

PSKOV RETAKEN BY BOLSHEVIKI

Red Guards Continue to Oppose Invading Hun Forces Hertling Not Ready For General Peace Discussion

Tribunal of the World Prejudiced Against Germany, Declared Chancellor in Address to Reichstag; Allied Aims Still Imperialistic, Although Wilson Has Taken a Step in Right Direction

By Courier Leased Wire.

Berlin, Feb. 25.—In concluding his address before the Reichstag, Chancellor von Hertling said:

"The world is longing for peace but the governments of the enemy countries again are inflaming the passion for war. There are, however, other voices to be heard in England; it is to be hoped these voices will multiply.

"The world now stands before a final decision. Either our enemies will decide to conclude peace—they know on what conditions we are ready to begin a discussion—or they will continue their insanity by their criminal war of conquest."

"Our people will hold out further, but the blood of the fallen, the agonies of the mutilated and the distress and sufferings of peoples will fall on the heads of those who insistently refuse to hear the voice of reason and humanity.

"The prospect of peace on the whole eastern front is now within practical reach. The world, specially the neutral world is asking if the gate is not open to a general peace, but France, Great Britain and Italy still, it seems, are completely unwilling to listen to the voice of reason and humanity.

"From the beginning the Entente has pursued aims of conquest. It is fighting for the delivery of Alsace-Lorraine to France. I can add nothing to what previously has been said—there is no Alsace-Lorraine question in the international sense."

The operations of the Central Powers in the east, the chancellor said, were being carried out with the sole aim of securing the fruits of the peace with Ukraine. He added: "We do not intend to establish ourselves in Estonia or Livonia."

The chancellor asserted the Central Powers had freed Poland with the intention of calling an independent state into existence. The constitutional problem involved was still being discussed in its narrower sense, he said, by the three countries involved. Concerning Mr. Runciman's statement, the Chancellor said:

"I can only agree with Mr. Runciman if he meant that we should be much nearer peace if proper responsible representatives of the belligerent powers would meet in conclave for discussion. That would be a way to remove all intentional and unintentional misunderstandings and bring about an agreement on many individual questions. I am thinking especially in this connection of Belgium."

(Chancellor von Hertling's reference to a statement made by Walter Runciman, former president of the Board of Trade, concerned remarks made by Mr. Runciman in a speech in the House of Commons on February 13. Mr. Runciman said that the greatest contribution that could be made to the peace of the world, would be that the representatives of opinion in the belligerent countries, draw together and exchange views.)

THE SITUATION

Germany, through her chancellor, Count von Hertling, declares a general peace can be discussed on the basis of the four principles laid down recently by President Wilson. However, the chancellor's acceptance was followed by the statement that the principles must be recognized by all states and peoples which stage, he said, had not yet been reached.

A court of arbitration is lacking, the chancellor said, adding that the tribunal of the world is prejudiced against Germany, which declines to be judged by it. He insisted that the Entente war aims were still imperialistic, although admitting that the President's message is a "small step" toward peace.

Chancellor von Hertling voiced no great change in Germany's attitude toward the questions which the Entente statesmen have declared to be fundamental. He did not go into great detail concerning Ger-

many's conduct toward President Wilson's proposals. The abject surrender of Russia was gloried in as leading to peace on the eastern front, and a hint was thrown out to the Belgian Government to enter into separate negotiations with Germany. The problem of Alsace-Lorraine continues to be held as having no international aspect.

Meanwhile, although Russia is ready to conclude peace, the Teuton conquest of her territory goes on. Reval, the Russian naval base on the south-

ern coast of the Gulf of Finland has been occupied. Pskov, 175 miles southwest of Petrograd, which was reported taken by the Germans, has been recaptured by the Bolsheviks, and street fighting is going on there.

In Siberia the situation is very serious and Japan is reported to be preparing to intervene there very soon. The anti-Bolshevik forces there have to contend not only with the Bolsheviks, but also against

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CELLARS FLOODED IN ALL PARTS OF CITY

Heavy Rain Last Night Did Damage To Many Homes; Streets Were Submerged When Hydrant Burst In Holmedale

Grave apprehension and anxiety, more than a little actual suffering and personal hardship, and considerable material damage, followed in the wake of the torrent of rain which deluged the city last night, flooding the streets in low-lying districts, filling cellars and menacing the ground floors, and doing general devastation. Eagle Place and the districts which were reported to be the districts which suffered most heavily.

