Sure to Please All Mothers

We are featuring for this season, suits for boys with two pairs of pants.

At **$5.00** we show a strong Canadian tweed Norfolk suit with extra pants. Sizes 22 to 28.

The same suit in the larger sizes—12 years to 18, for **$6.50** with two pairs of pants.

At $10.00 we show a beautiful gray all-wool tweed suit, with two pairs of pants, to fit boys age 4 to 18 years. The style of the suit is a very neat knife-pleated Norfolk, excellently made and trimmed. The extra pants fill a long felt need.

Two hundred pairs extra good Boy's Bloomers, well made and lined, 75c a pair. 22 to 35 sizes.

OAK HALL, Clothiers
Cor. Yonge and Adelaide Sts.
J. C. Coombes, Manager

THE NICKEL QUESTION

The interest in the nickel situation grows because of the efforts to side-track investigation of it. When Mr. Maclean introduced a bill to regulate the export of nickel, the government asked the Speaker to rule that it should be preceded by a resolution, as the legislation proposed affected "trade and commerce." The Speaker so ruled. Mr. Maclean knew all about this rule, which, as he showed, was not lived up to when the export of fuel-gas and electricity was regulated. The Speaker replied that it must have been by "inadvertence" in these instances. Mr. Maclean also knew that if he had to bring in a resolution which could be held up by a filibustering debate he might never get in his bill, or would get it so low down on the order paper that discussion would not be reached this session. Now he will have to discuss the question on going into supply at the first chance. Many people also think that the appointment of a royal commission by the Province of Ontario is to head off discussion. By the way, when will the names of the commissioners be given out?

* * *

Monetary Times: The nickel situation is to be investigated by an Ontario Government commission. Thus does the persistence of Mr. W. F. Maclean, M.P., score, for, with all his faults and failings, his perseverance outshines. His agitation regarding the question of destination of Canadian nickel has at least roused public interest in a matter of great importance. And public interest in things other than war and politics is almost a novelty. We have the assurances of the Dominion Government and of the nickel companies apparently that all is well regarding the export of our nickel.

The two main points at issue seem to be: Is Germany getting Canadian nickel? And, Is Canada able to refine nickel in Canada, in such a way as to be a success commercially? It is to be hoped that neither the Ontario nor the Dominion Government is awaiting a royal commission's report in order to answer the first question. Royal commissions usually care little for the value of time, and the war may be over before they report.

* * *

Editor World: I had the opportunity of attending a very large meeting of the Sudbury Board of Trade, called for Feb. 9. I went there for the purpose of hearing further discussion on the nickel question, which is at present a very important matter.

Shortly after the meeting had commenced, it was plainly seen that the members of the board of trade were divided in their opinions on the nickel question; a small number being in sympathy with the "Canadian Copper Co." while the balance of the members, I would judge, would be very much in favor of new legislation along the lines of refining nickel in Canada.

As the meeting proceeded and some of the debaters were then getting well warmed up the worthy president accused a number of the sympathisers of the Canadian Copper Co. of holding a private meeting, previous to the last board of trade meeting, for the purpose of framing up a resolution and arranging other matters to serve their own purpose to be used at the board of trade meeting, which was then already announced. The names he gave were: J. McLeod, J. G. Henry, C. MyCrea, M.L.A.; L. Laforest, T. Clemow, J. Morin, D. Morin and L. O'Connor, mayor of Sudbury. This appeared to surprise the above named, but was not denied.

When the meeting of Feb. 9 was announced and all the members had received their notices, requesting them to attend, as the nickel question would again come up for discussion, six of the members, who were W. J. Bell, J. McLeod, J. G. Henry, A. H. Beath, L. O'Connor and A. Evans, petitioned the vice-president to call the annual meeting for the same night, at the same hour. This of course was done to block the precedence of the regular meeting. Very soon it was discovered that the meeting called by the vice-president was not in accordance with the bylaws of the board of trade, but in spite of all that, the element who showed their hand in favor of the Canadian Copper Co. were well stiffened up with "Kaiserism," and ignored the bylaws of the board of trade by treating them as a "scrap of paper."

