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PRESIDENT WILSON WANTS HALF A MILLION TRAINED MEN

NUMEROUS ATTACKS MADE ALONG FRENCH LINES

Offensive Movements on a Large Scale by the Germans Reported From Berlin, But French Attack at One Point Admitted to Be Successful.

Offensive movements on a large scale by the Germans are reported today by Berlin. Numerous attacks were made on the French lines and at two places were declared to have been successful for considerable distances. The operations announced today follow closely other assaults by the Germans, some of them successful, on the French front recently. The frequency and persistence of the attacks seem to indicate more than sporadic efforts, and the gain in territory reported is the most extensive for months. Success South of Somme. The chief success apparently was south of the Somme, against the Village of Frise, on the Somme Canal, the capture of which is claimed by the Germans, together with 1000 yards of trenches south of the village.

TWENTY NEW BATTALIONS FOR BIG DISTRICT CAMP

Toronto Divisional Area Will Have This Summer Double Last Year's Total Number Under Canvas at Niagara.

Twenty-three thousand Toronto district infantry are to be under canvas at Niagara camp this summer, more than double the amount of the 1915 camp. In addition, the artillery batteries and special units will form the object lesson for American summer tourists, whether Wilsonian neutrals or hyphenates. Most of the infantry battalions at Niagara will be put in the main commons. Three battalions will go under canvas on the Mistissauga common at the mouth of the Niagara River. Seven battalions are to be provided for at Chautauque Park, seven miles from Niagara-on-the-Lake. The commons belong to the government. Three battalions are to form Hamilton's share of the divisional camps. No definite estimate for Long Branch has yet been made. Ready for Overseas. Most of the battalions which trained at Niagara last summer are expected to go overseas in due course from Toronto and Hamilton, leaving the Niagara Camp clear for battalions formed since October. The battalions which have had their turn at Niagara are the 74th, Lt.-Col. Windy, 75th, Lt.-Col. Beckett, 81st, Lt.-Col. Belson, 82nd, Lt.-Col. Pollett, and Lt.-Col. Chisholm's 2nd Highlanders. The 84th, composed practically of Toronto men, and the first overseas battalion, recruited by the 109th Re-

WAR SUMMARY

THE WEEK'S EVENTS REVIEWED BY W. H. STEWART.

IN the midst of winter campaigns operations necessarily lag and fighting dies down to exchanges of compliments of shot and shell between the occupants of opposing trenches. The only startling exception to this usual routine of duties was the recent sudden victory of the Russians in the Caucasus, which has been completed by driving the Turks back about fifty miles and locking up 120,000 of their troops in the fortress of Erzerum.

Behold; then, Armenia and the Caucasus, scene of the memorable Grecian campaign recorded in the Anabasis and now the scene of another campaign of Christian against Moslem, of members of the Greek Church against their ancient persecutors. A lofty plateau and mountain range, with peaks piercing the clouds, and with bitter winter winds rushing among the crags. Here the Russians pounced upon the Turks, who were ensconced in a strong natural position, 66 miles in breadth, in which they believed themselves secure from attack, and driving them from their lines, caused them to flee in panic and betake themselves with remarkable unanimity as fast as their legs and their horses could carry them to the fortified area of Erzerum. This retreat of fifty or so miles was conducted with such precipitancy that the Turks abandoned guns, small arms, provisions, munitions, and other warlike stores, and four thousand prisoners. The roads were strewn with the bodies of dead Turks and discarded equipment encumbered the ground. The Russians followed up their victory with a Cossack pursuit and they speedily brought up artillery which has begun to batter at the defences of the Turks. The Moslem, who are lingering in some force on the outside of this city, attempted to begin an offensive to relieve the pressure on the town and they were checked at once. Other roving Turkish detachments have been hunted out and dispersed.

The Russians have been rounding up cattle and denuding the country of supplies, perhaps as preparatory to the making of a general advance to the sands of Turkey-in-Asia and the middle waters of the Tigris. With Russian forces coming down the Caucasian steppes

(Continued on Page 14, Columns 1 and 2.)

PROPOSE SALE OF WESTERN LAND FOR WAR DEBT

Government Considering Suggestion to Dispose of Ten Million Acres

SAME AS SCHOOL LAND

Would Be Sold Outright and Proceeds Placed to War Fund Credit.

