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VOL. XXXVIII.—No. 13,609 TWO CENTS

CANADIANS CARRY OUT TWO SUCCESSFUL RAIDS French Troops Penetrate Enemy's Third Line in Champagne

ENEMY MAKES READY FOR BIG ALLIED ATTACK

Germans Protect Front Line
With Powerful New
Defences.

BIG FORCE IN RESERVE

Two Million One Hundred
Thousand of Kaiser's
Men in West.

Grand Headquarters of the French Army in France, Feb. 13.—German preparations for their announced offensive on the allied front have not brought with them any relaxation of German vigilance or efforts to meet any possible attack from the allies. New concentrations of German forces are gathering in the rear of their line simultaneously with the hard work which continues on the front line positions, where a most formidable system of defences has been erected during the winter months.

Various authorities make widely different estimates of the number of German divisions which may eventually be brought into the line on this front, should the Germans determine to engage in battle on a large and decisive scale. The exact total number of German divisions in the front line and in the immediate reserve is known to a unit.

One hundred and twelve divisions occupy the German front line facing the French, British, American, and Belgian troops, while their immediate reserves total 31 divisions. (On the basis of 12,000 men in a German division this would be 2,100,000 troops.)

Possibly several additional divisions have reached various points behind the line, but the exact figure has not been established with certainty. At any rate, it is agreed by authorities here that the greatest possible number of German divisions could add to their forces on this side does not exceed 20 divisions, which would bring the total to 132 divisions (2,540,000 men).

VIENNA CELEBRATES PEACE WITH RUSSIA

Flags Flying Everywhere and
Thanksgiving Services
Are Arranged.

WHEAT FROM UKRAINE

Papers Indicate That It Will
Be Available, But Trans-
portation Is Difficult.

Amsterdam, Feb. 13.—Flags are flying everywhere in Austria, according to advices from Vienna, and thanksgiving services are being arranged to celebrate the news of the Russian declaration that the war between the central powers and Russia is ended.

The Vienna official news agency attributes the reversal in the attitude of the Russian Government to the fact that peace was concluded between the central powers and the Ukraine, and expresses the conviction that as a result of this peace there will be a strong reaction on the war in the west. The agency adds: "The termination of the war is at last obtained by the diplomacy of the central powers, and there is no need to be discouraged by the form chosen by Russia for the announcement of peace."

Referring to the economic agreements, the Austrian papers indicate that while exaggerated hopes are not justified it may be expected that of a two years' harvest, at the least, which could not be exported from Ukraine, there are considerable stocks, and that about one million tons will be available. In this connection, however, the papers point out the difficulties of transport, which first must be reckoned with.

Only Four Italian Steamers Sunk by Mine or Submarine

Rome, Feb. 13.—Four Italian steamers of more than 1000 tons were sunk by mine or submarine during the week ending Feb. 7, according to an official announcement today.

BRITISH SINKINGS NUMBER NINETEEN

Of These Thirteen Were Vessels
of Sixteen Hundred Tons
or More.

London, Feb. 13.—Nineteen British merchantmen were sunk by mine or submarine in the past week, according to the admiralty statement tonight. Of these thirteen were vessels of 1600 tons or more and six were under that tonnage. Three fishing craft also were sunk.

The loss to British shipping in the past week shows a considerable increase over that of the previous week, which totaled fifteen vessels, ten of them over 1600 tons. In the preceding three weeks the losses were eight, eight and fifteen respectively.

BRITISH INCREASE WAR'S EFFORTS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

Eight Hundred Thousand Men
Added to Army
in Year.

MORE FOOD PRODUCED

Total Stock of Wheat in
United Kingdom is
Enlarged.

London, Feb. 13.—Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer and government leader in the house of commons, replying to criticisms of the government with respect to its home policy, said that in 1917 the national service department had put into the army 830,645 additional men and placed in employment at home 751,000 men and 804,000 women.

Referring to the food production, he said that the cereals produced in England in 1917 amounted to 850,000 tons, and, in addition, the country had produced an extra 3,000,000 tons of potatoes.

England, said the chancellor, was the only country in the war where there had not been a diminution in food production. A million additional acres were being put under the plow. This year 800,000 acres more had been cultivated in England and 400,000 in Scotland and Ireland. The total stocks of wheat in Great Britain at the end of December, 1917, exceeded those at the end of December, 1916, by one million quarters.

In 1917 there was built in Great Britain 1,168,474 tons of shipping, and 170,000 tons were obtained from abroad. The chancellor explained that the premier's estimates of ship construction were not realized because the government had arranged to have a large quantity of tonnage built in America, but when America came into the war she preferred to take the tonnage herself. But the tonnage was there.

