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The Toronto World

WEDNESDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 2 1916

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VOL. XXXIV.—No. 12,866

BRITISH MUNITION PLANTS ESCAPE ZEPPELIN BOMBS

Roumania and Greece Negotiate to Join Allies in War Against Bulgaria

CONSERVING OF BIG RESOURCES NATIONAL DUTY

W. F. Maclean, M.P., Emphasized Need of Refining Nickel in Canada.

LINCOLN DRUM SILENT

United States Forgets Great Traditions During Present Big Struggle.

By a Staff Reporter.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 1.—Mr. W. F. Maclean (South York), speaking in the debate upon the address in the commons this afternoon, outlined a comprehensive program of national conservation. He said the great nickel deposits in the Sudbury district were in themselves a national treasure sufficient to pay off the national debt. He wanted to see all the Canadian nickel refined in Canada. He also suggested conservation of the gold, silver and petroleum deposits of the country, and advocated the nationalization of railways, telegraphs and express services. The first great reform to be undertaken, in Mr. Maclean's opinion, was the revision of our banking and currency system. We should nationalize our currency and establish a state bank of issue and re-discount. He also urged rural credits and land banks for the relief of the farmer.

Canada, Mr. Maclean declared, had assumed the leadership of the western world in the fight for freedom. The troops of Blake, of Cromwell and of William of Orange were beating today in the name of freedom, but the drum of Lincoln was silent.

Surely the American people were still unwilling that government of the people for the people by the people should perish from the earth.

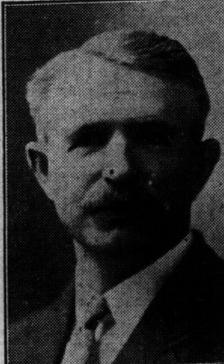
Mr. Maclean was followed by Hon. Chas. Macdowell who delivered a speech remarkable at once for its eloquence of expression and its beauty of diction. He asked that all wrangling should cease over the language question, and that the majority in Ontario suspend Regulation 17 at least until the war was over. His speech was in somewhat striking contrast with that

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FALLIS RESIGNS HIS SEAT IN ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Member for Peel County Steps Out Following Disclosures on Horse Deals by the Davidson Commission.

Special to The Toronto World. BRAMPTON, Ont., Feb. 1.—Jas. R. Fallis, member of the Ontario Legislature for Peel County since June 29, 1914, who was implicated in questionable horse deals by Sir Charles Davidson during the recent investigation in Brampton, has resigned his seat in the legislature. His resignation has been sent to Toronto, and will be considered by the cabinet on Wednesday. The resignation of Mr. Fallis was not unexpected. He was strongly criticized by Sir Charles Davidson during the investigation into the sale of army horses to the sale of horses that practically had been accepted by the government agents before being sold by Fallis. Fallis succeeded Sam Charters as member for Peel County elected over H. Milner, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of 627. It is expected that by-election will



J. R. Fallis, M.L.A. for Peel County, who has resigned, following Sir Charles Davidson's disclosures on horse deals in Brampton.

ROUMANIA FAVORS OFFER OF GREECE TO JOIN THE ALLIES

Negotiations Proceed to Form Anti-Bulgarian Alliance and Roumanian Troops Concentrate on Bulgar and Hungarian Frontiers.

PETROGRAD, via London, Feb. 1.—In connection with the negotiations which are alleged to be proceeding between Greece and Roumania and the report that Roumania is ready to form an anti-Bulgarian alliance, it is stated here that four-fifths of the Roumanian troops are under arms and that the main Roumanian forces are concentrated on the Bulgarian and Hungarian frontiers, while the troops on the Russian frontier have not been increased.

