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**Evening Telegram**

## EARLY MESSAGES

**THE TOLL OF THE U-BOAT.**  
LONDON, Feb. 5.  
German U-boats, according to a reply given by Andrew Bonar Law in the House of Commons to-day, have done to death 14,120 non-combatant men, women and children.

**BRITAIN ASKS RELEASE OF AIR MEN.**

LONDON, Feb. 5.  
A Reuter despatch confirms that Britain, through Holland, has informed Germany that unless the captured British airmen, Capt. Scholtz and Lieut. Woolley, who were sentenced to long imprisonment for distributing leaflets from the air, be immediately released and treated as ordinary prisoners of war, Britain will be compelled to take reprisals, and a month's notice will be given in accordance with the arrangements reached by Lord Norton's recent mission to the Hague.

**ON THE WEST FRONT.**

British Headquarters in France, Feb. 5. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—The British and French forces are engaged in the present operations on the Western front. Last night one of our raiders got into the enemy positions near Focapelle. After killing twenty-nine of the enemy, they brought back three prisoners. Our casualties were very slight, but these little affairs are of the greatest importance. Meanwhile enemy reinforcements continue to arrive from the east, but the Allied forces in the West also continue to increase in an overwhelming current. The clash, when it does come, will be the most stupendous in point of numbers ever known.

**TARTAR FORCES OPERATING.**

LONDON, Feb. 5.  
Tartar forces in Southern Russia are now in operation against the Bolsheviks. They already have captured the town of Galt, in Crimea, and are now fighting with the Red Guards' soldiers and sailors in an endeavor to press onward and take Sebastopol, Russia's big fort and naval base on the Black Sea.

**HANDLING THE SUBS.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.  
Representative Miller, who recently visited the battle front in France, said the House to-day in believed the German subs. are being destroyed about as rapidly as Germany can build them. He praised Vice-Admiral Sims for the methods he has adopted with American destroyers and the cruiser convoy to combat the submarine menace, and argued that American shipping should be handled by naval officers and not by the Shipping Board. There were no Americans in the crews of the two transports on which he crossed the Atlantic, he said.

**IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCES.**

LONDON, Feb. 5.  
(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—Reuter learns that in accordance with the general wish expressed last year, and as the convenience of Dominion statesmen and their Parliaments will permit, a series of Imperial war cabinets and similar war conferences will be held in London this year in continuation of those held last year. It is understood that representatives of the Dominions will attend to confer with British ministers on war problems. The Imperial Council is now trying to arrange a date which will suit as far as possible the convenience of all, but nothing definite has yet been settled after regarding the date or regarding the statesman who will come to England.

**NEW ZEALAND WILL BE REPRESENTED.**

LONDON, Feb. 5.  
(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—A despatch from Wellington states that the Cabinet has decided that New Zealand will be represented at the forthcoming Imperial war cabinet and conference. Subject to the approval of Parliament, Messrs. Massey and Ward will be the Dominion representatives. A short session of Parliament will be opened about the 9th of April to make the necessary arrangements.

**POLES DEFEAT BOLSHIEVICK.**

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 5.  
A wireless despatch received at Berlin from Kiev says Poles have occupied Mohilev, the Russian main headquarters, and have arrested Bagin Krylenko, the commander of the Russian Bolshevik forces and his chief of staff. The message adds that the Bolshevik uprising at Kiev has been suppressed by the Ukrainians.

**U.S. WILL DO HER SHARE.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.  
The United States will furnish more men and money for war in a shorter time than has been the fondest hope of our own people or the nations with which we are associated. Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee declared in the House to-day in support of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill. The chairman's assertion was in connection with his discussion of Colonel House's mission to Great Britain and France, and was made in the course of an outburst given the House of the State Department's war activities. As a result of the work of the mission, Flood said, a complete understanding exists of precisely what the Allies need from us and exactly what we can furnish them. When and how, under the Secretaries of State for War and Navy, he declared, the country will furnish more men and means than was expected of us.

