhagen, was ordered to remain at her dock until further notice. Similar action was also taken by representatives of these lines that definite orders regarding the future movements of their ships would no doubt be received from the home offices, but until such word is received it was decided to take the safer course.

From representatives of several of the leading British and French lines, and from shipping companies handling the movement of freighters flying the flag of the entente allies, it was learned that they were doing nothing pending receipt of expected "official orders."

The order issued last night by Collector of the Port, Malone, closing New York harbor to both incoming and outgoing vessels, was lifted at daylight today. It was understood that the order was intended only to prevent the possible departure of German freighters flying the flag of clearance papers, and compliance with other port regulations, a precaution which would be observed every night for the present, it was said.

Meanwhile the neutrality squad of the United States customs office has been increased by the addition of a number of special men, and the force has also been augmented thru the commissioner of police, German and Austrian ships to the approximate value of \$100,000,000, tied up in New York, are being carefully watched. So far no unusual activity has been reported from the docks where these ships are being held fast.

There are now in New York harbor between 15 and 20 British, French and Belgian ships that have cleared to sail, within a week. These ships, it was said, will leave only after definite orders are received.

REDUCTION IN TONNAGE.

Shipping men pointed out that the most obvious effect of the German declaration would be the reduction in the tonnage which the freight ships of the European neutral lines could carry on account of the increased space which would have to be sacrificed to carry coal and provisions for one continuous voyage from American ports to neutral ports. Hitherto neutral ships have relied largely upon British ports to renew their supplies.

No shipping of any kind was permitted to leave the port of New York last night. The harbor gates were closed by Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port, who has full authority to act upon his own initiative in case of emergency.

Watch Interred Ships. Mr. Malone did not disclose his ideas as to the nature of this emergency, but after stationing two destroyers off Quarantine, where the harbor narrows like the neck of a bottle, the federal officials devoted most of their attention to the German merchant fleet which has been interred here since the beginning of the war.

Collector Malone called upon the police of New York and Hoboken for assistance and sent squads of men to assist the guards which have been on duty at the piers where the German vessels lie. A thorough search by the neutrals guards disclosed no evidence of any preparation to justify rumors that the Hamburg-American and North German-Lloyd liners were preparing to escape from the harbor.

ANXIOUS TO PLEASE. Elderly Spinster (waking up and finding burglar going thru her jewel case)—"Leave me at once, sir! Burglar—Certainly! I had no intention of taking you.—London Opinion.

**THE
BANK OF CANADA**

Save a dollar at a time until you have enough to buy a \$25 Government War Bond. Keep on saving, and buying, as long as the Bonds are available. Do not be afraid of "tying up" your money, as the Bank will advance loans to them, and they are always readily negotiable.

Full compound interest paid at highest bank rate on Savings Deposits of One Dollar and upwards.

HEAD OFFICE AND NINE BRANCHES IN TORONTO
8-10 King St. West, Head Office and Toronto Branch.

78 Church Street
Cor. Queen Street and Bathurst
Cor. Queen East and Ontario
1220 Yonge St. Subway, Cor. Alcorn Ave.

Cor. Queen West and Bathurst
236 Broadview Ave.
1871 Dundas St. Cor. High Park Ave.
Exhibition Camp, Exhibition Park

"The prospect of penury in age is so gloomy and terrifying that every man who looks before him must resolve to avoid it; and it must be avoided generally by the science of saving." Samuel Johnson

**WAR WILL END IN
CERTAIN VICTORY**

Ex-Premier Asquith Calls Notion of Stalemate Mere Dream.

TANKS IN ACTION

Widespread Interest Occasioned by Government's Latest Release.

Under the auspices of The Toronto World, the new war film prepared by the Official British Army Photographers for the Canadian War Office, will be presented in Toronto by Messrs. Jule and Jay J. Allen, at the Regent Theatre, beginning Monday, Feb. 12.

Readers of The World and other Canadian papers have noticed recently in Londonable despatches the first moving picture of the Canadian army in action, and the advance of the Somme taken at the battle of Courcellette last September.

"The film is amazingly vivid," writes F. A. McKenzie, in a special despatch to The World, in Montreal. "The picture will sweep thru Canada like a prairie fire, showing the actuality of war as never before."

This is the first picture which has ever shown these monsters in action. British people all over the world have been with their eyes fixed on the tanks—the first picture which has ever shown these monsters in action. British people all over the world have been with their eyes fixed on the tanks—the first picture which has ever shown these monsters in action.

In England the rush of the theatre-magazine to secure bookings is said to have exceeded that which met the "Battle of the Somme."

Arrangements have been made first to show the pictures in Montreal, then in Toronto, and finally in Ottawa, under those of The Montreal Star, and under those of The Citizen in Ottawa. Similarly throughout Canada they will be shown under the auspices of the leading newspapers in each city and town.