WAR SUMMARY: Today's Events Reviewed

It is reported from Petrograd that Roumania is seriously considering offers from Greece to form a league to attack Bulgaria. This news is credible, for Balkan animosities are so great that it is impossible to line up all the Balkan nations in one confederacy. Greek hatred of Bulgaria is notorious. Roumanians chafe at her assumption of the superiority assumed in the title of "Prussians of the Balkans" that Ferdinand has imposed on the Bulgarians. They cannot live that title down, nor live beside a bloated neighbor. Emphasis is laid on the increased concentration of Roumanian troops on the Hungarian and Bulgarian frontiers and on the putting of four-fifths of the Roumanian army under arms. If Roumania decided to throw her sword into the scale on the side of the allies, she would enable the Russians to send a big army down the valley of the Danube to overrun Bulgaria and to strike at Constantinople, while French, British and Italians would converge on Ferdinand's capital from the west. Thus Serbia would be avenged and Ferdinand would be punished for his mendacity, effrontery and treachery.

Gordon Gordon-Smith says in a despatch from Zurich that the war preparations in Roumania are arousing the gravest alarm in Germany and that the German newspapers have published reports evidently intended to prepare the public for the entry of Roumania into the war on the side of the allies. Large quantities of heavy artillery, most of it brought from England by way of Russia and Sweden, have been placed in position along the Bulgarian and Hungarian frontiers, and trenches of immense strength are being constructed. The "Frankfurter Zeitung," which reports these preparations for war, says that great efforts are being made to keep them secret. These developments are interpreted in connection with the purchase by Great Britain and France of \$50,000,000 worth of Roumanian grain, and by this move the agrarian interests, the most powerful in the kingdom, are believed to have been won over to the allies.

Sir Douglas Haig says that the "some British" captured by the Germans south of the Somme River as magniloquently mentioned in their communique, consisted of a patrol of five men, two of whom got away. It was probably an easy capture of a few Frenchmen like this that the Germans magnified into the capture of 1200 men, while the French war office treats the claim with so much contempt that it does not even bother to deny it. French artillery was active at several points yesterday.

The exciting experiences of Capt. Arthur Stanley Wilson, M.P., while held captive on board a hostile submarine, indicate that allied patrol boats in the Mediterranean are closely pursuing the submarines. The one that he was on had a fight with a patrol boat, but escaped, and three

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RAIDER ELYING BRITAIN'S FLAG TACKLED LINER

Lieut. Berge Describes Appam's Capture and Series of Successes.

SANK CLAN MACTAVISH

Armed Australian Trader Made Stout Fight—Raider Still at Large.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 1.—Given up for lost days ago, the British passenger liner Appam, plying in the West African trade, sailed like an apparition into Hampton Roads today, the German naval ensign, and with her ship's company under guard of a German prize crew. She brought word of a most extraordinary capture, the Moeve, which now roams the seas, and had on board the crews of seven British merchantmen and admiralty transports captured by the Moeve before she seized the Appam and started her across the Atlantic for an American port with Lieut. Hans Berge of the German naval reserve and 22 men in charge.

The Appam now lies off Old Point Comfort, under the guns of Fortress Monroe, waiting for the state department at Washington to determine her status—whether she is a man-of-war subject to treatment or a German prize. By tomorrow the customs authorities here hope to have orders to send the ship either to Norfolk or Newport News, where the anxious waiting British civilians will be put ashore.

According to the story, told by Lieut. Berge, the Appam was captured by the Moeve, a German raider, in the waters near the Cape Verde Islands, after a brief show of resistance on the part of the Appam. The Moeve, a converted German merchantman, was carrying a large cargo of goods, including a large quantity of flour, and was bound for Liverpool. On Jan. 17 she engaged in battle an armed Australian trader, the Clan Mactavish, which sank her with an exciting combat, with a loss of 12 men on the Clan Mactavish. The Appam

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

To the Farmers of Ontario

You farmers who are meeting in Toronto this week just bear in mind the fact that The Toronto World is the most reliable farmers' paper in Ontario. This is accounted for by the fact that The World's live stock reports are the most accurate and detailed that are published in any paper in Canada. A farmer can ship his stock to Toronto, have it sold, and, by reading The World's live stock reports next morning, know exactly what is coming to him for his cattle, sheep or swine. No other paper gives such accurate reports, and every farmer, for this reason alone, should subscribe to The Toronto World.