Hydrant Burst. A water hydrant on West Mill street, at the foot of Waterloo, resulted in a rush of water which entered the cellars of all residents of that immediate vicinity, and a hurried call for help was despatched to the city engineer and the superintendent of streets. Along the entire route of West Mill street the water covered practically the

whole surface of the road, rendering traffic almost at a standstill. Car Stalled. A Holmedale car of the municipal railway system became stalled at the far end of the line, and was not able to extricate itself until after midnight. Cellars which escaped flooding were the exception and not the rule. Heavy damage was done the stock of Willett's grocery, 179 West Mill street. Mrs. Whitaker, residing at 89 West Mill street, was carried by neighbors from a sick bed to the home of her daughter, when the water rose about her door. The dance in progress in the Steel Products plant drew a large gathering from all parts of the city, and taxis did a rushing business in the later hours of the evening, conveying the be-

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FLORIZEL NEAR END ON ROCKS

Red Cross Liner Being Slowly Battered To Pieces To-day

VESSEL IS DESERTED Dead Washed Away, While Survivors Are Safe Ashore

By Courier Leased Wire

St. John's, Nfld., Feb. 26.—The Red Cross liner Florizel was slowly being battered to pieces today on the rocks of Broad Cove, not far from Cape Race. Meanwhile, 44 of the passengers and crew brought home yesterday by rescue ships told of the horror of their twenty-six hour vigil before heroic Newfoundland fishermen were able to get them off in small boats.

Most of the dead were swept from places of safety to which they sought to cling within a few minutes after the Florizel dashed on the rocks. As the vessel's bow rose in the crash, those who were working or sleeping below decks and escaped were drowned by the torrents of water that poured in through companionways, scupperns, and portholes. Some were washed from decks, and others were either killed by bits of wreckage or so badly injured that they could not reach the high vantage points. For two hours they were safe, but then a wall of water wrenched the deck away and a few moments later twenty others, clinging to the smoking-room roof were similarly snuffed out.

John A. Munn, managing director of Bowring Brothers, Limited, owners of the Florizel, after seeing his little daughter swept overboard, made his way to the bridge deck, where thirty who escaped from the saloon had gathered. For two hours they were safe, but then a wall of water wrenched the deck away and a few moments later twenty others, clinging to the smoking-room roof were similarly snuffed out.

Three-year old Betty Munn, daughter of John A. Munn, managing director of the line, was swept overboard before his eyes. The child, nursing according to some survivors, had been drowned in her berth. Munn was swept to his death with the large group on the bridge deck.

Fred Butler, an architect of this city, who was going to Florida with his wife, was supporting her against the rush of water pouring over the ship's deck when one comber, towering above all the other, snatched her from his arms. He was carried along helplessly in the torrent, bringing up in a tangle of wreckage. Bruised and emashed, he was unable to extricate himself and perished.

One of the most remarkable tales of the survival of the strongest, relates the way in which Major Michael Sullivan, commander of the Newfoundland Forestry Battalion, and Ralph Burnham, cadet of the Royal Flying Corps, fought back death literally with their bare fists and brought through with them a naked Spanish stoker. Major Sullivan and the young subaltern, contrived to shelter themselves in the upper section of the bunker through which seas from the stockhold are emptied into the sea. There for 28 hours they maintained themselves. They nearly perished with the cold, and to keep warm in their bodies, beat themselves lustily with their fists. In their precarious retreat, crapt one of the Spanish stokers, stark naked and nearly dead from the shock of icy water after the terrible heat of the fire room. He was too numb to fight for his own life. So the Major and the Corporal fought for him. From pummeling themselves they took to

NEW STYLE OF WARFARE DEVELOPED

Trench Raids Along French Front Are Executed Intermittently

OF GREAT INTENSITY Sorties in Some Cases Result of Capture of Hundreds

By Courier Leased Wire

French grand headquarters, Monday, Feb. 25.—(By the Associated Press)—Trench raids along the French front, have increased in intensity during the past month to such an extent that they have become, in some instances, battles in which thousands of men have been engaged and hundreds of prisoners taken. The artillery is throwing unheard of quantities of shells.

The object of the raids vary widely. Sometimes a raid is undertaken in order to identify enemy units and at other times to improve the lines or capture observation points. Again a raid may be made to destroy the enemy's work and prevent him from attacking. This was the case in Saturday's raid at Aspach, Alsace, where the Germans were in strongly fortified lines which they had held since December, 1914. The enemy positions were bombarded beyond recognition and placed in such condition as to hinder German operations.

