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VOL. XXXVII—No. 13,230

WEDNESDAY MORNING JANUARY 31 1917 —FOURTEEN PAGES

CANADIANS IN GREATEST RAID YET MADE

ALLIES WILL ATTACK ENEMY ON ALL FRONTS IN GREAT BID FOR VICTORY Three Million Dollar Aviation Plant for Camp Borden

COAL FAMINE IS NOW HERE STEAM PLANTS CLOSING DOWN

**With Fuel Unobtainable,
Munition Factories May
Have to Discontinue and
City's Health May Be
Seriously Affected.**

Toronto is face to face with the prospect of a serious soft coal famine. Without realizing it Toronto is suffering a soft coal famine at the present time. This not only affects general manufacturing and munition making in Toronto, but the very health of the city is in grave danger of a typhoid fever epidemic. It is understood that at least one munition plant is on the verge of closing down for lack of coal. All milk used in the city has to be pasteurized, and to do this the dairies require soft coal to operate their steam boilers. Yesterday the American soft coal that can be used are practically unobtainable.

At the present time there is only enough soft coal in Toronto to operate the waterworks and the hospitals, and this is due to the forethought of Property Commissioner Chisholm, who foresaw a shortage and bought extensively last summer and fall.

The coal famine has been foreseen for some time by the coal section of the Retail Merchants' Association and the railroads, and the former organization has done everything to avoid causing public worry and the harassing of the railroads.

The famine is due to the shortage of motive power on the part of the Canadian railroads, with the resulting congestion of freight at the border points. First used for storage yards, these became so congested that all sidings were filled with freight cars that the Canadian companies were unable to move. The American railroads, unable to get their cars unshipped, placed an embargo on freight coming into Canada, and the mine owners have now refused to take orders from Canadian dealers because of the impossibility of delivery.

Dairies Are Affected.
Yesterday one west-end coal dealer who supplies twelve dairies with soft coal had to close down because he had no coal in his yard and could not obtain any. This means that without coal they cannot pasteurize the milk that is brought in daily, and unpasteurized milk cannot be sold in Toronto according to the medical health by-laws.

Dr. Hastings, M.O.H., when asked by a reporter for The World last night about what would be done in the case of dairies if they could not pasteurize the milk, said that the milk would have to be pasteurized, as to sell it raw would endanger the health of the city. He thought that some of them might

THE SITUATION
Soft coal shipments are at an end. Toronto has only enough to supply the waterworks and the hospitals. All classes of manufacturing, including munition plants, may have to shut down.
Dairies are without coal to operate pasteurizers.
THE CAUSE
Congestion of border yards owing to lack of motive power.
Engines released by reduction of passenger service used to replace freight engines sent to the repair shops.
Low wages offered makes labor short at the shops.
False economy of terminal superintendents, who are required to keep operating expenses at a minimum.

RELIEF STEPS
Retail Merchants' Association asks Dominion Railway Board to force railroads to clear the border.
Further reduction of passenger service suggested.
Use of I.C.R. and T. & N.O. engines also urged.

NEW AVIATION SCHOOL PLANNED FOR BORDEN

**Col. "Bob" Low Has Three Million Dollar Contract to
Prepare Ground and Build Extensive Plant
By April 15th.**

The first step in establishing the new aviation school under the imperial government has been made, so Col. "Bob" Low announced last evening. "I have been granted a \$3,000,000 contract by the government to erect a plant for them at Camp Borden, and am leaving for Ottawa tonight to complete the details," he declared. "The plant will be located on property well to the west of the camp made last summer, and it will be a great deal of work to clear the ground of stumps. The government have not been stingy, and I am glad to spend the money for them, and in the same time produce the results."

This will mean the Curtis Aviation School at Long Branch, and the plant will be moved to Camp Borden shortly, and Col. Low and his staff of aviators from the Royal Flying Corps will train Canadian airmen at the ground between the ceremonial area and the Catawampus, which "Carstrom" used for his landing place when he came last summer. With a little preparation this piece of ground, which is a comparatively level tract, can be converted into a first-class aerodrome. For training it will be far ahead of the present Long Branch ground, and air currents will not hamper the work at the Curtis school because of the proximity of the water.

To Start Work at Once.
Col. Low will return from Ottawa on Thursday and will immediately proceed to Camp Borden with his staff to commence operations. That his work there will be on a gigantic and elaborate scale can be understood when they realize such a huge amount of money. At the commencement of establishment of Camp Borden he was only voted a million dollars, but it is surmised that his figures ran well over this before he completed his contracts last year. Col. Low stated that he hoped to have everything ready for flying by April 15th; and in the meantime an aerodrome, hangars, machine shops and an extensive plant is to be erected for the use of the airmen. It is a big undertaking, and Col. Low has unlimited means at his command and a knack of getting things done when spending other people's money. His announcement is as much in his announcement.