Special to The Toronto World. OTTAWA, Jan. 29.—A conference was held here yesterday between ministers of the Rorden government and representatives of land companies and colonization promoters over a scheme of money toward the war debt of Canada by the sale of a portion of the unoccupied government lands in the three provinces and the territories. Roughly, the upholders of the scheme suggested that the government should set apart at least 10,000,000 acres of land in the provinces for a special fund to be called the "war debt fund" on a plan somewhat similar to the school land fund of former days; this land could be sold to the companies and their promoters on reasonable payments of say from \$10 to \$15 an acre; that the companies holding these lands would devote themselves to the sale of the land and the settlement of colonists thereon, and that they would organize a big campaign in the States in order to induce settlers to come from that country and take up homes. The promoters of the scheme were able to show the government that there had been a falling off in settlers during the past three or four years, due largely to the improved farming conditions in the States, but that an opportunity now presented itself of starting a large stream of settlers to the Canadian Northwest, especially if it were possible to make payments of reasonable and that there would be no fear of conscription. In regard to this latter, while no announcement has been given out as yet, it is well understood that the policy of the government is that whatever happens they will avoid the conscription. The representatives of the land companies would not be subject to the States of conscription for three years. The representatives of the government, while not committing themselves to the scheme, promised it consideration and said they would consult with railways, local governments and others; and see what could be done in framing up a policy on lines something like those suggested.

ALLIES ARE DISCUSSING SPEEDING UP MUNITIONS

Important Conference is Held at Paris With Lloyd George in Attendance.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—A commission consisting of David Lloyd George, minister of munitions; Andrew Bonar Law, secretary for the colonies; General Sir Ian McPherson and Col. Arthur Lee arrived here from London last night to discuss with Albert Thomas, under secretary for war, and his associate experts, the subject of speeding up the production of munitions and closer cooperation between Great Britain and France.

FRENCH HAVE RECAPTURED TRENCHES FROM GERMANS

PARIS, Jan. 29.—French troops near Verdun in the Artois district, recaptured some of the trenches taken by the Germans in the war office announced. In the valley of the Fecht French heavy artillery caused an outbreak of fire in a German munition depot. Numerous explosions could be heard in the French lines.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND ENLISTED IN A MONTH

Wonderful Response of Toronto Men Who Flocked to Colors

Over five thousand Toronto men have volunteered for overseas service during the present month. Of this great 28 days' aggregate, a total of 3500, more than enough for all ranks of three full infantry battalions, passed the medical and other tests and were accepted. The past week was the most remarkable of the whole month, and also since the war started, as it made a record of 2250 applicants for enlistment and 1220 attested. This shows that the Toronto medical examiners have rigidly adhered to the militia department regulations respecting medical fitness as on some days as many rejects were reported as attestations. Last week's recruiting campaign conducted by the 109th Regiment for its overseas battalion, was exceptionally successful, each day of the week seeing it increase the 109th Battalion's total by about 100 new men. The strength of the 109th Overseas Battalion had climbed to 600 strong on Saturday night.

TROOPS FROM INDIA GONE TO MESOPOTAMIA

Left Flanders Front Several Weeks Ago, and Already Have Been in Action.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A despatch today from the British press representative in the Persian Gulf contained the announcement that Indian troops which left Flanders several weeks ago are now in Mesopotamia. A special despatch from Paris on Jan. 15, announcing the death of Lieut. Ivor Campbell, of the Seaforth Highlanders from wounds, received in Mesopotamia, gave the first indication that the Indian division were attached to that division was operating on the Franco-Belgian front.

How is Manufacturers' Life to Be Reorganized?