**GERMAN AGENTS FOUND GUILTY.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.  
Frank Rindell, German agent, and ten co-defendants, all Germans, were to-day found guilty by a federal jury of conspiracy to destroy munitions and food ships of the Entente Allies.

**TROUBLE ENOUGH ALREADY.**

LONDON, Feb. 5.  
(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—A recruiting conference held at Cape Town, presided over by Colonel Hertz, Acting Minister of Defence,

Methods of maintaining South African brigades and dealing with returned soldiers were discussed. General Botha in the opening speech urged the conference not to allow the shame of the South African unit being incorporated with other units. Referring to the suggestion of conscription, Botha earnestly asked how the Government could embark on such a step, and added: "Haven't we enough trouble in the country, that people want to create more?" Premier Botha said that what had happened in Australia had been a shock to men like himself who wanted to assist in winning the war. What an argument it had been in the mouths of opponents of the Empire: "No, I can't, I won't do this." They would not have men to send to Flanders and to put down trouble in South Africa. In regard to the proposal to conscript British-born, Premier Botha declared that such class legislation could not be introduced. He promised to make representations to the British Government if the allegation were established that men were fleeing to South Africa to escape conscription.

**HEXHAM ABBEY HUT OPENED.**

LONDON, Feb. 5.  
(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—A despatch from the Hague says that Lady Tawley, wife of the British minister to the Netherlands, opened Hexham Abbey hut for interned British soldiers which was built by subscription of the inhabitants of Hexham. Canadian members of the British colonies and many of the Dutch residents were present. Sir Walter Tawley in his speech said that they must be prepared to face the fact that soldiers would be stationed in the hut for a very short time because England could not yet accept the hand of peace which had been offered several times, as confidence could not be placed in peace offers and because sufficient reparation had not been made for the violation of the nations.

**CO-OPERATION IN LABOR MATTERS.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.  
Complete co-operation between the United States and Canada in effective administration of labor with war purposes was inaugurated to-day. The Department of Labor announced that by mutual agreement Canada will not import labor from this country without consent of the States and American employers will not import Canadian labor without consent of Canada.

**GETTING UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE LINE.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.  
In view of the difficulty of finding ships to put American fighting power in France, General Bliss, representative of the United States at the military session of the Supreme War Council, is considering with British officials the advisability of starting a drive of American battalions through the British training system to the front line trench in Flanders. This project, it was learned to-day, has been talked over in various forms. One of the concrete proposals has been that 150 battalions be assigned for such training. The congestion at American debarkation ports in France lies back of the suggestion. By diverting certain units to British ports and passing them through the British system and finally transferring them to General Pershing's army, it has been urged that a considerable body of men could be trained and put on the firing line who otherwise could not be sent forward for months. It is known that proffers of British and French ships to carry American troops have accompanied urgent representations from the other side in behalf of the early transport of as many men as possible across the Atlantic. There are intimations in fact that British transports already have been used to carry American troops to a limited extent. The question apparently however, largely is one of maintaining continuous supply lines for all troops sent over, rather than of finding ships to carry them. Secretary Baker refused to-day to discuss any of the questions involved in the shipping situation. Asked specifically as to the proposal to train additional American forces in Flanders, he said, "I can't discuss the movement or projected movement of troops either for training or for combat in France."

**BOLSHIEVICK GOVERNMENT PERMANENT.**

PETROGRAD, Feb. 1.  
At the close of the sessions of the Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' deputies to-day a law was passed declaring that the Workmen's and Soldiers' government was to be permanent and not temporary as originally had been announced. Congress declared that the constituent assembly had been eliminated, a law was passed, declaring for immediate nationalization of all land. It was approved by the Central Executive committee consisting of 160 Bolsheviks, 135 social revolutionaries and by 15 delegates of scattered parties which were authorized to pass on all the legislation of the Soviets.