COAL AND GAS SHORT IN SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

**Largest Towns Issue Orders to
People to Retire Before
Nine o'Clock.**
Copenhagen, via London, Jan. 31.—According to the Schleswig-Nachrichten, the coal and gas supplies of the whole Province of Schleswig-Holstein is becoming exceedingly scarce. The largest towns, including Kiel, have issued warnings to the public to save to the utmost possible and retire before 9 o'clock. It is expected that street lighting will be completely suspended in a number of towns in February.

EVIDENCE GIVEN BY ROGERS NOT FOUND RELIABLE

**Justice Galt Makes Report on
Manitoba Agricultural College
Contracts.**

COST WAS ENORMOUS
No Credence Given Rogers' Version of Various Conversations.

Winnipeg, Jan. 30.—An interim report made by Justice Galt in his capacity as a commissioner investigating the Manitoba Agricultural College, was tabled in the legislature tonight. In 75 typewritten pages the commissioner reviews the great amount of evidence taken and gives his findings.

The commissioner states that the original estimate of the cost of the buildings was \$957,000, whereas he finds that the actual cost, as completed, was \$75,000.

The report deals at length with the ten contracts given the Carter, Halls, Aldinger Co., Limited, and states that this company refunded, in all, to the government the sum of \$13,066.77. The evidence in regard to the power house contract given the Carter-Halls Co. is reviewed in detail. The company tendered on this building at \$60,229, on July 18, 1911, and a contract at that figure was dated July 26, executed by the company and returned to the department of public works. The contractors, says the report, started work on this building on Aug. 4. The evidence of Mr. Carter is quoted to the effect that between Aug. 16 and Aug. 23, the contract price had been raised to \$68,923, following a telephone conversation between Mr. Carter and Hon. Robert Rogers, then provincial minister of public works. It is said that the substituted contract of \$68,923 was received by Carter-Halls on Sept. 7, 1911, and that on Sept. 13 the firm received a contract for the same amount of \$72,720.

Contractors Give Freely.
The commissioner states in his report that shortly after the Dominion election of Sept. 21, 1911, Hon. Robert Rogers became a member of the Dominion Cabinet. "But," continues the commissioner, "the substituted contract prevailed under his regime in the department of public works continued. For the purpose of the election the Carter company had contributed \$150,000 to the campaign fund. In the succeeding years this practice was continuing."

**Berlin Acknowledges Receipt
Of Copy of Wilson's Address**
Berlin, via London, Jan. 30.—The Lokal Anzeiger says it understands the German Government has acknowledged in dispatch to Washington the receipt of President Wilson's address to the senate and to the message, the ideas developed by President Wilson are to be made the subject of future comment or discussion, may be made known shortly, says the paper.

DINEEN'S STOCK TAKING SALE.
Stock taking follows closely upon the January selling event at Dineen's, and many odd pieces and lots of two and three will be offered at further great reductions. The stock is entirely new, and eminently stylish. No cheaply made articles have been brought in for the sale. Many furs will be sold at prices which would not today buy the un-greased skins of which they are made.
W. & D. Dineen Company, Ltd., 240 Yonge street, Toronto, and 20-22 King street west, Hamilton.

CANADIANS DEMORALIZE ENEMY IN TWO DASHING TRENCH RAIDS

Sir Sam Hughes' Charges
He had been asked to join the Liberal party, but this was repugnant to him. Laurier should repudiate the speeches of Cannon, and Borden those of Blondin and Severyn in the Dorchester by-election.

Quebec had been taught disloyalty by the Grits in 1896 and by the Tories in 1911.
He had been forced to tell White to mind his business and not to meddle in party matters.
T. A. Russell, friend of White, had failed in his duty regarding contracts. Russell had later inspired attacks on the shell committee. His reward was the securing of a contract for a million fuses.
He had been hounded by The Montreal Mail and News, owned by a half-brother of Sir Thomas White, and by The Toronto Telegram. The owner of the Telegram had a nephew in London who was related by marriage to Sir George Perley, and sent to Canada "anti-Hughes stuff." The Telegram's owner expected knighthood for "slating Sam Hughes."

The Militia Act should be put in force. Recruiting had declined partly because of "miserable piffle talked by members of the government" that munition workers were doing as good work as soldiers.

Canada had the right to equip her own army in her own way, and it was none of Britain's business.

Sir Thomas White's Reply
He had no interest in any Montreal paper, and The Toronto Telegram had denounced him more than it had any other member of the cabinet.