It seems too bad that board of trade meetings are being disturbed in this manner, and allowing the important matter, which is before it at the present time, to lie dormant. It is without a doubt the object of a few to use the board of trade, if they can, for the express purpose of casting abroad the argument of the nickel trust, to inform the people in other parts of the province that their views are the sentiments of the people of Sudbury and district. Just let any one visit Sudbury, and ask every man he meets, and ninety-nine out of every hundred, if they express their own private opinions, will state absolutely, that they are in favor of the refining of nickel in Canada.

Sudbury Citizen.

Sudbury, Feb. 12.

* * *

Montreal papers are either silent on nickel, or like The Gazette, run to sneers or misrepresentation. Here is what it says:

Montreal Gazette, Feb. 9: An enquiry into the nickel industry by the Ontario Government has been proposed. If it goes far enough it may uncover somebody with a third-class proposition which he wishes to sell to the government at a first-class price; and this should account for the noise that has been made about the matter of late.

* * *

We do not know of any newspaper that does so much ordinary or third-rate government job printing for two and three prices as The Gazette. And Beck's Weekly talks about the regulation of nickel export as "guff," and proceeds to whitewash the American Nickel Company! Mr. Wallace Nesbitt and Mr. Lorne McGibbon also say that it is guff. The Montreal News, however, is in favor of a full investigation.

* * *

At the annual meeting of the Owen Sound Board of Trade, a week ago, letters were received from many other boards of trade endorsing the Owen Sound business men in favor of a nickel policy for Canada, and of the subject being discussed at the meeting of associated boards of trade.

* * *

Kingston Whig: The local government is going to "probe" the nickel question, which means that the war may be over when the report is made, and, if Germany is to be affected by a prohibition of the exports, action must be taken at once. The Toronto World is to be commended for its propaganda on this subject.

TWO BIG BATTLES TO DEVELOP SOON

Grand Duke Nicholas Will Make Stand in East Prussia and Bukowina.

Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Two big battles, it is believed, have already begun, or will soon begin on the Russian side of the East Prussian frontier, and on the River Sereth, in Bukowina. The Russian forces have withdrawn both in East Prussia and in Bukowina, in the face of superior German and Austrian armies, so that they might be enabled to concentrate and come into closer touch with their lines of communication.

The official reports make only the briefest reference to the operations at these two extremes of the eastern front, but what they do say indicates that the Russians have already reached the lines on which Grand Duke Nicholas has decided to give battle.

The rest of the campaign in the east, even the fighting in the Carpathians, which is proceeding under the worst weather conditions, is overshadowed by these greater events, on the result of which both sides are staking so much.

The Germans claim that they have won a big victory over the Russians in East Prussia, and the Austrians announce the Russian retirement in Bukowina with elation, but apparently Petrograd views these incidents without misgiving.

JOE KELLEY RELEASED.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 13.—Barney Dreyfuss, president of the Pittsburg National League Baseball Club, today announced that Joe Kelley, outfielder, had been released to the Indianapolis Club of the American Association, that Clarence E. Berger, outfielder, had been released to the Richmond Club of the International League, and that Thos. Quigley, a pitcher, had been given his unconditional release.

GERMANS RESENT PROTEST OF U.S.A.

The Foreign Office Professes Friendship, Some Berlin Papers Wax Angry.

STAND UP FOR DECREE

President Wilson's Attitude to Mexico Referred to in Belittling Terms.

(Continued From Page 1.)

Tages Zeitung, the former of which employs rather sharp phrases.

Hostile to Americans.

"When something does not suit the Yankees," says Die Post, "they are accustomed to adopt as threatening and as frightful a sabre-rattling tone as possible. They reckon that the person thus treated will let himself be frightened and give in. If this does not come to pass, however, if the person thus treated and threatened with the strongest expressions, pays no attention and shows that he is not scared and will not let himself be driven into a state of funk, the swaggering Yankees calm themselves soon and quiet down."

Die Post complains that the United States did not protest against the British declaration of the North Sea as war territory. "That is to say, they are in benevolent agreement with England, but make a threatening protest against us. If the North American government would show Germany the same neutrality as is shown England, the entire present note, with its threatenings tone, would be superfluous."

Right of Search Denied.

Count Ernest Reventlow, the naval expert, in an article in The Tages Zeitung, declares that the request of the United States that ships be searched before further action is taken against them, shows "that the people in Washington do not comprehend the meaning of the German measure."