Imports the Same.
Emphasizing the value of the shipping controller's work, Mr. Bonar Law said that, in spite of the diminution in ships and in spite of the fact that Great Britain had lost 1,500,000 gross tons for the use of her allies, in September, October and November, the nation had actually imported at the same amount as had been imported from February to April.

It had been suggested, said the chancellor, that because America had entered the war, Great Britain ought to spend less. America had given great help not only to Great Britain's allies, but to Britain herself, for which Britain could not be too grateful, but the pressure on the allies owing to the long continuance of the war had made the burden very great, and he was glad to say that this country had been able to give not less assistance to some of her allies because of the assistance of America.

Defends Government.
Bonar Law defended the present system of the government, pointing out that the war cabinet idea had been adopted by all the belligerents. He repeated Premier Lloyd George's challenge that if the house of commons did not have confidence in the government it ought to get a government which would carry on the work better than the present government. But until the house did this it was the duty of the members to avoid any criticism, which would only be damaging.

"I have no more interest in this prime minister than I had in the last," declared Bonar Law, "and I wish to see fair play for both. But I would rather see at the head of the government a man who makes the mistake of being over-sanguine and over-optimistic than a man who suffers from pessimism."

U-BOAT SINKINGS TRIPLED SHIPPING OUTPUT OF ALLIES

Returns for This Year, How-
ever, Will Tell Another
Story.

SPEED UP PROGRAMS

Britain and United States
Will Also Curb Sub-
marine Effectiveness.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Ship tonnage sunk by submarines in 1917 was nearly three times as great as the total of production in the United States and Great Britain during that year.

This was disclosed today by the announcement of Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, in the British House of Commons that Great Britain produced only 1,168,474 tons of shipping last year. The output in the United States was 301,223 tons, making a total combined tonnage of 2,469,697, while sinkings by submarines last year generally are reckoned at 6,000,000 tons.

While complete figures on construction in Japan, Italy, France and other nations in 1917 are not yet available, officials here do not believe their aggregate equaled the total of the United States. It is that the case submarine sinkings more than doubled all new tonnage produced.

Both American and British officials expect a very different story in 1918, however. The United States and Great Britain are speeding up their building programs, and officials in both countries have confidently predicted that the submarine will be curbed this summer.

Secretary Daniels believes that effective results will be obtained in the early summer. Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, former chief of the British naval staff, recently predicted that by next August it could be said that the "submarine menace is killed." However, he predicted dark months before that time.

The output of ship tonnage in the United States in 1918 has been variously estimated at from 2,500,000 tons to 4,000,000 tons, with shipping board officials confident that at least 3,500,000 tons will be completed. No estimate of Great Britain's output has been received, but that country is expected to materially increase its 1917 figures.

Japan's operations just now are hampered by lack of steel, but this handicap is expected soon to be overcome, and that country will have another increase in its output this year. Other countries are building few ships.

FRENCH PENETRATE ENEMY THIRD LINE

Allies in Champagne Destroy
Many German Defences and
Shelters in Raid.

HUNDRED PRISONERS TAKEN

Twenty-Eight German Airplanes
Brought Down Since
First of Month.

Paris, Feb. 13.—A big raid was carried out today by the French southwest of Butte Mesnil. The German positions were entered up to the third line and many defences and shelters were destroyed.

This announcement was made by the war office in its regular communication tonight, the text of which says: "In the Champagne, after brief artillery preparation, we carried out a big raid in the region south of Butte Mesnil, on a front of about 1,200 metres. Our detachments penetrated the German position as far as the third line, overthrew the enemy defences and destroyed numerous shelters. We captured more than one hundred prisoners."

"In the period from February 1 to 10 our pilots brought down 28 German airplanes, 14 of which were entirely destroyed and the other 14 seriously damaged."

"Eastern theatre, Feb. 12: Artillery actions occurred at the mouth of the Struma, west of Dobran and north of Monastir. Allied aviators successfully bombed Savjak, northwest of Serez, Kostovo, the railway between Strumitsa and Doiran, and enemy encampments in the Cerna Valley."

BRITISH LENGTHEN LINE IN ITALY.

London, Feb. 14, via Reuters's Ottawa agency.—The British line in Italy has been considerably lengthened to the east of Montello Ridge along the Piave River and now extends to some miles east of Nervesa.

VICTORIA CROSS WON BY TWO CANADIANS

Lieut. Hugh Mackenzie and
Capt. Walter Stone
Honored.