Most Important Picture. The Canadian War Office has released the rights for Canada to Messrs. Jule and Jay J. Allen, of the Monarch Film Company, who are to film exchanges thru Canada from coast to coast, and have large theatrical interests in the chief cities of the Dominion. This new picture is the first one produced specially for the Canadian War Records Office. It will be handled in the same way as the British pictures, including Britain's France, "The Battle of the Somme," "The King's Visit to the Front," "The World's War," and "The Battle of the Somme."

In Canada this wide imperial interest in the doing of the armistice Britain and her dominions will naturally be supplemented by the local and national interest aroused by the fact that these are the first moving pictures of the British "tanks" ever exhibited in this city. Further details as to the arrangements will be announced.

PRINCE AS AN AUTHOR.

An officer home on leave tells me that the Prince of Wales was recently asked by the editor of a trench publication to contribute something to it. He wrote half a column of dry humor on "Tanks," excellently done, and signed it.

MAGNITUDE OF ARCTURUS.

The star Arcturus, which is known to be a sun for a faraway system of planets, is 11,500,000 times farther removed from us than is our solar luminescence. His diameter is 71,000 miles, his circumference about 224,000 miles. Our sun is but 866,000 miles in diameter, a fact which proves that Arcturus is at least 551,000 times greater in bulk than is our sun.

A very pretty and palatable dish may be made by cutting the cabbage into eighths, throw these into boiling salted water and bring to the boiling point; simmer, never boil, until the cabbage is transparent and white; this will take about thirty minutes. Drain, arrange on a round dish, one piece overlapping the other. Pour over half a pint of cream sauce, dust lightly with finely chopped parsley, and serve at once.

Edisons never go north for the summer.

**OFFICIAL PICTURE
OF CANADIAN ARMY**

Show Film at Regent Theatre Under Auspices of The Toronto World.

TANKS IN ACTION

Widespread Interest Occasioned by Government's Latest Release.

Under the auspices of The Toronto World, the new war film prepared by the Official British Army Photographers for the Canadian War Office, will be presented in Toronto by Messrs. Jule and Jay J. Allen, at the Regent Theatre, beginning Monday, Feb. 12.

Readers of The World and other Canadian papers have noticed recently in Londonable despatches the first moving picture of the Canadian army in action, and the advance of the Somme taken at the battle of Courcellette last September.

"The film is amazingly vivid," writes F. A. McKenzie, in a special despatch to The World, in Montreal. "The picture will sweep thru Canada like a prairie fire, showing the actuality of war as never before."

This is the first picture which has ever shown these monsters in action. British people all over the world have been with their eyes fixed on the tanks—the first picture which has ever shown these monsters in action. British people all over the world have been with their eyes fixed on the tanks—the first picture which has ever shown these monsters in action.

In England the rush of the theatre-magazine to secure bookings is said to have exceeded that which met the "Battle of the Somme."

Arrangements have been made first to show the pictures in Montreal, then in Toronto, and finally in Ottawa, under those of The Montreal Star, and under those of The Citizen in Ottawa. Similarly throughout Canada they will be shown under the auspices of the leading newspapers in each city and town.

Most Important Picture. The Canadian War Office has released the rights for Canada to Messrs. Jule and Jay J. Allen, of the Monarch Film Company, who are to film exchanges thru Canada from coast to coast, and have large theatrical interests in the chief cities of the Dominion. This new picture is the first one produced specially for the Canadian War Records Office. It will be handled in the same way as the British pictures, including Britain's France, "The Battle of the Somme," "The King's Visit to the Front," "The World's War," and "The Battle of the Somme."

In Canada this wide imperial interest in the doing of the armistice Britain and her dominions will naturally be supplemented by the local and national interest aroused by the fact that these are the first moving pictures of the British "tanks" ever exhibited in this city. Further details as to the arrangements will be announced.

PRINCE AS AN AUTHOR.

An officer home on leave tells me that the Prince of Wales was recently asked by the editor of a trench publication to contribute something to it. He wrote half a column of dry humor on "Tanks," excellently done, and signed it.

MAGNITUDE OF ARCTURUS.

The star Arcturus, which is known to be a sun for a faraway system of planets, is 11,500,000 times farther removed from us than is our solar luminescence. His diameter is 71,000 miles, his circumference about 224,000 miles. Our sun is but 866,000 miles in diameter, a fact which proves that Arcturus is at least 551,000 times greater in bulk than is our sun.

A very pretty and palatable dish may be made by cutting the cabbage into eighths, throw these into boiling salted water and bring to the boiling point; simmer, never boil, until the cabbage is transparent and white; this will take about thirty minutes. Drain, arrange on a round dish, one piece overlapping the other. Pour over half a pint of cream sauce, dust lightly with finely chopped parsley, and serve at once.

Edisons never go north for the summer.