"We have so often demonstrated," Count Reventlow continues, "the impossibility of search, that we can merely refer to our earlier remarks. Washington must know this, and, therefore the demand of the note for a search and the establishing of the identity of neutral merchantmen amounts de facto to non-recognition of the German declaration respecting war territory."

Count Reventlow repeats the German order, the declaration of which he asserts is a considerate warning, and adds: "Whether it is regarded or protested against is of secondary importance."

Complain of U. S. Tone.

"If its consequences are depicted as 'inexcusable,' Count Reventlow continues, "we may believe that the United States Government misjudges its ground. The same can be said of the remarkable phrase in the note—that the United States Government will see itself impelled to hold the German imperial government responsible for such action of its naval authorities. She cannot escape the conclusion that President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, in their communications with the Mexican pretenders and rebel leaders have accustomed themselves to a tone that is not suitable for communications with the German Empire."

Count Reventlow says that the American Government's request for assurances that its ships and citizens will be subjected only to search, even in the war zone, is utterly out of the question.

Demands U. S. Back Down.

"The only way to preserve the existing relations between the German Empire and the United States," says Count Reventlow, in conclusion, "is actual American recognition of the German war zone declaration and regard for the warning expressed therein."

The Vossische Zeitung says that while the searching of ships for contraband previously has been the accepted procedure, the entry of the submarine denotes a new factor in naval warfare.

"The submarine," says the newspaper, "runs a risk against armed merchantmen. "England has both armed its merchantmen and advised them to carry false flags. Shall Germany in the face of such treacherous measures throw down her arms because an American ship might possibly be wrongly torpedoed? The American note demands nothing else."

Unimpressed by Warning.

The Hamburger Nachrichten, discussing the note, says that nobody can demand that German warships expose themselves to destruction thru consideration for neutrals.

"American merchantmen," the Nachrichten continues, "retain their right to sail in the specified waters or to avoid them. If Washington assumes that the admiralty's declaration will not be executed unsparingly it fundamentally deceives itself. The threatening sentences in the American note are quite unimpressive. After delivering weapons to our enemies and making no protest against Great Britain's insolence, the U. S. shows itself devoid of any good will whatever towards us. Politely turned expressions do not counterbalance too evident partisanship for our enemies."

Germany Must Maintain Stand.

The Frankfurter Zeitung says "Emphasis is laid on friendly intentions and the repeated recital of intentions to do away with difficulties permit or the hope that Washington desires to preserve good relations with Germany, and will give due weight to the German standpoint after renewed explanations. The note assumes a too formal and juristic standpoint regarding German justification in eventually destroying neutral ships, as to which American politics follow the line of argument of the English manner of reasoning, which unfortunately has become second nature. The American government gives too little weight to the difficult conflict in which Germany finds itself, whereas no vital interest of the U. S. is threatened. The way out of the difficulty is opened by the announced American protest against British misuse of flags. As for the rest, Germany must maintain its stand."

By the accepted Baltic and Black Sea canal scheme it is proposed to canalize the Dnieper and the Dwina, the former flowing into the Black Sea at Kherson and the latter into the Gulf of Lavonia and the Baltic Sea at Riga. The sources of the two rivers at the divide would be connected by artificial waterways. The length of the canal would be 1540 miles.

AUSTRIANS BEATEN IN BUKOWINA MOVE

Russians Compelled at Beginning to Give Ground, But Now Hold On.

ENEMY HAD TO RETIRE

Advance Shattered at Three Points and Muscovites Press Forward Again.

By Martin Donohue, Correspondent of The London Chronicle and The Toronto World.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

CZERNOWITZ, Feb. 14, via Dorokoi.—Fighting continues in Bukowina. The Russians have been reinforced and are holding on grimly. They have repulsed a series of fresh attacks. The tide of battle sways backwards and forwards. The Russians were compelled at the beginning to give ground before the masses of the enemy which swept down the Carpathian passes. The Russians, fighting doggedly, withdrew north from Kimpolung and there on suitable ground, where the snow is less deep, they entrenched themselves and awaited the Austro-German advance. By well timed counter attacks the Russians shattered the enemy's advance at three points, compelling him to retire. Snow impeded the marching, but the Russians are moving forward. An officer said to me when recounting the incident: "If we had been Germans, we would have hanged the mayor and burned the town and shot the majority of the inhabitants."