GERMAN ATTACK CHECKED BY FRENCH NORTH OF ARRAS

Attempt on Positions on St. Nicholas--St. Lawrence Road Speedily Broken Down--Much Artillery Fighting Reported.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TORONTO WORLD. LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Germans, having been reduced to quietude by the stout allied resistance to their infantry attacks, British and French batteries put another good day's work in pounding away at the hostile positions and at shelling German convoys and trains at long range. The only infantry action reported was the defeat of a German detachment which attempted to attack the French positions northwest of Arras on St. Nicholas--St. Lawrence road.

Sir Douglas Haig disposes of a German claim of capturing "some British" south of the Somme, by stating that the troops taken prisoner consisted of a patrol of five men, two of whom got away.

British artillery was active on the front between Ancre and Somme rivers, bombarding German lines at various points between the Aisne and the Somme. Artillery activity prevailed also on both sides about the Waterghem and Menin roads.

The French conducted a spirited engagement with artillery against the Germans south of Hill 119 in Arras, and their guns carried out a bombardment of the German positions on the road to Lille at a point south of Thelus, which caused a fire, followed by explosions.

The German trenches were also shelled at Beuvrages and Fresnois, between the Aisne and the Oise, as well as convoys near Lassigny. Effective

WASHINGTON IS IN QUANDARY OVER DISPOSITION OF APPAM

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Until it is decided whether the German commander aboard the British steamer Appam brought the ship to an American port as a prize of war, or as a converted auxiliary cruiser, the state department will be in a quandary. There will be no determination of the American Government's course respecting the ship.

When certain formalities have been complied with the ship's passengers, including several British colonial officials, will be released and the vessel will be released by immigration authorities. Any prisoners of war will be released, because international law permits no holding of war prisoners in a neutral country.

The United States then, finally will deal with the German crew under Lieut. Berge, and if they are accounted in the naval service of Germany, as were the crews of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich and the Kronprinz Wilhelm, already interned at the Norfolk Navy Yard, they, too, will be interned, unless their ships go to sea to run the cordon of British cruisers outside.

Problem is Knotty. As to the disposition of the Appam if she is declared a prize, the commander will have the option of putting to sea after a certain time to make repairs and take provisions. If she is declared a prize, the situation becomes more complex, and at that event it is admitted that the United States will have to deal with the problem by the most novel question concerning its neutrality that has arisen during the war.

As one of the first steps, the prob-

lem probably would be referred to the neutrality board, which is an unofficial body. The board's findings, which are merely advisory, have weight with the state department. It was pointed out at the state department that there is much confusion in the treaties and provisions of international law on the subject of prizes; the right to convert captured vessels into auxiliary warships and the right of reclamation by the original owners of captured vessels.

One theory largely held is that title to the captured ship does not pass until a prize court has acted. Another opinion strongly championed is that title passes immediately after the capture is made, providing the senior officer of the capturing vessel, who is commander of the captured ship, is the latter view is commonly accepted by the American navy and probably would be followed by the state department. The Secretary Lansing said today he would have to take time to consider the important question involved before announcing a conclusion.

By his declaration to the collector that his ship was a German auxiliary cruiser, Lieut. Berge has injected a new element into the problem. This involves the right of the commanding officer of a prize to change the character of his ship while on the high seas from a single merchantman to a government war vessel. It is admitted at the state department and even among naval officers, the latter are prone to take the German view in this matter, that this whole question is clouded with doubt.

ZEPPELIN FLEET DID NOT ATTAIN DESIRED OBJECT

No Military Damage Was Done, Says British War Office.