IN PRINCESS PATS

Mother of First-Mentioned
Officer Resides in
Quebec.

London, Feb. 13.—The Victoria Cross has been gazetted. Lieut. Hugh Mackenzie, late of the Canadian machine guns, who was killed on Oct. 30 last. He originally enlisted in the Princess Patricia's at Ottawa in August, 1911, as a private. He was awarded the distinguished conduct medal and he received a commission in January, 1917. He was a native of Inverness and his mother lives at Quebec.

The official record bestows the cross "for most conspicuous bravery and leading. While commanding a section of machine guns accompanying the infantry, seeing that all the officers and men were in a non-combat position, he rallied the infantry and that the men were hesitating before a nest of machine guns on commanding ground and causing severe casualties, he handed over his guns to a non-com, rallied the infantry and captured a strong point. The position was swept by machine gun fire from a pill box. Mackenzie made a reconnaissance and detailed flanking parties, capturing the pill box. He himself was killed while leading the frontal attack."

The Victoria Cross was also awarded Capt. Walter N. Stone, Royal Fusiliers, who was in Canada some time prior to the war. He was shot through the head.

RUSSIANS EXPECT TO RECOVER SOON

Country Will Soon Have Another
Monarchical Government, Ac-
cording to General Sytin.

DEMobilIZATION ADVANCED

Strong Anti-Bolshevik Movement
Grows—Ukraine First Fruits
of Revolt.

Amsterdam, Feb. 13.—The Berlin Tageblatt's correspondent, Leonard Adel, telegraphing from the Austrian war press headquarters last Monday, says concerning Russia's withdrawal from the war:

"Long before Trotsky's declaration of peace the Russian demobilization had begun. On the Ukrainian-Rumanian border region we encountered 18 corps of the eighth Russian army under General Sytin, who made the last effort to break through the Rumanian front, but was repulsed there, and crossed the Austrian frontier near Radnatz."

"Sytin, who is a grizzled veteran, said to me: 'Russia is very sick. Like a bear which has had a hard whack on the head she has lost much blood. But she is only stunned and will soon recover. Russia soon will have another monarchical government. Believe me, that is what Russia is longing for.'"

"For Lenine and Trotsky, I like them personally, it is very interesting to talk with them about big world problems in front of a cozy fire, but you cannot do anything with them in the practical affairs of life. The best thing the Bolsheviks has done is the abolition of secret diplomacy, which was responsible for the war. But it is only a step in the right direction. The Ukraine was the first territory to make peace. The Ukraine is most strongly anti-Bolshevik, and the movement will assume still more tangible shape."

Stolen Papers Aided Germans To Destroy Portuguese Ships

New York, Feb. 13.—Secret papers containing details of Portuguese shipping, which had disappeared from the Portuguese Consulate in this city, are alleged to have been found today in the Brooklyn home of Jose C. Montiz, a clerk in the consulate, when the police arrested him on a charge of assault and searched his rooms.

George De Sanilizer de Cacer, the consul, stated in court when Montiz was arraigned that many valuable papers, including a secret code, had been lost and that thru some unexplained channel confidential information of Portuguese shipping had reached Germany thru Spain for a year or more. Possession of this information by Germany, it was intimated, aided submarines to destroy Portuguese vessels. The prisoner was held in \$1500 bail.

FOOD BOARD PREPARES TO MOBILIZE FARM LABOR FOR SPRING SEEDING

Advises Merchants in Urban Centres to Consider the
Adoption of System of Co-operative Delivery.

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—An official statement issued tonight reads: "The Canada Food Board is preparing plans for the mobilization of labor for spring seeding operations. On the number of men available for seeding the production of crops in Canada will largely depend. Men familiar with handling horses will be specially needed, and it is essential that they be secured to work on the land."

"For this reason employers of such labor in urban centres, especially merchants, will be well advised at once to consider the adoption of co-operative methods of delivery, in order to free the labor needed capable of driving horses and especially all those with farm experience."

CANADIANS IN ACTION SMASH GERMAN LINE

Seventeen German Dugouts Bombed—Four Trench
Mortars Destroyed in First Raid—Second
Dash Captures Machine Gun.

London, Feb. 13.—Canadian troops have carried out two successful raids in which they captured prisoners and inflicted losses on the enemy, the official statement from British headquarters in France and Belgium tonight says. In an attack this morning northwest of Passchendaele, in the Ypres sector, German troops temporarily occupied two British posts. The British later drove the Germans out in a counter-attack. The statement reads:

"In a successful raid southeast of Margourt reported this morning, carried out by the Canadians, in addition to thirteen prisoners, two machine guns were brought back to our lines."