Austrians Wreaked Vengeance.

When the Austrians reoccupied Czernowitz at the beginning of November, they wreaked vengeance on those inhabitants suspected of holding Russian sympathies. There were wholesale executions without the semblance of a trial, and the other day there was shown a crude gallows in the local prison where many of the victims of the Austrian fury were barbarously put to death, among the number being many Russian and Roumanian priests. With the refinement of cruelty the executioners compelled the hapless condemned to assist in the horrible work of hanging their town's fellows, and to watch the death agonies of their friends while awaiting their own turn. The principal executioner was an Austrian soldier, who received five kronen for each victim that he strangled. When the Russians returned they captured this sinister personage, who has since been deported to Siberia.

Temperature Very Cold.

The cold is intense, the temperature being 20 below zero, with a piercing, ice-laden wind which smites and slays. The terrible weather conditions add to the horrors of warfare. In the valleys and mountain passes driving snow renders it difficult to distinguish a friend from a foe at 100 yards distance. The enemy succumbs to the cold more speedily than the winter-seasoned Siberian troops. There is great difficulty in rescuing the wounded and following on a collapse, exposure soon ends the sufferings and the snow envelops them, becoming at once a winding sheet and a tomb. Consequently thousands, once stricken down, altogether disappear.

Siberians Do Great Service.

In the Carpathian country the Siberians are doing excellent service. During the temporary withdrawal of Russians they returned and attacked one town, took the mayor hostage and imposed a fine of 5000 roubles. A Russian governor now occupies the Austrian administration building, which is sumptuously furnished. The Austrians fled in such haste that they left behind many important public documents. I was shown over the building by the governor himself. The only change in the interior decorations that the Russians have made has been to cover with white cloth the life size portraits of Emperor Francis Joseph and his late consort, which hang on the wall in the reception saloon.

HOLD CELEBRATION IN LOCAL CHURCHES

Hundred Years of Peace Was Subject of Many Sermons.

WHERE WAR IS NOW

Treaty Signed February Seventeen in Town of Ghent, Belgium.

"One Hundred Years of Peace" was the subject of many sermons yesterday.

It was on Feb. 17, 1815, that the treaty of Ghent was ratified, ending a weary conflict between Great Britain and the United States. The thought of a possible treaty caused great joy on both sides of the Atlantic and Henry Clay, who had previously said: "There shall be no peace until Canada is taken from the British," was the first to sign. This agreement was made in the little Town of Ghent, Belgium.

Rev. Solomon Cleaver, Bloor Methodist, in his morning address, took for his text, "The Meek Shall Inherit the Earth." He showed that meekness did not mean weakness, for Moses was the meekest man of his time, yet he went before the mighty Pharaoh and declared his God, without even bending the knee, and it was he who broke the golden calf. Lord Roberts, he said, displayed the proper spirit of meekness in sending to the soldiers in the present war a prayer.

1915 Starts a New Era.

Rev. J. W. Pedley, Western Congregational, told how the people a hundred years ago thought the world had come to an end. Twenty-five years of war between the United States and Great Britain had brought these countries to a crisis where further development seemed impossible. It is history now of what Darwin, Lincoln, Gladstone, Tennyson, Stevenson, Morse, Beacher ad Dickens had done, he said, altho they were only little boys at that time. He believed that today the nursery held greater future men and women than had ever been born, and in concluding thought 1915 was the beginning of a new era of great things.

Bishop Sweeney, in his reference spoke of ex-President Taft's recent visit, and of the opportuneness of his words to the effect that 1000 years peace would be welcome; in fact that piece should never again be broken btwen th two nations. The bishop hoped for a world co-operation of peace, that there should be an extention of the Hague Tribunal principle, that the representatives of various nations should sit as judges of real or immaginary war and thereby reduce the danger of war to the minimum.

An Object Lesson.

President Falconer, in yesterday morning's service in Convocation Hall, in referring to the public celebration of the century of peace between the British Empire and the United States, said: "The friendship which had existed along the three thousand miles of frontier of Canada and the United States was said to be an object lesson to humanity."

