## GREETED THE **UNION JACK** WITH CHEERS

New York Crowd All Stood Up When God Save the King Was Sung.

### LADY FITZCLARENCE

Gives Times an Interview On Her Arrival in New York.

New York despatch: Lady Susan FitzClarence, whose husband, a cap-tain in the Royal Fusiliers, died at Gallipoli, and a daughter of the Earl of Hardwicke, arrived in New York on of Hardwicke, arrived in New York on the Kroonland, Sunday. She is on her way to Australia where she will join Madam Melba, Lady FitzClarence is one of the titled women of England who has given h r time and all to the relief of the wounded and stricken, and she kno r from actual observation and has had the prortunity to observe, the things that move the British people to stand resolutely in the

observe, the things that move the British people to stand resolutely in the great world crisis.

In an interview granted to a coterie of reporters, the Times correspondent included, she gave as her opinion that Germany's revival of ruthless submarine warfare would not short—the war; that it would no daunt the spirits of British seamen or become the its of British seamen or lessen the determination at hore to see the light go to a finish of Prussian militarism, no matter what it may cost. Come what will, the battle for the ideals of Government, for democracy and for the social life built up through centuries must go on. The British peoperature centuries must go on. The British people believe that they are right, and, believing that, there is nothing that they will not endure.

"The renewal of ruthless warfare," she said, "was to be expected. The German announcement did not create any astonishment in England, that country is not astonished at anything any more. We believe that Germany's announcement is a confession of weakness. It will have no effect upon weakness. It will have no effect upon our prosecution of the war. We have already suffered much, but we yet can suffer more. No one fears starvation and everyone is philosophical regarding the efforts to conserve food supplies. The food dictatorship is in the experimental stage and hardships are to be expected, but, we have abundant faith in our ability to see the thing through. If there is any discontent in England it is because so little is vermitted to be published about what our many is doing. It makes us furious to many is doing. It makes us furious to have someone ask why our navy doesn't do something. We know ourselves that no gavy in the history of the world has done so much. It has kept the seas open. It has made possible the transportation of millions of men to the the company to the with to the Iro. . . know from tasks with naval office. . some of the hardelips these seamen are undergoing. Night after night month after month, without rest, they stand guard around the lightly halfer. British Isles, France and the long line through the Mediterranean. You cannot understand what an infinite task it is to be forever trailing the sea for mines and submarines, but, it is that watchfuiness that is saving the Allies and may save America too."

Asked to talk about what was being done in England, Lady Susan told of how already steps were being taken to insure the country arainst being overrun by men and women reduced to beggary on account of the war. Suc sald that the work at St. Dunstan's, the home in Regent Park, which Otto H. Kahn turned over to the government arring the contanuance of the ment during the continuance of the war, was a fair sample of what was being one throughout the country. Sir Arthur Pearson, the periodical publisher, who is himself blind, has charge of the nospital ther. There are about 150 beds where patients are both parties as well as their cargoese. them without guidance. The that thing done is to resore the maimed that can be restored. For example there is a boy there, eighteen years old, who lost his eyes, his nose and all the lower part of his face when a homb exploded in front of him. He is woming a nose of tin now, and his cheeks have been built up of fich from his thighs. Eventually he will have a paralin nose, - 'he firmly believes that, with the exception of his eyes, he will look not very much different to what he did. Most of England's sculpton are engaged at any and's sculptors are engaged at such

hospitals building up the faces of terribly injured men. The advance in surgery has been wonderfa. There men, she said, and learning how to make boots, carpets, hammocks, baskets and many other things. Poultry raising is one of the things taught and the men are becoming so proficient that they can tell the breed of a fowl simply by handling—them. The spirit among these men—is the profice of dismay.—One—frevery of posite of dismay. One frequently hears them chaffing each othr about their misfortunes.

"Universal service is making great adway. Women are being called to every occupation they can possib'v fill, so as to release the men for fighting. is now quite common to see women Highow quite common to see women was working. They wear Dutch trousers, blouses of brown and little scoped trans. I confess it gives me something of a shock to see women delivering they I bags of coal in the streets of London, we have been accustomed to seeng them doing the work of mer in ther capacities."