**MORE REPRISALS THREATENED.**

LONDON, Feb. 5.  
(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—In the House of Commons, James Macpherson, Under-Secretary for War, stated that information received showed undoubtedly that the German authorities placed officer war prisoners in localities especially subjected to air raids. Similar action was contemplated in England, he stated, amid loud cheers. Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, stated that information had been received that a German agent in Scandinavia had plotted to murder Sir George Buchanan, British Ambassador to Russia, while the latter was returning from Petrograd.

**BRITISH OFFICIAL.**

LONDON, Feb. 5.  
The British official statement issued to-day says: Last night the enemy raided one of our posts in the neighborhood of the Bapume-Cambrai Road. One of our men is missing. During the latter part of the night and early this morning hostile artillery developed great activity south of Maroing, south of the Bapume-Cambrai Road. Increased activity also was shown by the enemy north of Lens and northeast of Ypres.

**HEATLESS DAYS MUST CONTINUE.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.  
After conferences to-day between Director General McAdoo and Fuel Administrator Garfield, it was definitely decided that heatless days can't be abandoned, as had been hoped, because storms and colds have so badly crippled the movement of fuel.

**Submarine Merchantmen.**

**One Way in Which to Baffle the Hun Pirates.**

"Wait a little longer," said Admiral von Schoer, "and you will see our U-boats defeat Great Britain." Do not be disquieted by this boastful prophecy. It was merely intended to "buck up" the Germans, whom their War-lords judged to be in need of a tonic. Other methods of beating U-boats are open to us beside sinking them. One way would be to carry our food cargoes under water instead of upon the surface. Submarine merchantmen are quite as feasible as submarine fighting ships, and already a project for constructing them has been put forward. As everybody knows, Germany experimented with this class of cargo carrier, and if the British Navy had been as ineffective as the High Seas Fleet her venture in that character would have succeeded. It is well to remember the "Huns" attempt to establish a service of submarine Atlantic liners failed, not because the scheme was in any way impractical, but because our alert Navy "killed" it.

From America now comes a proposal that the Allies should equip themselves with a fleet of submarine merchantmen as the surest way of foiling the Hun's practical attacks upon our shipping. The pros and cons of the matter have been thrashed out by experts, whose conclusions are favorable to the scheme. Shorn of technicalities, the contention of these practical men is that it would be quite easy to build submersible cargo-boats of ten thousand tons displacement, though half that size is the dimension most favored. If a system of standardized construction were adopted these craft could be brought into being very quickly. Eight weeks is the estimated time for completing one.

In their design safety rather than high speed should be aimed at. No surface ship of less than sixteen knots per hour has much chance against a modern U-boat. But the submersible "tramp" need be able to do more than eight knots on the surface and five knots when submerged, the idea being that she should proceed "tramp" until an enemy was sighted, and "dip" immediately danger threatened her. Even while the submersible liner was at the surface it would be far more difficult for a "pirate" to sight her than it would be to "pick up" an ordinary ship.

As regards cost, the submersible merchantman could be built as cheaply as the surface ship.—Answers.

**Milady's Boudoir.**



**REDUCING THE WAISTLINE.**

There is nothing better for reducing the waistline than to touch the floor with the tips of the fingers without bending the knees. For this movement the hands are held high above the head and brought down with a sweeping motion while the knees are kept stiff. Should they bend no benefit will be derived. Another good exercise is, to lie flat on the floor and raise one leg to an upright position and then the other. Continue this until you feel fatigued. Many women have the mistaken idea that a tight corset will solve the problem of a shapely waist. To prevent the accumulation of fat you should not eat an excess of sweet or starchy foods. It is not necessary to hunt, but try not to overeat.

Corsets of course are necessary for all women thin or stout, but instead of pushing far from one place to another—and that is what tight lacing does—you should get rid of the fat. Another exercise that will help is done the very first thing in the morning in a cool room that is filled with fresh air and done with little or loose clothing on.