The correspondent watched the showers of metal tearing away the wire entanglements, flattening the sun emplacements, and setting fire to the enemy ammunition dumps. The operation was a complete surprise to the Germans and most of them retired to rear positions while French infantry completed the work of the gunners. Only a few prisoners were taken, but valuable information regarding the enemy's disposition of troops was obtained before the French returned to their own lines.

Other successful raids in Lorraine, the Argonne and northwest of Rheims have demonstrated the nature of the German defense system. Nearly everywhere the enemy front lines are held lightly and the main bodies of troops are kept so far in the rear that occasionally the French have reached the third and even the fourth line with slight resistance. This is the reason for the generally small number of prisoners, but in Lorraine the Germans were caught napping last week and the haul of captured material was large, being more than 400.

In addition to these big raids, there have been innumerable smaller ones which have not been mentioned in the official statements. These have been carried out by mere squads who usually bring back a number of prisoners.

Raiding, in fact, has become quite a modern military art and is encouraged by the commanders. It has been found to maintain the offensive spirit of the French troops, who seem to revel in the work in which they must display initiative and at the same time worry the Germans.

Italian Points Bombed. Rome, Monday, Feb. 26.—During air raids Sunday night, a semi-official announcement says, enemy airplanes dropped 27 bombs on inhabited places at Venice, 29 on Mestre and five on Castel Franco. Two persons were killed and nine injured at Venice and three were killed at Mestre. All were civilians. The material damage was slight.

BOLSHEVIKI RESIST HUN ADVANCE; RETAKE PSKOV

Red Guards Everywhere Fight Against Invading Teuton Forces; Russo-German Peace Not Final Solution of Foe's Problem on East Front

By Courier Leased Wire.

London, Feb. 26.—Pskov, 175 miles southwest of Petrograd, has been recaptured by the Bolsheviks and street fighting is going on there, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Petrograd, dated Monday. The Red Guards are resisting the German advance everywhere.

The capture of Pskov by the Germans was announced in the official statement issued last night at Berlin.

White Guards Advance

London, Feb. 26.—The Workmen's and Soldiers' committee for revolutionary defense, according to a Reuter's despatch, placed placards in Petrograd on Sunday, making this announcement: "The White Guard bands of Hoffman and William, advancing quickly by rail, have occupied Pskov, which is eight hours distant from the capital."

Cruiser Landed

Amsterdam, Feb. 25.—A despatch to the Dusseldorfer Zeitung from Berlin says the Auxiliary Cruiser Wolf landed in the Austrian harbor of Pola (Adriatic Sea). The despatch adds that the vessel tried repeatedly to return to the North Sea, but always was barred by the watchfulness of the British ships.

To Give Autonomy?

Amsterdam, Feb. 26.—The Central Powers intend to give self-government to the provinces of Courland and Lithuania, Imperial Chancellor von Hertling declared in his address to the Reichstag yesterday.

London, Feb. 26.—Signing of a Russo-German peace will not be the final solution of the German problems on her eastern frontier and the final settlement will concern the peoples of Courland, Estonia, Livonia and Poland take matters into their own hands, according to M. Kamenoff, one of the Bolshevik delegates to the Brest-Litovsk negotiations in an interview in the Daily News. M. Kamenoff has arrived in London after a three weeks journey from Petrograd. He is on his way to Paris as Bolshevik plenipotentiary to France.

With the handing of the land and factories to the peasants and workers, M. Kamenoff said, they had begun to realize as they could not under the old regime, that a German invasion of Russia would injure their vital interests. Consequently the consciousness of the necessity of defending the country is growing among the Russians. M. Kamenoff said he was convinced the Germans would be unable to import food for the Ukraine, because the people there would prevent the Rada from fulfilling the promise given Germany. The Rada's invocation of German aid had raised bitter hatred among the Ukrainian workers and peasants, who recognize only the authority of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Congress. That was the reason, he declared, that the Rada had to flee from the Ukraine to the protection of German bayonets.

German occupation of Petrograd, M. Kamenoff added, would not be enough to restore the monarchy. Any attempt at restoration would entail fighting in every town and village for the peasants and workers were well aware that a restoration would involve the loss of their land and political rights.