Before parliament passed its first war vote of \$50,000,000 Hughes had entered into contracts involving many millions.

In January, 1915, he had written to the premier urging economy in the militia department.
He had suggested appointment of an overseas purchasing commission under Sir George Perley.

In October, 1915, he had written the premier intimating he would resign unless an overseas minister of militia were appointed.
Hughes had wanted Sir Max Aitken given the post.
He had never been a business associate of T. A. Russell, but knew him as honest and capable.

HUGHES' HOT ATTACK ANSWERED BY WHITE

**Former Minister Blames Both Parties for Decline in
Recruiting and Accuses White of Planning His
Overthrow—Finance Minister Makes
Heated Reply to Charges.**

By a Staff Reporter.
Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 30.—The stairways and corridors of the Victoria Museum Building now in use as the temporary quarters of the cabinet, were filled in afternoon by a crowd numbering nearly 1000 people. Only a fraction of them had come to see the speaker, but the rest were admitted to the gallery of the utmost capacity, many persons standing thruout the afternoon. The floor of the house was also crowded with speakers of the cabinet.

The general was present when the doors were opened, but did not obtain the floor. He immediately as Mr. E. B. Devlin, Liberal member for Wright, had first to conclude his speech upon the address. When Sir Sam rose about half past three to speak eager interest was everywhere manifested. His former colleagues tapped their desks perfunctorily, but except for that there was nothing from the government benches at all resembling applause.

The speech was on the whole a disappointment to those who expected anything spectacular or anything in the way of a break between the ex-minister of militia and the Conservative party. Indeed, Sir Sam, said that he would give him almost as much as it would to lose the war. He made no reference to the prime minister, but took an occasional rap at the minister while he implied that Sir Thomas was unimpaired by the attacks made upon him by The Montreal Mail, the Montreal News and The Toronto Telegram. On the whole the speech was a review of the general's career as minister of militia. He defended himself

FRENCH PREPARE DRIVE UPON IMMENSE FRONT

**Complete Arrangements to Begin Attack Against Two
Hundred Miles of German Line Between
Verdun and Belfort.**

Special Cable to The Toronto World.
London, Jan. 30.—According to the correspondent of The Times, who is with the French army, a huge drive is being prepared and is even now ready to start against the German forces along a 200-mile front.

"In the case of all previous great offensives, French or British, on the western front the Germans knew beforehand exactly where and where the attack would be delivered," he writes. "The immense preparations which are indispensable before a big advance can be attempted, necessarily gave away the secret. The work of defending prepared positions, in any case less costly than an attack, was still further simplified by the almost total elimination of the element of surprise."

"This is what happened at Loos, in Champagne, and on the Somme. It was true to a much less extent of the two last and highly successful French offensives on the Verdun front. In all other cases the Germans were ready to be attempted before a big advance could be attempted. There was no unusual concentration of troops, because they were already on the spot. To that extent the important element of surprise had been re-established."

Nova Scotia and Ontario Battalions Win Distinction by Remarkably Successful Operations—Take Hundred Prisoners in Second Attempt.

London, Jan. 30.—The following communique was issued today by the Canadian war records office and covers the operation of the Canadian corps from Jan. 17 to 23:
Two very successful raids made outstanding features of last week's operations. It had been intended to undertake them as a simultaneous operation, but conditions rendered a change advisable.

The first raid was made at 4.30 p.m. by a New Brunswick battalion. A mine was successfully exploded close to the German trenches, and the attacking parties advanced under cover of an intense barrage and a screen of smoke. The flank of our men was protected by the support line, and the attacking parties advanced under cover of an intense barrage and a screen of smoke. The flank of our men was protected by the support line, and the attacking parties advanced under cover of an intense barrage and a screen of smoke.

The enemy's trenching parties, in a much damaged condition as a result of the mine explosion, and our artillery fire, and there were many gruesome evidences of the accuracy of our shooting. No prisoners were brought back. A party of four Germans taken by our men were killed by a shell while being dragged across No Man's Land. The raiding party returned to our lines at 6 p.m.

The second raid took place at 7.45 o'clock the following morning and was carried out by troops of two battalions from Ontario. The operation was similar in most respects to the previous day's, altho on a somewhat larger scale. The enemy's trenches were penetrated on a front of 200 yards to a depth of 300 yards. The conditions were by no means ideal. The enemy's wire entanglements were exceedingly strong and the wind was not in the most favorable quarter for the use of a smoke screen. On the flanks lastly, the ground was snow covered and the blind nature of our men added up in clear relief on the white background.