"Many Germans were killed in fighting above ground and four trench mortars were destroyed. Seventeen dugouts in the enemy's first line and others in his support line, whose occupants refused to come out when summoned, were bombed. The casualties incurred in the raiding party were slight and all were brought in. Another successful raid was carried out last night by Canadians in the neighborhood of Hill 70, north of Lens. Considerable opposition was encountered, in spite of which six prisoners and a machine gun were captured. Our casualties again were small."

"Local fighting took place at dawn this morning northwest of Passchendaele, where a hostile party attacked and temporarily occupied two of our posts. The enemy subsequently was ejected by a counter-attack and both posts were regained. The enemy's artillery showed increased activity this morning south and southwest of Lens."

KING OF SHYLOCKS DEAD

End of Daniel Tolman, Formerly Oper-
ating in Canada.

Montclair, N. J., Feb. 13.—Daniel H. Tolman, known thruout the country a few years ago as "king of the Shylocks," died at his home here today at the age of 68. He was reputed to have accumulated a large fortune by making small loans to persons in need from whom he exacted extortionate interest. His operations resulted in widespread agitation against "loan sharks."

Tolman was arrested in New York City in 1913 for usury. He was convicted and sentenced to serve six months in prison. He made every effort to have the verdict reversed, but was unsuccessful, and finally appealed to Governor Glynn for a pardon, offering in return to cancel \$500,000 in outstanding loans. The appeal was denied and Tolman served the sentence.

Tolman's usurious operations got him in trouble with the Canadian authorities some years ago. The former name secretary, Herbert Samuel, criticized the government's handling of home affairs. Regarding man power, he said Great Britain stood in virtual starvation position as she did in December, 1916. With respect to food, the government had a somewhat better record, but, he asserted, the increased production of food was only 4 per cent. net, of which 3 per cent. related to Ireland. The situation as to food control, he declared, was very far from satisfactory, and every one knew of the extreme shortage of meat, butter, margarine and other products. Further, the promises of the premier as to shipbuilding in 1917 did not square with the results. There was only half of the increase estimated by the shipping controller, and only one-third of that estimated by the premier.

Ironstone Production.
Similarly, the production of ironstone, on which the steel supplies depended, had increased in the first four weeks of this year by only \$4,000 tons, which would be equivalent to a million tons for the year, instead of four million tons as promised by the premier.

Another complaint was the production of beer. The actual production had been fifteen and a half million barrels, whereas the premier had said it would be reduced to ten million barrels.

The last subject on which he wished to criticize the policy of the government was finance. During the past fourteen months there had been an increase in the daily national expenditure of two million pounds, or an increase of forty per cent.

Mr. Samuel said it was clear that the present system of the government was not working to the best advantage.

ONLY TWENTY VOTE AGAINST LLOYD GEORGE

Amendment to Address De-
feated by Large Majority
in Commons.

TEST OF CONFIDENCE

Passage of Motion Would
Have Forced Government
to Resign.

London, Feb. 13.—An amendment proposed by Richard Holt, Radical, expressing regret that "in accordance with the decisions of the supreme war council at Versailles, prosecution of the military effort is to be the only immediate task of the government," was rejected by a vote of 159 to 20. The minority was composed mainly of pacifists.

Lord Hugh Cecil had declared that the adoption of the amendment would involve the resignation of the government.

Mr. Holt, in moving his amendment, asked the government whether Mr. Wilson's four propositions as a basis of reconstruction represented the policy of the British Government and its European allies. If the answer to both these questions was in the affirmative, he declared it was the duty of the government to reassemble the conference at Versailles or elsewhere and to make a clear and specific announcement jointly and separately to that effect. That would go a long way towards shortening the terrible trials confronting Europe.

Several members spoke in support of Mr. Holt's views, and then Secretary Balfour rose.

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ALLIES CHECK MOVE AT BREAKING THRU

Italian Artillery Frustrates
Austrian Attack at
Col Capriolle.

Rome, Feb. 13.—The war office communication issued today says: "In the Val Lagarina enemy patrols on the march were dispersed by our batteries. On the Passubio we exploded a mine, causing considerable damage to enemy positions. In the valley of the Asiago and in the western part of the Asiago Plateau both artilleries were more active."

"In the zone of Col Capriolle an attempt by the enemy infantry to break thru, which was preceded by violent artillery preparation, was immediately checked by the energetic work of our troops and effective intervention on the part of our artillery. We captured some prisoners."

"East of Consignano two enemy captive balloons were set on fire by English aviators."