The Right Rev. J. E. Bidwell of Kingston also referred to the centenary of peace at the conclusion of his sermon. He used the words of the text, which he applied in this particular in a sermon which he delivered recently in a prominent American church. "This is the Lord's doings and it is wonderful in our eyes."

Princess Patricia Casualties

Canadian Press Despatch.

OTTAWA, Feb. 13.—The following casualties in the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry are announced tonight by the militia department:

Dangerously Wounded.

Corporal George McDonald, admitted to hospital, Versailles, France, Feb. 12; next of kin, Mrs. N. McDonald, Eureka, Ill.

Slightly Wounded.

Pte. W. Miller, gunshot wound in head; next of kin, J. Miller, 24½ George street, Belgrave Gate, Leicester, Eng.

Lance-Corporal C. Spurgeon, gunshot wound in hand; next of kin, Mrs. R. Spurgeon, 15 Livingstone road, Stratford, Eng.

Pte. F. D. Roy, gunshot wound in arm; next of kin, C. Roy, 410 Fifth street, Edmonton, Alta.

Wounded.

Pte. G. Taylor, gunshot wound in knee; next of kin, James Crawford, 37 Lewis street, Toronto.

Death.

The following casualty in the expeditionary force is announced:

Feb. 14, Pte. Henry C. England, 7th (formerly 9th) Battalion, at the Royal Army Medical Corps Hospital, Tidworth, of meningitis; next of kin, Charles England, Bampton street, Mine Head, Somerset, Eng.

THROW BURNING OIL ON RUSSIAN TROOPS

New Engines of Destruction Devised by Austro-Germans in Carpathians.

GRAND DUKE CONFIDENT

Activity Shown by Garrison of Przemysl May Presage Attack There.

Canadian Press Despatch.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 14.—(Via London, 5 p.m.)—Russian staff officers today assert that notwithstanding the reoccupation of the crown land of Bukowina by Austro-German armies, it does not constitute a menace to the Russian flank or to the Russian position about the Town of Lemberg. This is due to the fact, the Russians maintain, that to the north and south are mountain ranges which render that section of the country isolated, and because the Russian positions in the Beskid range on the south preclude the possibility of a successful attack.

Russians to Hold Lemberg.

Russian newspaper comment on the rumors recently in circulation, that the Russians were contemplating the evacuation of Lemberg, and the publication of statements that the Russian authorities had placarded the houses of the city with announcements to that effect, have brought forth denials from the general staff. The northern and northwestern slopes of the entire Carpathian range are claimed to be controlled by Russian forces, thus giving them a key to the situation in eastern Galicia.

At Mesolaborch the Russians are reported to have begun an offensive movement.

May Attack at Przemysl.

The military authorities admit the possibility of an Austro German attack on the Russian positions around Przemysl, where Austrian forces recently have shown new signs of activity. In the last few days the garrison has made a number of sorties, apparently aimed at breaking the Russian ring to the south, and with forming a junction with the Austrian main force approaching from the direction of Lupkow and Lutoviska. Thus far the sorties, according to Russian sources, have been unsuccessful and disastrous. Renewed attempts at aerial reconnaissance also have been made by the besieged forces.

Burning Oil Thrown.

In the mountain passes, where much fighting at close range is taking place, the Germans have produced new fighting machines in the shape of bomb throwers and fire spouters. The former contrivance consists of a small apparatus, capable of being carried by two men. It throws a thirty-pound bomb for a distance of 200 or 300 yards in the lines of their opponents. It is used when artillery is not available. The other contrivance consists of a tube thru which a stream of burning oil is forced for a distance of eight yards and which covers with flame everything it touches. This apparatus is reported to be employed against bayonet charges, which is a favorite mode of Russian fighting.

Austrian prisoners relate that the Austrian forces lack horses.

On the left bank of the Vistula River there is evidence that the Germans are regrouping their forces, and they evidently are preparing a new attack in that region.

WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED PROVIDED BY TOWNSHIP

Third Deputy-Reeve Graham Says Caledonia Hill Grading Will Start Monday

Third Deputy Reeve W. H. Graham of York Township informed The World that the work of grading the Caledonia avenue hill will commence Monday morning, when it is expected from 15 to 20 men will be employed.

The men will be changed every second day, when a fresh lot will be placed on the work.

