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BERNSTORFF WILL BE GIVEN HIS PAPERS

Coincidence With President Wilson's Address to Congress Today, German Ambassador Will Be Handed His Passports and Gerard Will Be Recalled From Berlin

ENFORCEMENT OF MILITIA ACT INDICATED BY BORDEN

CANADA CAN SOON RELEASE BIG FORCES FOR OVERSEAS

Borden Says Plan Respecting Home Defence Will Free Sixty Thousand Men—Praise of Gen. Lessard Draws Attack from Hughes—Big War Credit Bill Advanced.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 1.—The house of commons today put through the committee stage the interim supply bill and Sir Thomas White's resolution authorizing the government to borrow one hundred million dollars for other than military purposes, and made some progress with the prime minister's resolution authorizing a war credit of five hundred million dollars. The debate upon the war credit rambled far afield, but mainly concerned itself with the marked falling off in recruiting. Hon. Frank Oliver was inclined to place the blame 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 enlistment. Hon. George F. Graham suggested a national government, while Mr. Loggie (Northumberland, N.B.) favored putting into force the Militia Act. 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 overseas 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 government that Germany withdrew all her pledges in respect to restrictions upon submarine warfare.

On motion of Sir Robert Borden, Joseph R. Rainville, M.P. for Chambly and Vercheres, was elected deputy speaker of the house. Blondin Makes Denial. Postmaster-General Blondin, rising to a question of privilege, denied the authenticity of a statement attributed to him re French-Canadians escaping conscription by migrating 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 resort to conscription, but that the national service cards were not intended as a preliminary step to conscription; otherwise the government would not have 4,000 miles of frontier open and so forth.

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Who Wants Soft Coal?

The World is in a Position to Have It Delivered on Cars, Freight and Duty Paid, for \$7.62 a Ton.

The World has reason to believe that good steam coal can, in spite of present conditions, be laid down in Toronto at a cost of \$7.62 per ton, freight and duty paid, in 12 to 15 days from order date. To do this it will be necessary to order the coal in train lots and, above all, to provide for the speedy unloading of the trains. American roads will not send the coal thru unless they are guaranteed quick return of empty cars, but given decent service in this respect they will ship coal.

The World proposes to make a test to see if some means of guaranteeing quick returns of empty cars can be discovered.

A definite statement has been made that if this can be done coal can be laid down here at the above price. The World now wants to hear from manufacturers who are in urgent need of steam coal. Let them communicate with this office and state how many cars they need for current consumption, not for storing purposes, and The World will enter into communication with the people who it believes will undertake to supply the 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 desire 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.

FOUR BATTALIONS WIN MENTION FOR RAIDING

Twentieth, Twenty-first, Forty-ninth and Newfoundlanders Given Special Credit in Report From Headquarters.

Canadian Associated Press Cable. London, Feb. 1.—In the general headquarters report tonight the following battalions are specially mentioned for raiding operations: Twentieth, Twenty-first and Forty-ninth Canadian, also a Newfoundland battalion. The raids evidently referred to are those mentioned in the Canadian eyewitness report published two days ago. The operations were highly successful and resulted in the capture of more than 100 prisoners.

WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

WASHINGTON has not yet announced any decision of policy towards the new submarine outburst upon the sea, but the officials of the government regard the situation as still serious. The despatches from Washington bore the appearance of preparing the mind of the country for the possibility of a peace conference. The cabinet meets today and President Wilson, it is thought, will lay the whole problem before it. Officials believe that Germany has withheld her full submarine campaign until the present, not from regard for neutrals, but from motives of expediency. Now that Germany has deliberately set false news from Germany all these months; now that Germany throws off the mask, 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 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.

News from Washington also is that Germany and her allies have declared that they would give up the campaign of ruthlessness, should the neutrals, taken together, cause Great Britain 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 if the neutrals will win it for her. From this point of view, the Germans are endeavoring to blackmail the United States and other neutrals to attempt the breaking down of the allied blockade or to force the institution of a peace conference. Thus the German move has a political rather than a military object, for if Germany could have won the war at any time by the

(Continued on page 2, cols. 1 and 2).

CONFERENCE IS HELD BY DUTCH AUTHORITIES

The Hague, via London, Feb. 1.—A meeting was held at the ministry of marine this afternoon at which the foreign minister, the naval authorities and representative of the Holland-American and other Dutch shipping companies discussed the situation created by Germany's latest submarine orders. Those who attended the conference were pledged to secrecy.