BERLIN MAKES CLAIMS

Staffordshire's Material Losses Were Greatest—Casualty List Not Increased.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TORONTO WORLD. LONDON, Feb. 1.—Failure of the raid by the Zeppelin fleet to achieve its apparent object, the destruction or damaging of British munition plants, is announced in an official war office statement issued tonight. The aerial raiders last night spread their attacks over six counties, comprising a larger area than was attacked in any previous visit, and more than two hundred bombs were dropped, but no "military damage" resulted. The list of casualties earlier reported, 54 persons killed and 67 injured, has not been enlarged as a result of fuller investigation.

Tonight's war office statement says: Big Area Attacked. "Further reports of last night's raid show that the evening's air attacks covered a larger area than on any previous occasion. Bombs were dropped in Norfolk, Suffolk, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Staffordshire and Derbyshire, the number being estimated at 220.

"Except in one part of Staffordshire the material damage was not considerable, and in no case was any military damage caused. "No further casualties have been reported.

The earlier statement said that Zeppelins were hampered by a thick mist. After crossing the coast they steered various courses and dropped bombs on several towns and in rural districts in Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire and Staffordshire.

The German official statement says that bombs were dropped on Liverpool, Birkenhead, Manchester, Sheffield and

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4.)

GERMAN SUBMARINES IN AMERICAN WATERS?

British Consul-General at New York Withdrew Warning Given.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The British consul-general here today notified British shipping to be on the lookout for German submarines in American waters, but the warning was later said to have been withdrawn as needless. Information received at the consulate led to the belief that a submarine had accompanied the captured steamer Appam on her voyage across the Atlantic but according to Captain Gaunt, British naval attaché, the information was not considered authoritative.

"We were informed today," said Captain Gaunt, "of the possible presence of German submarines near the American coast and considered the information sufficiently authentic to warrant sending out a notice to shipping. Later the sources which had given us our information explained that it was erroneous and we decided to withdraw the warning."

FEW CORN GROWERS ATTENDING CONVENTION

CHATHAM, Feb. 1.—With some fewer entrants than last year, the 88th annual exhibition and convention of the Ontario Corn Growers' Association was opened here today. Judging by the turnout after noon by Prof. A. Moore, Madison, Wis., who is to give a number of lectures before the delegates and exhibitors. A public meeting scheduled for tonight was postponed.

ATTRACTIVE FUR SALE

Dineen's after-stocking sale of furs opened yesterday. The event means the abatement of all furs at prices that establish a new low record for fur. No prospective purchaser of ladies', gentlemen's or children's furs should fail to visit Dineen's showrooms and compare prices. Dineen's, 140 Yonge street, corner Temperance street.

Second Day of Rug Sale

English and Scotch Rugs to satisfy a good range of decorative effects. Size 6.9x10.6, special \$10.95; 9.0x10.6, special \$12.95.

any good Oriental, size only, in two patterns, 10.6, regular \$14.50, 10.95.

a range of new carpeting and hardwood floors, bedrooms, halls, and perfect goods, 45c.

500 heavy cocoa rugs and discarded at their old prices, a big selection of tone, small conveniences for any room or

day, February Sale.

day, February Sale.

day, February Sale.

day, February Sale.

red and plain green, To-day, February

Rugs, Oriental designs, To-day, February

English, French and rugs offered are less

up Covers Made Up

which are displayed, where are to be wonderful assortment of it would be absolutely per cent. higher than below:

izes and Linens, yard or slip covers or curtain of living-rooms or beds wide, light or dark. Tuesday, yard, \$2.50.

nted fabrics for living-rooms and 36 inches wide.

abric, used as a window blind in our department, makes exceptionally tinted, different shades. Tuesday, yard, 65c.

on fabrics of the many tones made up into curtains, 3 yards, 75c.

room windows, three yards, 75c. For window curtains, floral patterns, 2 1/2 yards, 75c. Regularly 75c.

Large assortment, including room or dining-room, also satin cloths, in blue, richly merly \$1.25 and \$1.25.