Destroy Machine Gun.
As the attacking gun opened fire from the ruins of a high building in the enemy's lines, it had severely fired a dozen rounds when a heavy shell bursted for the rest of the day. The wire presented no difficulties, so well had our gunners done their work that only a few strands remained.

Once in the German trenches our men were complete masters of the situation. In the support line a small party of Germans showed some resistance, but a short and sharp duel with bombs ended in their defeat. Our artillery had played a most important part in the work of destruction with explosives, blowing up all the remaining deep dugouts and machine gun emplacements.

At 8.45 a.m. the raiders were back in our own trenches, having in the space of an hour captured 100 prisoners, two machine guns and a bomb thrower. The number of prisoners taken in this brilliant operation constitutes a record on this front.

These two raids, altho carried out 15 hours apart, form one operation. They cannot be considered separately nor judged by the relative number of prisoners captured in each. The first raid distracted attention from the second and was an essential factor in its success.

Demoralize Enemy.
Our casualties were not heavy in proportion to the extent and success of the operations, and there is no doubt the German morale has been demoralized by the effects of the raids.

The officers and men who took part in them can be commended. A German company commander who was taken prisoner, when asked to surrender, came up from his dugout, and was to know and engineer where he was to go. His sergeant-major followed, and kneeling and the propensities of our men held his helmet in front of him ready to offer on emerging from his dugout. Another n.c.o. came from his dugout with a peace offering of cigars, which he distributed freely.

In preparing plans two of our men were detailed to cut additional lines were the enemy's wire to facilitate the return of the party. As it happened this was unnecessary, the wire having been completely swept away by our men, however, obeyed instructions, and calmly stood up the sniping away at the remnants of the enemy. The incident affords a good example of discipline.

WAR SUMMARY THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

LORD ROBERT CECIL told a Nottingham audience yesterday that the British blockade of Germany had absolutely destroyed the overseas exports of the enemy, and in addition it had largely diminished the German trade with the neighboring neutrals. From many sources they have heard of food riots in the enemy countries, and it seems established that the enemy has little wool and less cotton and that he is now making clothes and boots of paper. Credit for this remarkable achievement rests with the navy. While he did not think that the allies would be right in trusting to the blockade alone to beat Germany, he could say boldly that much had been done by the blockade. Victory, however, could be won in no other way than on the field. Because he hated war he was anxious that there should be no premature peace.

The effect of naval pressure on Germany in diminishing her resistance, experts believe, will remain unknown until the end of the war, and perhaps long afterwards, but it will tend to make the victory, when it comes, decisive. Germany lacks certain raw but essential materials; her shortage of cotton will become more serious as a menace as time proceeds, for without cotton she cannot make smokeless powder for her rifles and guns. In brief, the blockade is one of those silent and unseen factors that give the war a much more favorable turn for the allies than it appears on the surface. Its effect will make German resistance grow weaker as time proceeds.

In an official communication the Canadian records office describes two remarkable trench raids of one New Brunswick and two Ontario battalions on day last week. The first attempt was preliminary, achieving its object, while the second attempt had remarkable results. It penetrated the German trenches on a front of 800 yards to a depth of 300 yards, and the Canadians took 100 prisoners, the greatest number ever made in a trench raid. Both raids formed one operation, and their success decisively demoralized the enemy. The Germans when trapped quite willingly and cheerfully surrendered. One of their officers treated the Canadians to cigars.

On the western front the British carried out successfully a raid near Butte de Warlencourt, north of the Somme, yesterday. They bombed

GREAT BRITAIN TO GRANT WOMEN VOTE

Committee on Electoral Reform Will Recommend Extension of Franchise.

SO STATED IN HOUSE

**Announcement is Received
With Great Applause From
Women in Galleries.**

Special Cable to The Toronto World.
London, Jan. 30.—After years of struggling, as an aftermath of rioting, hunger strikes, attempts at arson, committed against the homes of the prominent men of affairs; several "horse-whippings," and other acts of violence, the dream of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and her "amazonic" daughters may come true within the near future.

In today's session of parliament it was reported by the committee on electoral reform, after a long conference, that that body would recommend an extensive measure which will include the granting of suffrage to the women of Great Britain.

It was marked by those who recall the stormy scenes which centered around the militant leaders of the women's party that the announcement brought but little sign of interest upon the part of even those women who have been most active in the work of "the cause."

Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughters have long been active in Red Cross work, and while the announcement of the outcome of the conference brought round after round of applause from the house of commons there was no undue enthusiastic demonstration tonight.

SUSTAINS BROKEN LEG.

While sleighing on Carlton Hill yesterday afternoon, seven-year-old Lillian Ross, 246 Annette street, fell and broke her right leg. She was removed to the Hospital for Sick Children.

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