

C.P.R. BUILDING  
Public and six private offices  
Apply  
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.  
25 King East.

# The Toronto World

FOR RENT  
443 YONGE STREET—COR. CARLTON.  
Store and 8 rooms and bath; best location  
between Shuter and Bloor Streets. \$130.00  
per month and taxes. Apply  
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.  
25 King East.

PROBS—High northwesterly winds; light local snowfalls and becoming colder.

SATURDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 26 1916

VOL. XXXVI—No. 12,890

## VIOLENT GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED BY FRENCH

### Wilson's Stand Against Germany is Assured of Support ENEMY'S CASUALTIES IN FOUR DAYS' FIGHTING ARE 150,000

#### VIGOROUS FIRE DIRECTED UPON NICKEL POLICY

Turiff Says Government in Allowing Exports is Helping Huns.

#### TRUST ESCAPES TAXES

Only Few Thousand Dollars to Be Paid From Huge Profits.

By a Staff Reporter.  
OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—A scathing arraignment of the Borden government by J. G. Turiff, Liberal member for Assiniboia, for its neglect of duty in failing to prohibit the exportation of nickel was the feature of the budget debate in the house of commons tonight. Mr. Turiff said that the government, and especially the minister of railways, were in a position to know all about the International Nickel Company.

That company, he said, controlled the greater part of the vast copper and nickel deposits of the Sudbury district. It did not openly come into Canada, but masqueraded here behind the mask of the Canadian Copper Company, The Canadian Copper Company got out the ore, made it into matte and then sold the same at a price above the cost of production to the American concern. When Mr. White came to apply his budget, he would collect a few thousand dollars from the Canadian Copper Company, but he would not share in the \$2,000,000 a month that was being cleared by the International Nickel Company. He charged the government with dereliction of duty in not requiring Canadian nickel to be refined in Canada.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4.)

#### SPEAKER AND SEVEN MEMBERS ACCUSED OF TAKING BRIBES

Treasurer of Saskatchewan Liquor Men Swears \$10,000 Was Given to Men Who Opposed "Banish the Bar" Bill—Warrant Issued for Missing Member.

REGINA, Feb. 25.—Frank Brunner, treasurer of the Licensed Victuallers' Association in 1915, today gave evidence before the select committee to the effect that eight members of the house, including the speaker, had been bribed to oppose the banish the bar bill. He named Pierce, Nolin, Cawthorne, Simpson, Ens, Totzke, Lochard and Speaker Sheppard. He said \$10,000 had been spent to accomplish this.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5.)

#### WILSON GAINS TRIUMPH OVER HIS OPPONENTS

Legislation to Debar Americans From Belligerent Ships Held Back.

#### BRYAN SHOWS HAND

President's Unswerving Attitude is Forcing Insurgents Into Line.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Congress settled down today to await developments in the submarine controversy between the United States and Germany, with an overwhelming majority of both houses apparently very definitely determined to take no action which might embarrass the administration in the present stage of diplomatic negotiations. A few of the more ardent advocates of legislation to keep Americans off belligerent ships continued their activities, and former Secretary of State Bryan's support for them was shown in the form of a telegram, but even most of them admitted there was no prospect of immediate action.

#### ALL THE WESTERN GOVERNMENTS HAVE GONE WRONG.

Moose Jaw News, Feb. 21.—It took the war to disclose how rotten the politicians were.

#### CANADIANS HONORED

- Special to The Toronto World.  
OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 25.—The following Canadian soldiers have been recommended for gallant and distinguished service in the field:
- Brevet-Col. T. B. Wood (temporary brigadier-general), (temporary brigadier-general), C.F.
  - Col. A. E. Mitchell.
  - Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Frith, G.H. Royal Engineers.
  - Major A. B. Catcliffe.
  - Major J. H. Elmsley.
  - Captain K. A. Murray, Canadian Postal Corps.
  - Captain R. R. Magier.
  - Sutherland's Horse.
  - Corp. J. S. Hewison.
  - Pte. J. M. Dunwoody.
  - Canadian Artillery.
  - Lieut.-Col. C. H. MacLaren.
  - Sergeant J. R. Langford.
  - Bombardier G. Quilley.
  - Gunner V. A. Bleakney.
  - Canadian Engineers.
  - Lieut.-Col. W. B. Lindsay.
  - E. A. Baker.

