

Frank Oliver was inclined to place the plame upon the national service cards, which he said should never have been issued at all if the government lacked the nerve to follow them up by conscription.

Delay in granting pensions and other grievances were touched upon, but few members had any constructive program for stimulating enlisting. Hon. George P. Graham suggested a national government, while Mr. Loggie (Northumberland, N.B.) favored putting into force the Militia Act.

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ht Brand."

Replying to a question about home defence, the prime minister stated that a plan was under consideration respecting the same which would soon release for overeas service the 60,000 men now in training in Canada.

At the opening of the house the prime minister read a despatch from the British ambassador at Washington announcing that the German ambassador had notified the United States ment that Germany withdrew all her pledges in respect to restricupon submarine warfare, motion of Sir Robert Borden Joseph R. Rainville, M.P. for Chambly and Vercheres, was elected deputy

Blondin Makes Denial.

Twentieth, Twenty-first, Forty-ninth and Newfoundland-Postmaster-General Blondin, rising to a question of privilege, denied the authenticity of a statement attributed to him re French-Canadians escaping conscription by emigrating to the United States. He had never made any declaration of the kind. He had said to the electors in Dorchester County that the government might re-Canadian Associated Press Cable. London, Feb. 1.—In the general h eadquarters report tonight the follow-ing battalions are specially mentioned for raiding operations: Twentieth, sort to conscription, but that the na-tional service cards were not intended Twenty-First and Forty-Ninth Canad ians, also a Newfoundland battalion. as a preliminary step to conscription; otherwise the government would not have 4,000 miles of frontier open and witness report published two days ago. The operations were highly successful and resulted in the capture of more than 100 prisoners.

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consumption, not for storing purposes, and The World will enter into com-munication with the people who it believes will undertake to supply the EYES OF ALL EUROPE coal in train loads, drawn by American engines, manned by American crews. \* \* \* \* \*

The next difficulty will be found in supplying empty cars for the engines to take back without delay. If the railways are sincere in their stated desires to help relieve the situation, this difficulty should be a minor one. If they cannot or will not help, it becomes an excellent opportunity for the mayor and city council to back up their protestations of willingness to do something. There are city sidings onto which these trains of cars can be run, and there are city teams and workmen who can be set to work to move the coal from the cars to the plants needing them. This will cost the city nothing, as men who need coal now will gladly pay cartage costs in addition to a price of \$7.62 per ton for coal that is now bringing over \$12 a ton.

What The World now wants is statements from manufacturers of munitions, and others urgently in need of coal, as to how much they will take and what they can do in the way of helping the speedy unloading of cars arriving here.

ers Given Special Credit in Report From

Headquarters.

The raids evidently referred to are those mentioned in the Canadian eye-

MENTION FOR RAIDING

FOUR BATTALIONS WIN

## ARE TURNED UPON U.S

Spain, Holland and Scandinavian Countries Await Wilson's Lead Before Replying to Berlin's Announcement of Ruthless Sea Warfare.

London, Feb. 1.—The eyes of Great Britain and all Europe are today fo-cussed on Washington. It is recog-nized that the question whether the United States finally will be drawn into the European war is being decid-ed there. Not only the policy of the United States, but of the neutrat Eu-ropean nations is also being largely determined in Washington. From Spain Holland and the Scandinavian determined in Washington. From Spain, Holland and the Scandinavian countries, messages to the English papers say they are waiting for the lead which the United States will give before framing their replies to the German announcement of unfettered consider that at the present moment they may best serve their own inter-ests with their peoples by bringing upon themselves the hostility of the neutral nations and saying that they cannot fight the whole world. At no previous stage of the war maritime warfare against all cargo vessels approaching her enemies

since the sinking of the Lusitania, has the development of America's ccasts. British officials decline to speak for publication on the crisis, lest any ut-terance might be construed in the United States as officious to influence United States as officious to influence of the development of America's rolicy been so intensely watched, so curiously awaited. Every news mes-sage from the United States, how-cver brief, however indefinitely word-United States as officious to infuence ever birth information which the American policy and intrude upon the problem which they recognize is purely one between the neutral na-tions and central powers. tions and central powers.

silence drawn closely over every move today, came various indications taken to say he had no communication thru-out the day with the German ambas-sador, adding that there was no proseverywhere as index fingers pointing toward the probable course of the U.S. It was undisputed that the govern-ment would not permit Germany's an-nouncement to stand without chalpect of any announcement during the night.

Among all officials capable of know-ing the probable course of the presi-dent the only point of doubt seemed to be whether a communication to lenge. But whether President Wilson's answer will be solemn warning of a break in diplomatic relations if Ger-Germany would carry only a warning, or whether it would consider Germany's campaign of ruthlessness is carried into execution, or actually many's declaration sufficient in itself for action. All seemed to take it for waiting, remain undisclosed. Won't Discuss Anyt'ing. ranted that a decision had quickly

been determined upon. White House officials and Secretary

Preparing Country. It was pointed out that one reason for withholding knowledge of the president's course is the necessity of Lansing followed the same course they adopted on previous occasions when a communication had b en despatched to Borlin and they were awaiting its arrangements. completing certain receipt in the German capital before many of a physical character, to premaking any announcement in this country. It was a course of absolute pare the country for eventualities which would be expected to follow a diplomatic break. The safeguarding of American ports, safety of Americana silence; of flat r fusal to disclose any information whatever; to discuss the subject in any way or to answer any in Germany, the presence of German ships in American harbors and many

enquiries upon it. All the day's developments followed other considerations are among them. The last correspondence with Ger-many, which demanded the total abanthis same course, which has b come familiar to close observers of the procedure of the administration when it donment of such submarine warfare as the central powers are about to redealing with a foreign crisis.