Henry Moscowitz, Chairman of the Manicipal Service Commission, speak ing at the convention of the National Workmen's Committee on "Jewish Rights," said that in the event of war between the United States and Germany, "the representatives of the Jewish people who have held for unworthy Governments, will sacrifice themselves for America." Let us show America that 500,000 Jewish workingmen, with fellow was record of persecution unequalled in married.

the world, will say, if need be, that a country worth living for is a country worth dying for." The address was greeted with hisses and applause, many of those present being of the socialist party, who are bending all efforts for peace. An exciting debate

followed.

Since the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany, the American g great enthusiasm and expressing patriotism by applaudate the proctor's vaudeing and cheering. At Proctor's vaude-ville and picture house, on 23rd street, the American flag was flashed on the the American flag was flashed on the screen. The orchestra played "The Star Spangled Banner," and all jumped to their feet. A picture of Abraham Lincoln was cheered and a wave of applause greeted the Union Jack and Canadian flags, and "God Save the King" brought the house to its feet. Wilson was cheered, and the deposed German Ambassador, Von Bernstorff, was loudly hissed, catcalls being hurlwas loudly hissed, catcalls being hurled at the German sympathizers who dared to clap their hands.

## HUN REVISION OF OLD TREATY

How Germany Wants One With U.S. Modeled.

Important Clause Regarding Enemy Ships.

A Berlin cable via London, says 15.—Foreign Secretary Zimmerman, in an informal discussion to-day with the correspondent of the Associated Press, explained the amended version of the American-Prussian treaty of 1799, which Germany is now submit-ting through the Swiss Government for the approval of the United States. Herr Zimmerman declared that the interning of civilians and the confiscation of private property were pre-posterous steps to which his Govern-ment was unalterably opposed. The proposed amended treaty deals

in the broadest manner with the private commercial interests and person al liberties of the subjects of both countries. The German proposal would make articles 33 and 24 of the treaty effective immediately upon the severance of diplomatic relations, as well as in the event of a declaration of war, and would extend their protection over all German merohants in the United States but would only affect American merchants in Pruss a, not in the entire German Propries. not in the entire German Empire. Under the treaty as it stands at present, citizens of either country domiciled in the other are guaranteed unmolested residence for nine months after a declaration of war, but may be excluded from fortified cities or military importance. The places of military importance. The German proposals guarantee to German subjects in the United States and Americans in Germany freedom to leave the country of their respective residence. to leave the country of their respective residence at a time and by routes to be assigned. They may take with them all their personal property, including money, valuables and bank credits, except as otherwise prolibited by existing embargoes, and protection of themselves and their property shall be guaranteed in accordance shall be guaranteed in accordance with the laws of the country of their residence. There shall be no restrictions of their private rights, other than the judicial easurcements im-posed on neutrals.

Special provision is made that civ-

ilians shall not be put in concentra-tion camps or their property sequestion camps or their property seques-tered, except under laws applying alike to all neutrals and a general provision is inserted that German property in United States and Am-erican property in Germany shall be treated as neutral. Another provision protects patent rights and contract relations

A significant section is one guaran-teeing the protection of the sixth Hague Convention in regard to enemy treated and a great number live elsewhere who are given treatment. The floors are laid with strips of corpet, and the blind men learn to go along them where the strips of corpet, and the blind men learn to go along them without residence. The provision is extended, however, to forbid the enforced departure of such vessels from their ports without residence. out a binding pass from all enemy countries guaranteeing a free voyage to a home port. The same protection would also be extended to the crew of these ships and the treaty would apply, in all particulars, to the colonies of both parties.