- Sergeant-Major S. A. Ridgwell.
- Sergeant W. H. B. Bevan.
- Corp. G. Law.
- Corp. J. F. Norton.
- Lance-Corporal D. B. Jones.
- Sapper E. T. Spencer.
- First Battalion.
- Private J. F. Murray.
- Second Battalion.
- Lieut.-Col. A. E. Swift.
- Sergeant G. G. Winterbottom.
- Lance-Corporal J. Maxwell.
- Third Battalion.
- Sergeant H. V. Spence.
- Lance-Corporal E. H. Jones.
- Fourth Battalion.
- Private J. Millard.
- Fifth Battalion.
- Corporal E. G. McFeat.
- Seventh Battalion.
- Sergeant J. Holliday.
- Private W. Peterson.
- Tenth Battalion.
- Lieut.-Col. J. G. Rattray.
- Sergeant O. Morrison.
- Thirteenth Battalion.
- Lance-Sergeant W. N. Jones.
- Corp. O. Krunch.
- Fourteenth Battalion.
- Sergeant-Major W. Bonaher.
- Sergeant E. Cowan.
- Fifteenth Battalion.
- Sergeant W. B. Stenner.
- Sergeant R. Gilpin.
- Sixteenth Battalion.
- Sergeant W. Lemaitre.
- Private A. Dehols.
- Private A. P. Lambert.
- Twenty-Second Battalion.
- Pte. A. Y. Bonner.
- Pte. J. J. Milne.
- Twenty-Ninth Battalion.
- Lance-Corporal Houston.
- Pte. W. B. Harris.
- Canadian Artillery Service Corps.
- Lieut.-Col. W. A. Simon.
- Corp. J. J. Milne.
- Driver F. Sutcliffe.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4.)

#### HEAVY FIGHTING CONTINUES ON FRONT NORTH OF VERDUN

SNOW-CLAD TREES AND BUSHES



French Repulse Strong German Attacks, Bring Up Reinforcements and Inflict Loss of Hundred and Fifty Thousand on Enemy.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.  
PARIS, Feb. 25.—Along the front in the region of Verdun the Germans and French continue the great struggle which began several days ago with the Germans on the offensive and their aim evidently the great French fortress of Verdun.

Despite a heavy fall of snow the Germans to the north of Verdun have attacked with what Paris terms unprecedented violence and the large forces, French positions at several points, but according to the French official communication attacks were without success.

Especially has this been true of La Cote du Poivre, about 4 1/2 miles north of the fortress, the attainment of which would give the Germans a fine vantage point from which to operate against Verdun.

Toronto yesterday was covered with a mantle of five inches of snow, which clung to trees, bushes and fences, and gave photographers their first opportunity of the winter to take "snow pictures." This photograph was taken looking north from the corner of Carlton and Sherbourne streets.

#### BRITISH AT KUT-EL-AMARA CELEBRATED ERZERUM'S FALL

Turks Have Ceased Costly Attacks and Defenders Are Cheery—Vegetable Seeds and Talking Machine Needles Dropped Into Camp by Airplane.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A despatch from the official press representative with the army attempting to relieve the British forces surrounded at Kut-el-Amara, dated at Bastra, Asiatic Turkey, last Monday, says that during the past month there has been a certain amount of patrol work sniping at night and artillery fire by day. The British forces have thrown forward trenches to within 600 yards of the Turkish positions.

"News of the fall of Erzerum was received with great satisfaction and was celebrated by firing salutes at the Turkish trenches from every machine needles. These and other light requirements have been dropped into his camp from an aeroplane. He reports that he has sufficient supplies for a long period.

The Turks long ago ceased their costly and futile attacks upon his position. The Tigris is now low, but the flood season is soon due, when it will be difficult for both the Turks and the British to find camping ground not submerged.

"News of the fall of Erzerum was received with great satisfaction and was celebrated by firing salutes at the Turkish trenches from every machine needles. These and other light requirements have been dropped into his camp from an aeroplane. He reports that he has sufficient supplies for a long period.

The German official statement records a German advance to lines substantially the same as those indicated by the French afternoon bulletin. The exceptions are that the Germans claim the occupation of Champagne and declare that their front below Beaumont is just to the north of Louvain, which itself is a mile and a half south of Beaumont.

The taking of more than 7000 additional prisoners is claimed by Berlin, making the total for the drive so far in excess of 10,000.

Heavy German Losses.  
The German losses during the first four days of the battle around Verdun are authoritatively estimated at 150,000. The German offensive is recognized now as probably only the beginning of a determined effort to take the fortress, formerly the key to the French front, and compass its loss and violence to the battle of the Yser.

The French assume the battle may continue a fortnight. It is believed the calm last night was only a lull required by the attacking forces to bury their dead, carry off wounded and bring up reserves to take the places of divisions half destroyed by French artillery and machine guns. The German force is known to be at least 300,000, supported by numerous 15-inch and 17-inch Austrian mortars, with all the modern heavy artillery used in the campaign and part of that formerly employed on the Russian front.

Troops Arrive in December.  
Preparations for the offensive were observed early in December, when the first troops assigned to the operation were brought up. Eight divisions which returned from Serbia were sent to Belgium for a rest and then transported to the region of Verdun in January. Five army corps in all are known to have been brought up to reinforce two corps which previously held that part of the line between Etain and Yauquemont.

There were the best troops of the German army, including, as it is learned from prisoners, the famous third corps of Brandenburg, supposedly equal in valor to the Prussian Guard and the Fifteenth Army Corps.

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 4.)