Secretary Lansing began by deny-ing hims if to all callers. Notwithsume, declared that the United States would sever diplomatic relations "al-together." That is interpreted as leav-ing no opportunity for half measures; it means the withdrawal of Ambassastanding it was the regular day for

(Concluded on, Page 2, Column 2).



Neither British Nor Prominent Americans in England Think Wilson President Franklyn of International Mercantile Marine

Seeks Instructions.

CONTINUE AS USUAL

American Steamers Will Sail

on Schedule Till Instruct-

ed Otherwise.

New York, Feb. 1 .-- A definite ruling and instructions from official sources as to future movements of the Amer-ican Line steamships were asked of

Secretary Lansing and the state de-This is a brief compendium of the partment today by P. A. S. Franklin, partment today by the International Mercan-president of the International Mercan-tile Marine. The steamship St. Louis, now in port, is taking on cargo and passengers are being booked to easi for Liverpool Saturday. It was said

by Mr. Frankiln that unless instructed to the contrary by Washington, the St. Louis would sail as usual for Liverpoo!,

the regultr port of destination. The telegram sent by President Franklin to Secretary Lansing officially advised the state department that the St. Louis is an American ship, owned by American citizens, insured by the United tSates war risk bureau, carries as passengers American citi-

(Concluded on Page 3, Column 5).

**CONFERENCE IS HELD** BY DUTCH AUTHORITIES \* WAR SUMMARY \* The Hague, via London, Feb. 1 .--meeting was held at the ministry of marine this afternoon at which the foreign minister, the naval authorities THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED and representative of the Holland-American and other Dutch shipping companies discussed the situation

DINEEN'S PARTICULAR BAR-GAINS.

There is endless variety of quality in furs, because skins and pelts vary not only according to the locality where the animal was trapped, but there may also be a varying degree of fineness and fulness in the texture taken at the same place and at the same time. Select furs, made up of perfect skins, have a distinctive mar-let value that is uniformly higher than the value for the average in furs.

Dineen's furs are all of the select

ference were pledged to secrecy.

uthlessness on land.

Wherever neutrals oppose her wishes they will be stamped down-crushed like Belgium, if possible. In the United States this realization must mean the parting of the ways. Here America is fully expected to accept the challenge. Either Germany cr

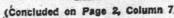
America must back down or become

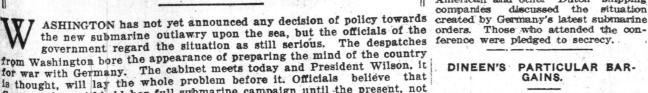
enemies. No matter how much the United States may have compromised her part, in her tortuous diplomatic relations with German, it is not be-lieved either by the British or promi-tieved either by the British or promi-

some time ago that they could not win under present conditions. So invo-thing remained for German states-men to do but to cast aside all pre-tence of following international law, which is supposed to rule belliger-and despite the growing toll upon their tanage. The Germans propose to make that Britain's sca power mist be destroyed, while France shall be overwhelmed—nay, annihilated, on land. That is his one hope of peace.

End Must Ba Speedy.

prevailing opinion hare, redicected in talks I have had with many Ameri-cans and Englishmen on Germany's "sirk at sight" note. The British protest that they are





Germany has withheld her full submarine campaign until the present, not from regard for neutrals, but from motives of expediency. The censor had deliberately sent false news from Germany all these months; now Germany throws off the mast. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, previously thought unfavorable to sufimarine warfare, now appears as one of its principal supporters. Washington thinks that Germany is planning to do her worst at this time because this time is the psychological moment, so to speak, and of the skins of a number of animals such action now would give her the maximum benefit. In other words, Germany must succeed with her frightfulness now or never. It may indeed be the last desperate bound of the wounded tiger before his death throes set in.

\* \* \* \* \*

clared that they would give up the campaign of ruthlessness, should the neutrals, acting together, cause Great Britian to raise her blockade, or should there be a peace conference. In other words, Germany, who has, according to her story, the ability to win the war, will not win it herself ff the neutrals will win it for her. From this point of view, the Germans en edeavoring to blackmail the United States and other neutrals to at multitary object, for if Germany could have won the war at any time by the military object, for if Germany could have won the war at any time by the f(Centinued on page 2, cols. 1 and2). News from Washington also is that Germany and her allies have de-

Teuton domination. I am reporting statesmen doubtless expected to pla-toplation from and general belief in London. The German general staff decided belief in the second staff decided belief in the second staff or had full opportunity to try. fulness at sca will almost certainly be some time ago that they could not win accompanied by an equally increased

hope of peace.

Do Not Believe the United States

Will Attempt Another Compromise in Tortuous

Relations With Germany.

Failing to accomplish these ends the

nent Americans here, that she will ser hopes to terrorize, to sicken the not fighting for the same objectives swallow the worst insult of the entire civilized world to a point where the as the enemy or using his measures.