# HUN SUB BASE **CUBA PORT?**

London cable says: British officials are greatly interested in the news of the revolutionary outbreak in Cuba, where, they assert, they have reasons to suspect German agents have been at work for a long time. Only a few weeks ago Captain Hans Boehni, a German army officer, was taken from the Dutch steamer Zeelandia at Fal-mouth. He had in his possession a chart of Santa Lucia Bay, where, according to other papers seized at the same time, German ago cured an oil concession.

lief here that the canta Luca project was being developed by means of money sent from New York to Ha-

The British naval authorities, while they have failed to discover any Gerdies, declare that they have long had reusen to suspect the intention of the Germans to establish one there, and as a consequence they look with suspicion upon the Cuban oil project, as possibly a blind to hide the establishment of a refuge from which submar-

Sillicus-Wigwag seems very despondent. He says he doesn't care what happens to him. Cynicus— Gee! The first thing you knew that fellow will be going off and getting

## **U-BOAT SINKS** AMERICAN SHIP

Steamer Lyman M. Law Sure the U-Boat Menace Torpedoed or Bombed.

Four Others Victims—Total Tonnage Small.

SHIPS SUNK.

Total sunk to date, F.b. I: Sunk on Wednesday . 5 8,105
Of the ships sunk two were American, 30 neutral, 46 British and six other belligerents. SUNK ON WEDESDAY.

Inishowen Head (British)...
Lyman M. Law (American)...
Roanoke (British)....
Two British trawlers.

London cable says: The latest reports give five vessels as having been sunk by German submarines, Among these was the American schooner Lyman M. Law, which is said to have been earrying to Italy wood for the making of lemon boxes. The crew of the Law escaped. The other vessels sunk were British -two steamers and

sunk were British -two steamers and two trawlers. The aggregate tonnage of the sunken vessels, except the trawler, was \$,105 tons.

The American steamship Lyman M. Law was sunk by a submarine, according to a despatch from the Stefani Agency of Rome. The crew, including eight Americans, is reported to have been landed.

According to a cable report from Rome, the Lyman M. Law was not torpedoed, but was destroyed by a bomb placed on board by a submarine. Another report said the ship was sunk by gunfire from a submarine. The submarine according to the report, was apparently an Austrian but port, was apparently an Austrian, but flew no flag.

SCHOONER LOST AT SEA.

New York dspatch: News of the oss at sea of the British schooner Little Secret reached here to-day, with the arrival of her captain, Abram Dear, and his crew of four men on the Danish freight steamship Olaf Maersk, which rescued them off the Grand Banks on her voyage from Rotterdam, when their tiny vessel, of 89 tons was in distress. After the five men aboard were rescued by the Danish freighter, the schooner was Danish freighter, the schooner was burned so she would not become a menace to navigation.

# BRITISH NAVY IS CONFIDENT

Will Be Overcome.

Troop Moves Unhindered-One Day's Results.

London cable: While naval officers express the belief that the submarine operations may continue at high tension for a couple of months they show the utmost confidence in the ability of the navy to cope with the latest campaign with approximate-

ly the same success as the campaign against the U-boats in 1915.

An Admiralty official showed to the Associated Press to-day the figures of arrivals and departures for yesterday at English ports, proving that a larger number of vessels en-tered and departed than on any day during the past six months. Taking a day at random during the period since the latest war zone was de-clared, out of 140 British arrivals and departures only four vessels were sunk, and these figures, according to the official, give an excellent idea of the percentage of loss to vessels tak-

ing the risks.
In the English Channel British communications are most vital the Admiralty official says, the losses have been extraordinarily small at a time when more ships than usual are being routed through the Channel

#### TO STIFFEN AUSTRIA

Reason of the Kaiser's Visit to Vienna.

London cable: (New York Time cable . The Daily Express regards the visit of the Kaiser to Vienna as an event of considerable importance. It save Austria etriving with almost frantic despair to avoid a break with the United States and Spain, and adds: "It was at the conference at Imperat the conference at Imper-ial Headquarters som time ago, which Emperor Charles ostensibly at-tended to pay birthday compliments to the Kaiser, that Charles, although expressing many masgivings, was per-suaded to indorse the German submar-ine programme. He was assured that States and Spain were groundless, that neither of these countries would

# MORE RAIDS BY HAIG'S MEN ALONG THE FRONT IN FRANCE

Germans, Near Arras, Refusing to Leave Dugouts, Were Killed In Them.