Montreal, Jan. 28.—T. B. Macaulay, President of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, today gave out the following statement in regard to the negotiations between his company and the Manufacturers' Life of Toronto:

"The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company is one of the larger Canadian companies, strong, well-established and prosperous. As such the Superintendent of Insurance does not view with favor a proposition for its absorption. He further considers that its excellent financial condition justifies the belief that its future profits will be on a par with those of the best companies, and that the interests of the policyholders will not suffer if the reinsurance be not completed. "We are as firmly convinced as ever that the proposed amalgamation would have resulted in increased profits to the policyholders of both companies, but in view of official action the two companies have decided to drop all negotiations and each will hereafter go its own way with mutual esteem and goodwill. To the policyholders of the Manufacturers' Life I would say that of their fullest confidence and hearty support. The company is, furthermore, under thorough and capable management, and of its future success I have no doubt. "I presume you are disappointed," it was suggested to Mr. Macaulay. "Naturally I am. Our feelings towards the Manufacturers' Life may be compared to those of a young man who had become engaged to a most attractive girl, but in view of official action intervened to prevent the marriage. He will naturally follow the future of that lady with more than usual interest and goodwill. That is precisely our attitude towards the Manufacturers' Life. We will never be able to forget how near the two companies have been to having their fates joined."

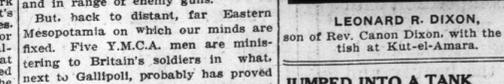
Talks on Reorganization. "We are going right on doing business as heretofore," said a man identified with the Manufacturers' Life, "and no other decision and we have had one meeting of the board. We will soon have a meeting of policyholders is expected to be held at an early date. A financial agent has a scheme under way for mutualizing the company and says there will be no trouble in getting the necessary money, but out of the shareholders in the interest of the policyholders. "A meeting of policyholders is expected to be held at an early date. A financial agent has a scheme under way for mutualizing the company and says there will be no trouble in getting the necessary money, but out of the shareholders in the interest of the policyholders. "We are going right on doing business as heretofore," said a man identified with the Manufacturers' Life, "and no other decision and we have had one meeting of the board. We will soon have a meeting of policyholders is expected to be held at an early date. A financial agent has a scheme under way for mutualizing the company and says there will be no trouble in getting the necessary money, but out of the shareholders in the interest of the policyholders."

CANADIAN WITH BRITISH NOW AT KUT-EL-AMARA

Leonard L. Dixon, Son of Rev. Canon H. C. Dixon, Trinity East Church, Toronto, Is With Sir John Nixon's Forces As Y. M. C. A. Worker.

It is a long far cry between a Y.M.C.A. Camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake in 1871, and the British forces that are in Kut-el-Amara in 1916 awaiting the relief expedition that is gallantly fighting its way up the Tigris against the terrible Turks, and even more formidable weather. And yet with this expedition as with the bested foreigner the welfare work of the Y.M.C.A. goes steadily on, as it does in the trenches of France. It was Thomas J. Wilkie, 45 years ago, who with Canada's volunteer troops, who inspired the work of today, as he did for the Japanese-Russian war, the South African and Spanish-American wars. The work of service has grown wonderfully from its tiny beginning in the Niagara Peninsula, until now it embraces every fighting force, and the internment camps of aliens and soldier-prisoners. Canada's association men are stationed not only with the Canadian battalions still in training at home, east and west, but 27 of them are with the Canadians in khaki on Great Britain's soil and across the channel, side by side with our soldiers in the very mud of the trenches and in range of enemy guns.

But, back to distant, far Eastern Mesopotamia on which our minds are fixed. Five Y.M.C.A. men are ministering to Britain's soldiers in what is next to Gallipoli, probably has proved the most trying scene of operations of the war. The call to this work came to a young Canadian, Leonard L. Dixon, son of Rev. Canon H. C. Dixon, rector of Trinity East Church, Toronto. Mr. Dixon is a graduate of Toronto University and Wycliff College. Four years ago he went out to India with Dr. John E. Mott as Y.M.C.A. secretary, and was stationed at Travancore when the war broke out, although for a short time absent in Delhi. But the news, as he tells us, of the Canadians at the front so stirred him that he told the national secretary that "it would be impossible to settle down again to work in Travancore while the fighting was in progress." The result was that an offer to open up work in Mesopotamia, for the troops was accepted by the army commander, Sir John Nixon. "I joined British Forces. Mr. Dixon joined the British forces in due course, and was with them when his last letter was received, on the march to Bagdad. "The censor would probably not allow me," he writes, "to give more than the barest outlines of the conditions in the army."



LEONARD R. DIXON, son of Rev. Canon Dixon, with the British at Kut-el-Amara.

JUMPED INTO A TANK TO RESCUE PRIVATE

Lieut. N. C. Moore Saves Pte. Hakleman From Drowning by Quick Action at Y.M.C.A.