The regular rate of pay, namely, 25 cents per hour, will be paid, and each man will receive his wages at noon of the day following the completion of his term.

HE HELPED TO SINK GERMAN CRUISERS

Richard Gamble Was on H.M.S. Carnarvon in North Sea Battle

VICTORY DESCRIBED

Gave Them Finishing Touch in Memory of Monmouth People

The following letter is from Richard Gamble, who is on H.M.S. Carnarvon, one of the ships which were engaged in the South Pacific fight when the German ships the Nurnberg and the Leipsig were sent to the bottom, to his brother living at 19 Randolph Road, Todmorden:

"Dear Jack: When I wrote a couple or three days ago I was rather premature in saying that we weren't likely to see any Germans as we met them (much to their sorrow) on Tuesday last.

"We had been coaling up to about four o'clock in the morning and we knocked off for a couple of hours rest, but about eight o'clock or thereabouts we got the wheeze that the Germans were steaming towards the island. They apparently thought they had a soft job on, but they soon formed a different opinion when they found a couple of battle-cruisers after them. We got under way and went out after them, but they shoved off in a mighty hurry and our crowd going hell for leather after them.

Then the Fun Started.

"The Invincible, Inflexible and this war junk went after their two big ships the Scharnhorst and Gneisnau and after a stiff chase the fun started. The two battle cruisers belted merry hell out of them and the Carnarvon gave them the finishing touches in memory of the Monmouth's people.

"The Scharnhorst, the flagship went down first and a couple of hours after the Gneisnau keeled over and sank. Roughly, I suppose the fight lasted between five and six hours—quite long enough. We went and picked up the survivors of the Gneisnau, and it was a sight I shouldn't care to see again in a hurry. Her troops were clinging to wreckage, etc., but it must have been horrible for them as the water was bitterly cold. Most of them had collapsed when we got them on board, but nearly all managed to pull round, eventually. There were five of their ships all told. The Glasgow sunk the Leipzig and the Kent sunk the Nurnberg. One lighter, the Dresden, managed to clear her heels, but she is as good as cooked because she can't go far and she'll soon be sent to join her pals.

Casualties Were Small.

"Our casualities were very small in comparison, as I think there was only about eight killed all told in our ship, and at a moderate estimate there must have been over 2000. There is no doubt that the Germans thought they were going to send us to "Davy Jones' Locker" and I am firmly convinced that they would have done so if we hadn't had the two battle-cruisers with us. It was either us or them to go, and it was them, thank goodness.

"I don't know where we will go now. I hope we get sent back to England for a spell as no doubt we have had enough to go on with one way or another since this jamboree started. However, I shall be able to blow a bit to the lads in the village when I do come home.

"Well brother it's too hokey to write any more, my hands are numbed, so for the present I'll conclude with fondest love to all at home."

GERMANS BOMBARD LINES IN FLANDERS

Artillery Becomes Violent While Allies Fire on Batteries of the Enemy.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The Germans have evidently increased their force of artillery in northwestern France and southwestern Belgium, for they were able to keep up the bombardment of Nieuport-les-Bains, the allied trenches in the sand dunes, and the City of Ypres today. After an aerial reconnaisance, the Anglo-French-Belgian heavy guns opened a terrific fire on the enemy's batteries, with the object of silencing them.

Along the rest of the front war operations did not formidable above the average, were more active than usual. Between the Lys and the Aisne intermittent cannonades were kept up, and near Noulette French infantry stopped an attack of a detachment of the Germans while it was attempting to advance on the French trenches.

French advances in the Champagne district, which have become menacing to the German positions, have evidently perturbed the enemy, for his artillery has become more active, especially near Rheims, which was again bombarded. This new artillery operation has also been designed probably with a view to relieving the German trenches from the accurate fire of the French guns.

A battle was begun against the advanced guards of the French, who hold the signal station of Xon, northeast of Pont-au-Mousson. It is still undecided.

Engagement in Alsace.

A new offensive of the Germans in Alsace is reported. They came down the valley of Lauch in two columns, one on each side of the Lauch River. The French ski-patrols first detected this movement, and were able to impede the advance. The enemy later came in contact with the advanced French line, and the fighting was being continued when the last reports were made.

