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THURSDAY MORNING JANUARY 27 1916

FRANCE TO GIVE BRITAIN FULLER AID IN NAVAL BLOCKADE
British Trade Unions Will Support Government's War Policy
If You Haven't Subscribed to the \$2,000,000 Fund, Do So Today

IS NOW UP TO THE PUBLIC TO ATTAIN OBJECT
Majority of Subscriptions From Big Institutions to Patriotic Fund Received.
HALF MILLION NEEDED
Special Efforts Will Be Made Today When Massed Bands Parade Streets.

The patriotic fund is going to reach the two million mark, but, in the words of E. R. Wood, it is going to be a stiff grind to reach it. The estimate last night of the grand total was a million and a half, so only half a million is needed. But the big majority of the larger subscriptions from business houses and financial institutions are all in and the remaining half million is decidedly up to the public.

And because of this fact the 50,000 Club is to be pushed during the remainder of the campaign as never before. Today over 1000 workers of the club, 750 men and 300 women, will make a house-to-house canvass for subscribers to the club. The 50,000 Club and the patriotic fund are identical and the club is looked upon by the officials of the fund as one of the best branch organizations they have. When it has attained its membership of 50,000 it means that more than half the \$2,000,000 monthly bills of the fund will be paid by the monthly dollar subscriptions.

Fifty Thousand Club.
J. E. Atkinson's address at the noon luncheon dealt largely with the efforts of the 50,000 club, and he specially mentioned the newly opened West Toronto branch at Keele and Dundas streets. They want members from the ranks of the employed, housewives, and children. Dozens of subscriptions have come in from whole families. The Toronto Hydro-Electric plant is a list of 232 employees who yesterday became subscribers to the club. The big financial institutions are going behind the movement, and yesterday Ex-Controller McCarthy, (Continued on Page 3, Column 1).

CANADIAN CAR WILL GET BACKING NEEDED
Committee Appointed to Arrange Financing Thru Russian Government.
NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—A committee has been formed by the Canadian Car and Foundry Company to take charge of the negotiations for the financing of the company's war contracts, consisting of Col. B. W. Dunn, who was in charge of the Franklin (Penn.) arsenal for the United States army, and is one of the best known authorities on war munitions in this country; J. P. Murray, local representative of the Russian shell committee, and three others. The financing is to be done by the Russian Government.

ITALIANS LOSE GROUND ON HEIGHTS OF ONSLAVIA
Austrians Carried First Line Trenches, But Were Severely Checked at Second Line.
ROME, via London, Jan. 26, 11.50 p.m.—The official communication received from the Italian headquarters today, says:
"During the night of Monday and Tuesday attacks were made on our positions around Mori, but they were again repulsed. In the Sogano valley our scout detachments, which had been advanced over the Marter, put enemy detachments to flight. In the Carina region there has been the usual artillery activity on both sides. It was particularly intense in the zone near the Valcentina valley.
"On the heights northwest of Gorizia Monday evening, very large enemy forces, favored by a thick fog, attacked our positions around Onslavia. In view of the superiority of the enemy forces some of our first line detachments retired a short distance to the second line trenches. Against these, owing to our strong resistance, enemy attacks were in vain. The enemy again suffered severe losses.
"During the night of Monday and Tuesday the Carina region there have been violent artillery duels, particularly in the district of Monte San Michele."

BERLIN RE-OPENS ITS CARNegie LIBRARY
BERLIN, Ont., Jan. 26.—The Carnegie Public Library, opened on Jan. 8, 1914, was reopened tonight with a \$25,000 addition. Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, acting minister of education, delivered an address. Addresses were also delivered by W. R. Nurey, inspector of public libraries and C. H. Mills, M.P.

Representative Conference.
The conference was a most representative one. A large section of labor and commerce attended, while seated on the platform were two French Socialist deputies and Robert Applegarth, one of the three founders of the Trades Union Congress in Great Britain. Many of the addresses were patriotic in tone, and James Ramsay MacDonald was criticized in unmeasured terms by his fellow-Scotsmen for speaking round about the resolutions without making his own party's position clear.
George James Wardle, member of parliament for Stockport, and editor of The Railway Review, demanded an expression for or against carrying on the war, and it was after this the convention responded by carrying the vital resolutions, which decide the issue of the conference, by a vote of 1000 to 100, favoring labor co-operation with the authorities to bring about a victorious ending to the war.