Take a tabouret or a low stool and place a cushion on it. Lie face down on the cushion, grasp the legs of the stool with both hands and raise the legs slowly and then lower them. This slow movement gives one control of the muscles. Repeat the exercise five

## Fashion Plates.

The Home Dressmaker should keep a Catalogue Scrap Book of our Pattern Cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.

A STYLISH AND UNIQUE DESIGN.



2309—Satin, velvet, cashmere and serge are very good for this style. A bit of contrasting color in facing or piping, or a touch of embroidery would be nice for trimming. The tunic could be omitted. The waist is fitted on a lining. The Pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. It requires 6½ yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size. The skirt measures about two yards at the foot. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

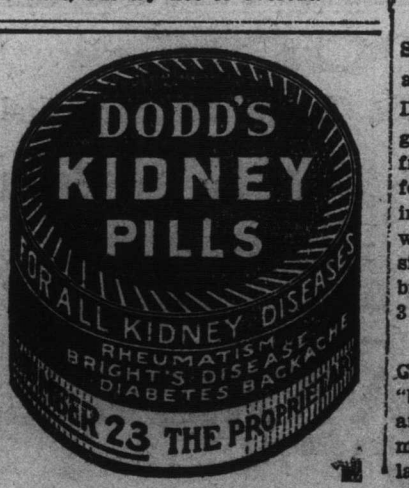
A PRETTY FROCK FOR MOTHER'S GIRL.



2302—This design in serge with white plique, or faille for the collar trimming, will make a smart dress for school or general wear. The model is also nice for tulle, velvet or corduroy, for linen and other wash materials. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

No. ....  
Size .. ..  
Address in full:—  
Name .. ..  
times at first and increase the number each day.

Along with any exercise it is most important that one should pay particular attention to the diet. To prevent the accumulation of fat you should not eat an excess of sweet or starchy foods. It is not necessary to hunt, but try not to overeat.



**"The man who has never used an Automobile has no realization of the time he is constantly throwing away."**  
—JOHN N. WILLYS.  
**Overland**  
**The Thrift Car.**  
Light Four, Model 90; Eighty-Five, Four; Eighty-Nine, Six; and Willys Knight, 88, Four—88, Eight.  
**T. A. Macnab & Co.,**  
City Club Buildings.

**NEW FURNITURE.**  
We have just received another shipment of New Furniture,  
**Bought at Last Year's Prices, which we will offer at Old Prices to clear,**  
as prices will positively be much higher. Those intending to buy Furniture within the next three months, will do well to see same. It consists of:—  
**Sideboards, Extension Tables, Bureaus & Stands, Chairs, Rockers**  
in various sizes and prices. Also, a small shipment of  
**BEDS,**  
we offer with our Springs and Mattresses, at special prices.  
**The C. L. MARCH CO., Ltd.,**  
Corner Water and Springdale Streets.

**Capt. Fullard's 42 Huns.**  
**FOUR IN ONE DAY.**  
Captain Philip Fletcher Fullard, D. S. O., M.C., aged 20, one of the British air "stars" mentioned in Saturday's Daily Mail, is a fair, curly-haired, good-looking youth, clear-eyed and fresh complexioned, with regular features. He went fresh from school into an officers' training corps. He went fresh down in France for about six months, and during that time has brought down 42 enemy machines and 3 balloons.  
In a single day he brought down 4 German aeroplanes—his record day's "bag." On another occasion he and another airman brought down 2 enemy machines before breakfast. Fullard accounting for 3 of them. Up to the middle of October the squadron to which he belongs had brought down 200 enemy machines, and their number now stands at about 250.  
The outstanding feature of Captain Fullard's record is the few casualties his "flight" has suffered. For three months he worked with the same flight of six pilots without a casualty among them, and in that time they brought down more enemy machines than any other flight in France.  
Goggles Shot Away.  
He had a narrow escape when fighting a German two-seater, his goggles being shot away from his eyes. The Very lights in his machine caught fire and set the woodwork of the aeroplane alight, but he managed to get his burning machine back to the British lines. Captain Fullard respects the fighting capacity of the Boche air-