### Lines Penetrated At Other Points. And Successful Work Lone.

London cable says: On the French front the British in the Ancro and other regions continue to make raids on German positions. Wednesdays most successful operation was northeast of Arras, where King George's men entered 250 yards of German defences and reached their third line. front the British in the Ancre and other regions continue to make raids on German positions. Wednesdays most successful operation was northeast of Arras, where King George's men entered 250 yards of German defences and reached their third lin. Many Germans were killed and some captured. The Ancre raid was southd. The Ancre rand Grandcourt, where a strong captured. German trenches on the Somme and northeast of Ypres have also been entered by the British.

All along the remainder of the front there have been artillery duels and bomb-dropping exploits by aviators of

both belligerent groups.

The official report from British teadquarters in France reads:
"During the day we captured an c.e.. y strong point southeast of Grandcourt and took a few prisonors. Another very successful raid was carried out this morning northeast of Arras, to penerated 250 varies into Arras. We penetrated 250 yards into the enemy's defences and reached his third line of defences. Two machinegun emplacements and a num er of dugouts were completely destroyed. Many of the enemy were killed in the dugouts, which they refused to leave. We captured 40 prisoners and a ma-chine gun. Our casualties were very

We also entered the German lines last night on the Somme and north-east of Ypres and inflicted considerable casualties.

"A hostile raid attempted east of

Armentieres during the night was repulsed; a second enemy party reached our trenches south of Messines, but was quickly ejected.

was quickly ejected.
"Three of the enemy's ammunition dumps were exploded to-day by our artillery fire. North of Ypres we caused a fire in the enemy's lines." MANY AIR BATTLES.

Battles in the air have been resume on an extensive scale on the French front. The Paris official report says: "German aeroplones last evening dropped bombs in the region of Duase eral of the civil population were killed, and others were wounded. Nancy likewise was bombarded by aeroplanes this morning, there being

o casualties. "Last night our air squadrons dropped projectiles on aviation grounds at Etreillers (Alene) and Pameourt (Somme), on the railway striens at Athles, Hombieux, Voyenne, Oureh St. Quentin and Ham,

was brought down.

GERMAN VERSION OF FIGHTING.

Details of the violent engagements on Sunday night Lorth of the Ancre on the Sonme front are given by the military critic of the Berlin semi-official Overseas News Agency. Writing under date of Feb. 12, he says:

"On Surday night violent engagements took place between Serre and the Ancre, where six attack he

the Ancre, where six at acls by the British were repulsed. The British British were repulsed. The British in the afternoon had opened an extremely heavy fire on the German positions north of the Ancre, this increasing to the most violent crumfire at nightfall.

Between 9 and 9 p.m. the first of the British contingents initiated the attack over the snow-covered ground in the vicinity of Beaumont. Two additional attacks at the same point also failed.

"Towards evening "Towards evening the British launched their fourth attack east of Beaucourt. This was made by a battalion supported by numerous machine gun e it was followed by violent hand-to-hand fighting, during, which one officer and more than thirty men were taken prisoner by the Germans. The British attempted two additional attacks with strong forces in this disattacks with strong forces in this district. Soon after midnight they succeeded in penetrating German trenches buried. "snow after furious hand

ches buried 's snow after furious hand grenade fightin' but were ejected as the result of counter-attacks.

"At 4 in the morning the British made their sixth and last attack of the night this bareline in the sixth and last attack." the night, this breaking down under the German curtain of fire."

FRENCH REPORT Paris cable: The official

Wednesday night reads:
"East of Rheims we carried out a East of Kheims we carried out a surprise attack in the sector of Prosnes. The two artilleries were active during the day in the regions of Les Maisons Dechampagne and St. of Les Maisons Dechampagner Hilaire, and also on the left

Hilaire, and also on the left basis of the Meuse in the sectors of Hill 204 and Le Mort Homme.
"In the Woevre our batter'es de-stratively shelled enemy organiza-tions north of Flirey. The day was relatively enim everywhere clas."

challenge Germany's action other that by the usual diplomatic note."