BRITISH UNIONS VOTE TO FIGHT WAR TO FINISH
Socialist Anti-War Section Overwhelmed by Avalanche of Ballots.
MINERS BACK COUNTRY
Six Hundred Thousand Poll Unanimous Vote Against Pacifists.
BRISTOL, Jan. 26.—The British labor conference by a great majority today reversed its former attitude regarding the war by adopting resolutions pledging the conference to assist the government so far as possible in the successful prosecution of the war.
It could be seen immediately the conference began that a large body of opinion favored supporting the government, and when 600,000 miners threw a unanimous vote into the balance against the Socialist anti-war movement, the success of the patriotic resolution was certain.
Socialists Outvoted.
James Ramsay MacDonald, Socialist and Labor member of parliament for Leicester, and Philip Snowden, Socialist member for Blackburn, by the power of their eloquence tried to persuade the delegates to vote against the motions, but, when requested to define their position clearly, made evasions and were unable to convince the conference.
One representative of the Socialist section, when asked to state the terms on which the Socialists would have participated in a voluntary recruiting campaign, declared:
"On no terms." He immediately lost his hold on the delegates, who were overwhelmingly in the opposing camp.

SWISS TAKING STEPS TO PREVENT TREASON
Two High Officials Accused of Giving Information to Germany.
GENEVA, Jan. 26, via Paris, 6.05 p.m.—A despatch from Berne to The Democrat says:
"The commanding general of the Swiss army has ordered that hereafter the military attaches of legations accredited to Berne shall be denied access to the general staff headquarters. Staff officers are absolutely prohibited from having relations, even personal, with the military attaches of belligerent or neutral legations, and only the chief of the general staff or a high officer is permitted to receive a military attaché.
"These measures evidently are the result of the cases pending against Col. Maurice de Wattenyl and Col. Karl Egli of the Swiss general staff, charged with high treason. It is understood that these officers are alleged to have communicated to Germany information regarding French positions along the frontiers of France and Switzerland."

BOY ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.
INGERSOLL, Jan. 26.—Wilfred Sumner, 15-year-old son of William Sumner, was seriously injured tonight by the accidental discharge of a .32-calibre revolver in his hands. The bullet entered the boy's side and the wound may prove fatal.

GEN. WALLACE WON VICTORY OVER LARGE FORCE OF ARABS
British Drove Tribesmen Back Three Miles and Sustained Only Slight Losses—Battle Fought in Bad Weather.
LONDON, Jan. 26, 6 p.m.—Reuter's correspondent at Cairo, in a despatch dealing with the British Gen. Wallace's victory over the Senussi tribesmen in western Egypt last Sunday, says:
"Four thousand five hundred western Arabs were engaged and driven back three miles. The British casualties were 26 men killed and 74 wounded. The enemy had about 150 men killed and 500 wounded.
"The Britishers marched out of Matruh Saturday to engage the enemy, who had been located by aviators. The weather was most unfavorable, the storms rendering the ground very difficult to traverse. The Britishers bivouacked Saturday night at Bishola and marched out the following morning. The two columns encountered the enemy, who then extended his right and left wings, endeavoring to envelop the British column. The British drove off the attack after two hours, forcing the enemy back three miles from his camp at Hazalin, which the British occupied at noon, the enemy then retiring rapidly westward. The British bivouacked three miles west of Bishola after burning the camp and stores."

LONDON IN EXPECTATION OF FURTHER AIR RAIDS
Public Strongly Warned Against Staying in Open During Future Attacks.
LONDON, Jan. 26.—That more air raids on London are expected, and that the danger to which the populace will be exposed on such occasions is greater than ever, is indicated by the publication of a police warning to-night, which reads:
"The increase in offensive protection against hostile aircraft recently provided in the metropolitan district makes it more necessary that the public on the occasion of air raids take cover, so as to be sheltered from falling fragments of shells."

DINEEN'S MEN'S HATS.
There is a greater variety in men's hats at Dineen's than is to be found with any other hatters in America. A complete assortment in hard and soft felts and cloth caps from the leading makers in Great Britain. Dineen's, 149 Yonge Street, Toronto. Temperance street.