There is no alternative, the merchant must advertise. It is just as necessary for him to buy some form of advertising as it is for him to buy merchandise. He uses buys merchandise to sell and the quickest, the modern way to sell is by advertising. The profits depend upon volume, and volume nowadays depends largely upon advertising. The merchant who does not believe in the use of printer's ink, has never advertised or has never advertised right. The failure to produce results is not chargeable against advertising but rather against the manner in which it is done. 84 per cent. of the failures in recent years were among non-advertising merchants. A merchant cannot hope to fight his way against any sort of competition unless he uses the superior weapon his antagonist employs, or a better one. The modern method to bring down sales is advertising. It marks the advancement from the bow and arrow to the Winchester-44 stage. The advertiser talks to the masses while the non-advertiser talks to the individual. While the non-advertiser is making friends with his neighbor, the advertiser has reached the pocket-book of the entire community.

THE MERCHANTS CORNER

POWER EXTENDED. Captain Tom Flanagan, inspector of Dominion police for the Toronto military district, has been appointed to supervise the operations of the police in London and Kingston military districts as well as Toronto. Captain Flanagan, accompanied by J. E. Taylor, left for London last night to organize the work in the western district. Mr. Taylor, who is a returned soldier, has been appointed deputy inspector.

SHIPMENTS TO U. S. In reference to confusion which has arisen at the United States border over shipments from Canada, the War Trade Board announced that those commodities which heretofore required licenses to enter the United States require them still. Commodities which heretofore have not required licenses do not require them now. In the latter case, a declaration to the customs officer at the point of entry will be sufficient. Applicants for export licenses, it is emphasized, should forward full and complete details in every respect.

Days

ON SALE

OF HIGH CLASS FURNITURE. Has been instructed, Heasley to sell by her residence, 8 Church street, on February 27th, 1918, sharp, the following: HALL—Hall rack, extra fine rugs, hall chairs. Mahogany parlor, English flat bevel, 9 ft.; Axminster chairs, pictures, ornaments and blinds, etc. Heftzman upstic cabinet, Wilton's, easy chairs, curtains, drapes. Buffet, extension, dishes, glassware, of all kinds, two sets, one white and one rosebud pattern, blue linen, etc. Plate, gas heater, cupboards, cellars found in a well cellar; wash tub, garden tools, etc. The contents of furnished bedrooms, bedding of all de-arge mirrors, rugs, and blinds, etc. child's bedroom, om suite, life size all descriptions. goods are extra many black walnut

W. Almas, Auctioneer. Inspection Tuesday 3 to 5 o'clock.

On Sale

arm stock and lambs, Feed, Etc. has received in Mr. Fraser Lampkin farm situated on Lot 1, better known as farm at Alfred Junction.

28th, 1918. 2.30 o'clock sharp.

heavy mare, 8 years old, rising 3 years. colt, 1 light horse, good driver, 1 horse,

Mostly high-grade due to calf the 1st cow, 1 cow due in April, 1 cow due in May, 1 cow due in June, 3 months'

shoots, about 125 sow with 9 pigs,

bred to lay strain are, mostly pullets, Massey-Harris bin-pole truck, new, 1 In-roller, 1 riding make, 1 make, 1 set 4 sec-wo-horse corn cutti- make, 2 one-horse will, Wisner make; wagon, 1 light dem- wagon, 1 flat rack, 1 flat rack, 1 fanning mill, 1 ladder, 1 top rails and spiles, one

set heavy brass-

ity of clover hay, bats, 4 tons timothy of ensilage, about

sideboard, 2 beds, 1 box stove, lamp, provided for those

ms of \$10.00 and that amount eight- will be given on red wagon or six num off for cash on Hay, grain, hogs, ture, cash. Auctioneer, Mr Lampkin, Prop.

SALE CHANGE

to buy or exchange a farm or farm for

orey brick on Brigh-

use on Marlboro St. Street.

brick on Rose Ave. use on Murray St. near Burford, good oil. Must be sold be-

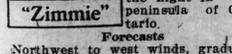
near Mc Pleasant best of clay loam. east Oakland, good sand loam soil. less car line, good rooms, bank barn other out buildings, city.

a good frame house, other out buildings, same. good buildings. Will exchange on

AVILAND Brantford, 1130

Weather Bulletin

There's nothing either good or bad but thinking makes it so, but never knew who said that. I think you'd better think twice before you say anything.



Zimmie

Forecast: Northwest to west winds, gradually decreasing in force, fair and cold, Wednesday—Fair with rising temperature.