It was owing to Austria's eager anxiety to preserve good relations with the United States, the Express says, that Tarmowski was directed to assure Wilson of Austria's hope that a modus vivendi would be found by which war could be avoided.

modus vivendi would be found by which war could be avoided.

"It was even suggested," .: paper adds, "that American ships would have freedom to navigate the Mediterranean. At the same time, pressure was placed upon Germany to moderate her decree. Meanwhile, the Council of Ministers was called in Vienna, and Emperor Charles gave a long audience to Count Castro, the Spanish Ambassador in Vienna. That was at the close of last week, and now we have news that the Kaiser has visited Vienna. The reason is clear. He is again seeking to remove the fears of Charles.

# FIGHTING AGAIN IN THE BALKANS

Germans Attacked; Made Gains East of Paralovo.

Italians Later On Regained Most of Losses.

aPris cable: Active operations aPris cable: Active operations have once more been resumed in the Macedonian theatre; engagements are recorded at a number of points in the Balkans. The French official report reads:

"On Feb. 12, after a violent bombardment, large German forces attacked Hill 1050 east of Paralovo. They were able to gain a footing at several points in the trenches of the first line after fierce fighting. An Italian counter-attack, launched at night, resulted in the recapture of the greater part of the occupied trenches "On Feb. 13 after a preparation by heavy and mountain artillery the Italian counter-attack was resumed under good conditions. Fighting continues Fighting continues.
"On the rest of the front there was

only moderate artillery activity.

"The English fleet bombarded Neochari (Macedonia). French aeroplanes bombarded the railway station at Krivolak. A British air squad,
ron exploded a depot of munitions
north of Demir-Hissar."

# SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Germany Warns That She Will Sink U.S. Vessels Now Crossing Atlantic.

### RAIL WRECK KILLS 23

British Naval Planes Bomb Hun Shipping in Bruges Harbor.

James Robb, former Judge of Norfolk county, died in Toronto.

Hon. Dr. Pyne said school would be sold at the same price. Dr. A. S. Vogt has resigned as conductor of the Mendelssohn Choir, Tor-

The Ontario Legislature will ranchise all soldiers, irrespective of

their age. J. B. Plamondon, travelling chaser for the Quebec produce firm of by a train he was attempting board at Quebec.

Thomas Q. Dench, Customs Inspec-tor at Windsor for more than twenty-six years died suddenly of hemorr hage of the brain at the age of seven

The second day of Galt's campaign o raise \$75,000 for the Canadian Pat-

Hon. H. C. Brewster was sworn in Minister of Finance of British Col-

Twenty-three persons are reported to have been killed in a railroad acci-dent at Serquex. France. The Patriotic Fund canvass took place in the Town of Perth. The amount aimed at was \$20,600 and \$20,-

200 was raised. Not a single appeal from the busi-

ness tax, imposed last session, has so far been received by the Canadian Finance Department. The Church of Ireland, which was the official or Established Church un-til about 1865, has subscribed 1,400,-000 pounds to the new British war

loan The Admiralty announces that British naval airplanes on Feb. 10 dropped bombs near the Yenigeul Bridge in Asia Minor, on the Med.terranean coast. Considerable damage was coast. Considerable damage was caused by the bombs to the permanent throughout south of the bridge.

Use of eighty beds of St. Joseph's Hospital at London, Ont., or if necessary, the whole institution, has been offered by Bishop M. F. Fallon, to the Military Hospitals Commission Military Hospitals Commission.

Fire destroy d the business building occupied by Muller & Fuller, Flower, Cectricians, and the Meyer-cord Sign Company, St. Catharines. The damage reached about \$20,000. The British Admiralty announces that British naval aeroplanes have ef fectively bombed shipping in the har-bor at Bruges, Belgium, and brought dewn a hostile aeroplane.

Sir Hugh Graham, proprietor, of The Montreal Star, created a Baron, is the first native resident Canadian to be made a member of the British House of Lords, and the first overseas jour-nalist to receive a Peerage.