THE ITALIANS SAY THAT THE AUSTRIANS, IN THEIR OFFENSIVE AT ONSLAVIA, (Continued on Page 2, Columns 1 and 2.)

BIG HAVOC AT DOVER REPORTED BY BERLIN
Deposit of Mines Said to Have Been Exploded by Bomb.
BERLIN, Jan. 26.—(Via wireless to Sayville.)—The Hamburger Fremdenblatt reports that one of the bombs dropped by German air squadron when it raided Dover on Monday fell on a deposit of mines, which exploded and caused enormous devastation in neighborhood. Thirty-nine persons, including one officer and twenty-four soldiers, the newspaper says, were killed.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING HAS BEEN RESTRICTED
Output in Mercantile Tonnage Shows Decrease From Preceding Year.
LONDON, Jan. 26.—According to Lloyd's summary of shipbuilding in 1915, Great Britain's output in mercantile tonnage was 1,032,629 tons, the previous year. Three hundred and seventeen steamers aggregating 448,629 tons were built, and ten sailing vessels totaling 2290 tons, were constructed.

WANTS LUXURIES TAXED TO PROHIBITIVE POINT
Sir Felix Schuster, President of Institute of Bankers, Out for Strong Measures.
Hopes Also for Reduction in Purchases of Munitions Abroad.
LONDON, Jan. 26.—In addressing a meeting of bankers today, Sir Felix Schuster, president of the Institute of Bankers, strongly advocated taxation of imported luxuries to a prohibitive point as a means of reducing imports and avoiding further depreciation in exchange.
Sir Felix said the half-year just closed had been satisfactory for the banks, so far as profits were concerned, and they had been able to maintain dividends at the same rate as a year ago.
The position of the gold reserve, which totaled nearly £80,000,000, including reserves held against currency notes, also was satisfactory.
He said the banks had placed considerable amounts of gold at the disposal of the treasury, he continued, they still hold a fairly important stock of the metal.
Review of Industry.
In regard to industrial conditions, Sir Felix said, the leading industry could hardly be described as having been affected adversely. Woollen manufacturers and the engineering trades were particularly prosperous. Farmers were obtaining good prices, wages were high, and there was practically no unemployment; in fact, there was a scarcity of labor.
Sir Felix said business on the stock exchange had been poor, but there was a fair and increasing amount of investment buying.
To Check Imports.
The next year, he continued, might be delayed for a time if the public should give a ready response to the present issue of excise duties. If the financial strength of the country was to be maintained, he considered it essential rigorously to restrict imports. He hoped the importation of ammunition would be reduced by the large domestic production.
If a breakdown of exchange was to be avoided, Sir Felix continued, it could be only thru putting a check on all imports absolutely essential. He regarded a tax on luxuries as a check with a prohibitive tax on luxuries, he said, it would be nothing compared to a serious movement in the exchange rate against England.

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LORDS PASS CONSCRIPTION BILL
LONDON, Jan. 26.—(8.12 p.m.)—The military service bill passed its third reading in the house of lords tonight. The bill reached the house of lords on Monday night last, when it was given its first reading.

BRITISH ADVANCE IN EAST AFRICA
LONDON, Jan. 26.—(8.10 p.m.)—The following official communication was issued this evening: "Gen. Sir Horace L. Smith-Dorrien reports that on Jan. 24 our troops advanced from Mbuyuni, 15 miles east of Taveta (British East Africa), and drove off a small force of the enemy which was holding the Serengeti camp, four miles west of Mbuyuni, and occupied the camp."

HUGHES MEETS CHARGES WITH STRONG DENIAL
No Partisanship Whatever Shown in Selecting Officers for Overseas.
WAR CONTRACTS FAIR
Prices Paid in Canada Uniformly Lower Than Elsewhere, He Declared.
By a Staff Reporter.
OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 26.—The floor and gallery of the house were crowded this afternoon to hear the minister of militia defend his administration and incidentally the administration of the shell committee. Sir Sam Hughes spoke in a soldierly way with no attempt at oratory. He spoke effectively, however, and his speech was brightened here and there by flashes of humor. He emphatically denied that party politics cut any figure in the militia department, and replying to the charges that commissions were not granted liberally, offered to uniform and send all the opposition members at once to the front. He several times paid a high tribute to Sir Robert Borden. "I may be erratic," he said, "but Sir Robert Borden has always been my balance wheel."
The general said he had no responsibility whatever for the shell committee, but he came to their defence most heartily. Canada had already sent 22,000,000 shells to the front, and the prices paid to Canadian manufacturers were uniformly lower than those paid to manufacturers in Great Britain.