DINEEN'S PARTICULAR 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 fullness in the texture of the skins of a number of animals taken at the same place and at the same time. Select furs, made up of perfect skins, have a distinctive market value that is uniformly higher than the value for the average in furs. Dineen's furs are all of the select class, made up for a particular and critical trade, and these furs are now reduced 20 to 50 per cent, for the February Stock Taking Sale. Such values are not elsewhere available. A comparison of prices and printed descriptions does not fully illustrate the superiority of the Dineen bargains—the furs must be actually compared to make conviction final. W. & D. Dineen Company, Limited, 140 Yonge street, Toronto, and in Hamilton, 20-22 King street west.

WILSON'S ANSWER COMING TODAY BERNSTORFF AWAITS HIS PAPERS

BRITISH MOVE FORWARD NEAR BEAUMONT-HAMEL

Drive Off Strong Parties of Germans Dressed in White—Make Another Raid.

Special Cable to The Toronto World. London, Feb. 1.—British troops in France yesterday slightly improved their position north of Beaumont-Hamel, on the Ancre front. They also drove off the enemy when he tried to rush a post near Grandcourt. Strong parties of Germans, dressed in white, made two attacks on the British front near Wytschaete, but they were driven off. Two other attempts southeast of Arras and east of Ypres also suffered a reverse. In January the British captured 1,228 Germans, including 27 officers, in France. Southeast of Neuville St. Vaast the British carried out a successful trench raid.

EYES OF ALL EUROPE 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 focused on Washington. It is recognized that the question whether the United States finally will be drawn into the European war is being determined there. Not only the policy of the United States, but of the neutral European nations is also being largely 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 maritime warfare against all cargo vessels approaching her enemies' coasts.

British officials decline to speak for publication on the crisis, lest any utterance might be construed in the United States as officious to influence the American policy and intrude upon the problem which they recognize is purely one between the neutral nations and central powers.

Two theories are current here and are being warmly discussed, one that the central powers expect to starve out Great Britain and her allies by unrestricted sea warfare, and that they consider they have more to gain by trying to shut off American supplies of munitions and food than by continuing friendly relations. The second is that the central dynasties consider that at the present moment they may best serve their own interests 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 since the sinking of the Lusitania, has the development of American policy been so intently watched, so curiously awaited. Every news message from the United States, however brief, however indistinctly worded, is devoured by the public and debated as to its significance and bearing in the newspaper offices and on the streets.

Do Not Believe the United States Will Swallow Worst Insult of War

Neither British Nor Prominent Americans in England Think Wilson Will Attempt Another Compromise in Tortuous Relations With Germany.

Special Cable to The Toronto World. London, Feb. 1.—Germany's announced campaign of increased ruthlessness at sea will almost certainly be accompanied by an equally increased ruthlessness on land. Whether 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 or 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 Germany, it is not believed either by the British or prominent Americans here, that she will swallow the worst insult of the entire war. With Germany the war has become a gamble. All wars are a gamble to an extent, but the Kaiser's general staff has decided to gamble with the destinies of neutral nations as well. Whoever stands in the way of Germany's military chieftains must be overwhelmed and destroyed—Switzerland and Holland along with Belgium, and Serbia, and the United States, in so far as she stands in the way of

President's Attitude Will Be Made Known at Cabinet Meeting This Afternoon—German Ambassador Outwardly is Expecting Severance of Diplomatic Relations.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Whatever course of action President Wilson has chosen to meet Germany's declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare is known only to three or four members of his official family. Neither the cabinet as a whole nor the foreign affairs committee of congress have been taken into his confidence.

One high official close to the president declared tonight that no communication had been sent to Berlin or to Count von Bernstorff, who outwardly was expecting a severance of diplomatic relations.

From under the curtain of official silence drawn closely over every move everywhere as index fingers pointed toward the probable course of the U. S. toward the probable course of the U. S. It was undisputed that the government would not permit Germany's announcement to stand without challenge.

But whether President Wilson's answer will be solemn warning of a break in diplomatic relations if Germany's campaign of ruthlessness is carried into execution, or actually a severance of relations without further waiting, remain undisclosed.

Secretary Lansing followed the same course they adopted on previous occasions when a communication had been despatched to Berlin and the German capital before making any announcement in this country. It was a course of absolute silence; of flat refusal to discuss any information whatever to discuss the subject in any way or to answer any enquiries upon it.

All the day's developments followed familiar to close observers of the procedure of the administration when it is dealing with a foreign crisis. Secretary Lansing began by denying himself to all callers. Notwithstanding it was the regular day for

ASKS WASHINGTON TO CONTROL SHIPS

President Franklin of International Mercantile Marine Seeks Instructions.

Continued as usual. American Steamers Will Sail on Schedule Till Instructed Otherwise.

New York, Feb. 1.—A definite ruling and instructions from official sources as to future movements of the American Line steamships were awaited by Secretary Lansing and the state department today by P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine. The steamships were instructed to the contrary by Washington, the St. Louis would sail as usual for Liverpool, the regular 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 States war risk bureau, carries as passengers American citizens.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7).