### MAY NOT AWAIT OVERT ACT

Violations of U. S. Rights, Accumulating, May Cause Further Action.

### TENSION GRAVER

And Congress May Be Again Consulted Before Serious Trouble.

Washington despatch: The steady accumulation of violations of American rights by Germany made it appear possible to-day that President Wilson would go before Congress to ask authority for further protecting lives and property without waiting for a serious disaster which might shock the country. There were no indications, however, that he believed the time for such a step had come, and it again was stated authoritatively that he would move deliberately and with ne would move deliberately and with full appreciation of all the conse-quences involved.

Quences involved.

Official reports of the sinking of the American schooner Lyman M. Law in the Mediterranean by an Austrian submarine added to the tension, for, while the act is believed to have been illegal, no lives were lost, and the vessel apparently was warned. The incident was not looked upon as one in itself sufficient to hurry the development of the situation.

Preliminary reports began coming

Preliminary reports began coming to Government departments showing the piling up about the Atlantic seaboard of goods destined for export to European ports. No serious effect from this condition will be felt, however, until lapse of sufficient time for ships remaining in American ports to have gone to Europe and returned have gone to Europe and returned. While only approximately 10 per cent. of American commerce with Europe is carried on American ships, the sailing of vessels of other nationalities in many instances have either been canceled or postponed, and therefore the result of the ruthless submarine com-paign in time will result in far-reach-

ing disturbance of the industrial life of the United States.

Preparations by the Government for any eventuality still are going forward without interruption. Much importance is attached to the work of the Council of National Defence, which is holding daily sessions for the purpose of learning at first hand from Americans of eventuary what Americans of experience what prevision must be made to co-ordinate American resources. E. S. Stettinius, of J. P. Morgan & Company, New York, was again before the Council to-day furnishing information gained from experience as head of his firmly hard. experience as head of his firm's huge transactions in war orders for the En-

ARMING OF UNITED STATES SHIPS.

it was stated during the day that it was entirely possible the Government would take no steps towards actually furnishing arms to American ships unless and until the President decides he should go before Congress.

While the State Department takes

While the State Department takes the position that the Government has the right to furnish the guns, other questions which make the situation more complex have arisen. The greatest of these is the determination of the President to do nothing which must give Germany the excuse in any trouble which may follow to place the responsibility upon the United States. responsibility upon the United States.

Consul Treadway at Rome forward-ed despatches to-day showing that the chooner Law was sunk by "an Aus trian submarine without a flag." parently by placing a bomb aboater the vessel had been stopped.

Most serious of the aspects of the case of the Law is the statement that the submarine was Austrian. In reto Vienna as to the facts of the sink ng it is thought more than probable that Austria may make some state-ment which will precipitate the ex-pected break with that country, Officials have domitted that Austria, has sent a submarine note identical with Germany's, but so far this country has held off from extending the severage of relations to that country.

The question of the armament of

American merchantmen seemed to be American merchantmen seemed to be temporarily disposed of to-day by the official statement that there were no guns in this country to be had by ship owners unless the Government provided them and the strong intimation that the President expects to go before Countries again before countries. before Congress again before commit-ting the Government to a policy furn President Wilson is shing arms. said to feel that he promised Congress he would consult that body again before he took the next step towards protecting American lives and property on the high seas, and that official participation in the armament of merchantmen would constitute such a ext step.

The re-detention by Germany of the

seventy-two American sailors brought in as prisoners on the prize ship Yarrowdale will result in a peremptory demand for their release within a few days.

WESTBOUND FREIGHT EMBARGO. New York despatch: An embargo on freight consigned to points west of Buffalo was announced to-day by of Buffalo was announced to-day by the Delaware, Lackawanna and West-ern Rallway, effective at midnight to-night. Weather conditions in the Middle West, including the presence of ice, making ferrying across the Detroit River virtually impossible was given as the reason. The road has \$.328 cars loaded with freight at Buffalo which cannot be moved west. falo, which cannot be moved west

Even with equal rights for all men, it wouldn't be long before half the world would be left.