LAONIC REPLY TO U.S. ON QUESTION OF MAILS
Britain States Simply That Matter is Being Discussed With Allies.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—It became known today that the recent American protest to Great Britain against interference with mail from the U. S. to neutral nations in Europe, also covered mail originating in neutral countries abroad and destined to the U. S.
The reply from Great Britain, it is said, simply informs the U. S. that the matter is being discussed with her allies; and that a communication setting forth her intentions will be forthcoming later.

FULL BLOCKADE IS INADVISABLE GREY DECLARES
Britain Will Not Throttle Enemy at Cost of Embittering Neutrals.
FRANCE'S SHARE LARGE
Co-Operation in English Channel and North Sea Blockade Announced.
LONDON, Jan. 26.—The result of the anxiously-awaited debate in the house of commons on the blockade question is that the British government adheres to its existing policy. However, hereafter French warships will assist British vessels in blockade duties in both the English channel and the North Sea, participating in the examination of mails as well as cargoes.
In future France will be consulted on all questions concerning the blockade. Joint Anglo-French replies will be made to any protests on the subject.
A resolution introduced by Arthur Shirley Benn, Unionist member for Plymouth, that the entire over-oceanic traffic with Germany should be prevented by a blockade, was talked out and the subject dropped, thus leaving the position exactly as before the debate, except that parliament seemed more converted to the government policy.

INTEREST SOON WANE.
At the opening of the debate the house was crowded to the benches, the galleries also were filled, notable visitors being the American ambassador, the Swedish and Danish ministers, Lord Fisher and Lord Stamfordham, private secretary to the King.
After Sir Edward Grey had concluded, the discussion lost interest. Gershon Stewart, Unionist, thought it would be advantageous to allow France to conduct negotiations with America respecting the blockade.
William A. Hewins, Unionist, thought that Sir Edward Grey had failed to make as good a case as he might have done, and contended that Great Britain had not yet touched the German economic machine. He wanted to see Germany wrecked on the economic, as well as the military side.
The Right Hon. Sir Robert Finlay, Unionist, said the government had every reason to be satisfied with the debate. He suggested that food should be absolutely contraband.
Lord Robert Cecil, parliamentary under-secretary of foreign affairs, assured the house on the authority of Lord Farrington that there was no word of truth in the charges brought against British representatives in neutral countries. He regarded with suspicion those in neutral countries who were urging the allies to declare a blockade.
"We are trying to do, with some success," he said, "something that no nation ever tried before, namely, to blockade Germany thru neutral countries. It is not a case for high-handed tactics but rather for caution and circumspection. It would be easy to make mistakes which might be so serious as to prevent our winning the war."

MISLEADING FIGURES.
Foreign Secretary Grey said there was a real misapprehension concerning the amount of trade passing into Germany and regarding what this government was doing to stop that trade. The figures given in the press had created a grotesque impression in regard to the amount of leakage, and would bear investigation. He asserted that the attack founded on these figures did great injustice to the government.
A thorough investigation by the government of the situation with regard to shipments to Germany shows that everything possible is being done without causing serious troubles with neutrals," was the significant statement of the foreign minister.
Sir Edward complained that gross mis-statements had been made in (Continued on Page 2, Column 5).

TO END SUNDAY WORK IN MUNITION PLANTS
Lloyd George Tells Manufacturers to Resort to Overtime Labor.
LONDON, Jan. 26, 7.30 p.m.—In a circular addressed to the munitions manufacturers, David Lloyd George made the suggestion, which he virtually a command, that all Sunday labor should be abolished in all controlled establishments.
"Is it better," writes Mr. Lloyd George, "to work overtime during the week than to have Sunday work. The aim should be not to work over twelve shifts per fortnight or twenty-four where double shifts are worked."
This is the outcome of an investigation by a special committee of the effects upon the production of munitions by continuous labor involving Sunday work, which resulted in the conclusion that the method tended to diminish rather than to increase the output.

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