An officer of the 97th Battalion (American Legion), Lieut. N. C. Moore, C.A. secretary, and a swimming pool and has won much praise for the great presence of mind he used in effecting the rescue. Private Hakleman of the 97th, who could not swim, got into the part of the tank where the water is five feet deep and had gone down for the first time. The officer saw the need of quick action and without hesitation jumped into the water, fully clothed, including his hat, and rescued the struggling man. Lieut. Moore belittles the danger to his uniform and the ruining of a valuable writ water. "What is a uniform to the life of one of my men?" he asked.

SUNDAY WEATHER Milder, with sleet or rain. (Continued on Page 12, Column 1).

HALF A MILLION TRAINED MEN WILSON'S WISH

Tells Pittsburg Audience That Adequate Force is Needed for Peace

LEARN SCIENCE OF WAR

National Preparedness Should Include Civilian Force Behind Army.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 29.—"I do want an adequate and efficient force of at least 500,000 men trained to the arts of war, who will be ready to protect the nation," said President Wilson here today, opening a six-day program in which he will speak at the principal cities of the middle west on "national preparedness." Before a crowd that filled Memorial Hall, he said that the test of national preparedness lay not with congress, but with the young men of the country in their answer to the call to volunteer, and with the employers, who should offer no obstacle to free response. "I, for one," declared the president, "believe that both the young men and the employers will do their duty. I am not afraid that America will do enough. I am only earnestly desirous that she should be very coolly congregate with the men she does. One cool judgment is worth a thousand hasty counsels. "It has been very difficult to maintain peace," said the president. "There have been many dangers. Often it has been impossible to control the situation because others were involved. As your responsible servant, I must tell you that dangers are constant. I must go out and tell the people that new conditions have arisen which make it necessary that America defend itself. "President Wilson rose to speak amid applause. He declared he was conscious of being a traitor from Washington, but that he felt it his duty to report to the people on the affairs of the nation. He added he got more inspiration outside of Washington than inside it.

Peace is Costly. "I believe in peace. I love peace. It would not be a true American if I did not love peace, but that the only way it can be maintained is to enjoy the respect of everybody with whom you deal. "There are other counsellors whose source of counsel is passion. It is not wise nor possible to guide national policy under the influence of passion. I would be ashamed of the passion of fear. America does not desire anything other than freedom, justice and right conduct. "The president also advised against taking the advice of professional sailors and soldiers on some questions. "It is time that we attempted, at any rate, to apply the standard of our own life to national defense. What do we want to defend? "We want to defend the equal right of the nation, as against all other nations, and we want to maintain the peace of the western hemisphere. These are our great needs of defence. It seems to me that America is in love with efficiency. "Need for Trained Men. "Material efficiency of which we hear so much, only underlies the mechanism, if I may call it spiritual efficiency. I, for my part, have a great enthusiasm for rendering America spiritually efficient. The plans for our military efficiency do not provide for a great army. We want only an army necessary for the case of peace, but we want back of that army a trained body of men. These men should be civilians who know that the arts of peace come before the arts of war. The question that portends a permanent peace is whether the army plans do not make any difference.

A Permanent Force. "I am proposing something more than temporary. It is my conception that as the government has encouraged agricultural training it should also encourage industrial training, and it is perfectly feasible along with industrial training to instruct our young men in the mechanism and handling of a rifle and in the rudimentary arts of warfare. Let us instruct them and at the same time quicken and enoble the performance of the tasks of peace. "There are many selfish influences at work in this country. When it comes, however, to the test I believe America can produce as much substantial patriotism as any other land under the sun. "Both parties should unite on this issue, he declared, since they were patriotic alike.

POMERANIAN IN PORT VERY BADLY DISABLED

Terrible Gale Had Played Havoc With Liner Bound for Canada From Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29.—The Allan Line steamer Pomeranian, which was disabled in a terrific gale while outward bound from Glasgow for Canada, and which arrived yesterday at Queenstown in tow, was in a badly crippled condition when she reached that port. She was rudderless, her after-pump tank was full of water to the transom and she was leaking badly. The S. S. Myra Fell, from Boston Jan. 11, for Manchester, lost her deck cargo during an extremely rough passage. She reached Liverpool yesterday.