On Saturday the French troops in Belgium succeeded in blowing up a number of German mines at La Boisselle, and in occupying the excavations. At Dompierre a French mine was exploded and took some Bavarian pioneers, who were at work, by surprise.

The French heavy artillery has been advanced sufficiently to command the railway station at Noyon. A French battalion in Champagne captured a wood in front of the French trenches, but was driven out by a German counter-attack in vastly superior forces.

In Lorraine the French troops have begun an offensive to drive the Germans from Norroy and a neighboring height.

GET BUSY, MEN

IF YOU WANT

SHOE VALUES

Our $30,000 Shoe Stock is fast disappearing, and it's up to you to "get in" on these money-saving offers. There is no "bunkum" to this sale. We are moving to 256½ Yonge St. and must clear out the present stock. Get in on the Sample Shoe Sale—you know you would buy "Samples" every day if you could get them at less than cost. Here's your chance. We need the money, you need the shoes—we've got together!

Polish Velour, Bal. only, English recede toe, blind eyelets, Goodyear welt sole; all sizes and widths. Regular $4.50. (Save $1.55 on this shoe) ..... Sale Price 2.95

Gunmetal Calf, Button and Lace Bals., welt soles, Cuban heels; all sizes. Regular $4.50. (Save $1.55 right here) .....

Patent Colt and Gunmetal, button, cravenette and calf tops, English recede toes; all sizes and widths. Regular $6.00 value. (Save $2.25 on this line). Sale price 3.75

Gunmetal Calf, Bal. or Button, Goodyear welt sole, English recede toe; all sizes and widths. Regular $5.50 value. (Here's a saving of $2.05). Sale price 3.45

Tan and Mahogany, Bal. or Button, Goodyear welt soles, English recede toe; all sizes and widths. Regular $7.00 value. ($3.05 in pocket on this). Sale price 3.95

MAIL ORDERS ATTENDED TO.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:

The Sample Shoe Store
310 YONGE ST.

OPEN EVENINGS.

LADIES! Look for Tomorrow's Ad!!!

GERMANS CHECKED IN EAST PRUSSIA

Russians Turned at Bay Near Lyck and Defeated Von Hindenburg.

RETIREMENT NO ROUT

More Success Gained Against Austrians in Carpathians Fighting.

(Continued From Page 1.)

of the region where the Russians had long been facing the German entrenched positions among the lakes.

Russians Turned on Germans.

The Russian left wing had time to draw into more open country and turned upon the Germans on the plain near Lyck, where they still hold back the Germans, and where they inflicted severe losses on them. The aggregate result of Von Hindenburg's major tactics is that he must bring still more men into the wide space of the comparatively flat country below the Niemen or submit to renewed pressure westward by the Russians, whose northern army is still practically intact. Its only appreciable loss fell on one of the divisions which had not time to link up with the main unit. The ardent hope of the kaiser that he could by this last rush campaign, place East Prussia in comparative security and turn a substantial proportion of his men who had been hitherto held there, to the western theatre of war for the great battle of the spring, must be abandoned.

Large Battle on Way.

The entire length of the frontier in East Prussian remains open for battles on a large scale. The first of them is already preparing in formidable dimensions. A thaw has set in among the river courses of central Poland, but Mackensen is busy moving his columns across the muddy fields under Russian shell fire. The emptiness of his comrades' achievements in the north may impel him to make yet another onslaught on the Russian lines along the Rawka position.

Do Well in Carpathians.

In the Carpathians the situation continues satisfactory. The Russians have pressed on behind the head waters of the San and have seized some fortified positions which the German engineers had prepared for the Austrians. German troops are still fighting desperately for the heights which control the Munkacs road, and part of one of their divisions has entrenched itself only 40 paces from the head of the rock shelters held by the Russians. A thoro scrutiny of the situation has convinced observers that the reports from Bucharest of the Austro-German campaign against Servia having already begun, are untrue. Nearly all the troops which might have been thrown against Servia have had to be sent to meet the Russians in the Carpathians. Probably all the other spare units are needed for Bukowina.

Hamilton Hotels

HOTEL ROYAL

Every room furnished with new beds, new carpets and thoroughly redecorated during 1914.
BEST SAMPLE ROOMS IN CANADA.
$3.00 and up—American Plan. cdT