#### WAR SUMMARY: Today's Events Reviewed

FIGHTING, which was continued amid a heavy fall of snow on the front north of Verdun yesterday, resulted in the stopping of another German attack on the Bois de la Vache (Cow's Wood), and in the failure of the Germans in several attacks to capture Cote du Poivre (Pepper Hill). The artillery firing was extremely heavy on the part of both the Germans and the French, and the rain and bursting of shells was so terrific that one would think that no person could face it and survive. But the soldiers on both sides are showing great tenacity in the combat, and the Germans have been punished so severely in the struggle that they lost, Paris estimates, 150,000 men, or half their effectives, in four days. Nevertheless, they have brought up reserves, and are stubbornly continuing the struggle. The battle compares in losses and violence with the battle of the Yser, which was fought in the autumn of 1914 under less favorable circumstances for the French and British.

When the French fully realized the seriousness of the engagement, they set in motion heavy reinforcements of men and guns, which are going up to the danger point. The Germans have suffered severely in casualties. At one point, for example, one of their brigades, which became exposed to the French artillery while advancing in close order, was wiped out in a few minutes. The Germans have brought up numerous Austrian 15 and 17-inch guns, which they used in Serbia and in Russia, and they have also reinforced the two corps of the army of Verdun by at least five more. Preparations for this battle were observed early in December, and the big artillery arrived at Metz in January. In spite of all this preparation, the French compare the amount of ground taken by the Germans in four days with the amount taken by the French in two days in Champagne as being twice the area taken by the enemy, and the number of prisoners taken by the French as being eight times the number taken by him, and they retain an unshaken confidence in the outcome, altho the best troops in the German army, they report, comprising the famous third corps of Brandenburg, and the 15th army corps of General Von Deimling, have been brought to this front.

An Austrian official communique on the fighting in Albania says that the Austrians have now got within gun range of the docks at Durazzo, and that they are hindering the embarkation of men and war materials. The Austrians also assert that Italian troops landed there have been driven to the isthmus west of the Durs Lakes, and that, up to the present, in these combats, 11 Italian officers and over 700 soldiers have been taken prisoner.

Sinope, a Turkish seaport, west of Trebizond, on the Black Sea, which is now being blockaded by the Russians, will be the next place to be attacked.

(Continued on Page 2, Columns 1 and 2.)

#### SOLDIERS QUARTERED IN WINTER FAIR BUILDINGS

Part of Seventy-First Battalion Moves From Chatham to Guelph.

QUELPH, Ont., Feb. 25.—Major Wideman and the members of D Company of the 71st Battalion, which has been in winter quarters at Chatham, arrived in Guelph at 8 o'clock this afternoon and went at once to their new quarters in the winter fair buildings. They were received by a large crowd as members of the company are Guelph boys. They occupy but one portion of the building. The other part will be fitted up at once for the use of the Guelph unit of the 103rd Wellington Battalion, which will likely go into barracks the first week in March.

#### BIG RIOT IN BERLIN HUNDRED LIVES LOST

Cavalry Charged Crowd and Fierce Fight Ensued, Holland Hears.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Feb. 25, 10.55 p.m.—The Echo Belge, a copy of which has been received here, says it learns that a serious outbreak occurred in Berlin three days ago. Cavalry charged the crowd and in the fight which ensued, over 100 persons were killed.

#### WOUNDED CANADIAN OFFICERS IN LONDON

Lt. Vandenberg Severely Wounded—Gen. Macdonell Recovering at Boulogne.

Canadian Associated Press Cable.  
LONDON, Feb. 25.—Lieut. Thomas Vandenberg, 16th Battalion, is in London suffering from severe shell shock; Major Nelson, 8th Battalion, has a gunshot wound in the right hand, and is being treated at the Princess Patricia's is severely wounded in the back. All are in London. Capt. Temple, 2nd Battalion, has returned to duty. Major Byles, 26th Battalion, has a shrapnel wound in the hip.

General Macdonell of the 7th Brigade is at Boulogne. His condition is satisfactory.

#### THIS IS DINEEN'S HAT DAY.

Most men buy their hats on Saturday. Dineen's has been prepared for this Saturday by opening the first lot of imported spring hats to arrive in Toronto. All the better class of soft and stiff felt hats from the most exclusive makers in London and New York. Dineen's is 140 Yonge street, corner of Temperance street.

#### SIXTY-SEVEN KILLED IN AIR RAID ON ENGLAND

Hundred and Seventeen Injured by Zeppelins on Last Day of January.

#### SOME DIED OF WOUNDS

LONDON, Feb. 25, 4.02 p.m.—The revised official figures of the casualties in the Zeppelin raid of Jan. 31 over England, were given today as 67 killed and 117 injured. The official communication announcing the figures says: "The final figures of the air raid of Jan. 31 are, killed, 27 men, 25 women and 15 children, a total of 67; injured, 45 men, 53 women and 19 children, total 117—grand total, 184.

"These figures are greater than previously given—69 persons killed and 101 injured—because several persons reported injured have died from their wounds, some children under 16 years of age had been returned as adults and several cases of slight injury had been treated at hospitals and sent home without a record being made of them.

"The number of bombs dropped aggregated 398."

During the raid referred to above, Zeppelin airships visited Norfolk, Suffolk, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Staffordshire and Derbyshire.

#### PROBLEM AFTER WAR TO CURB EMIGRATION

Bonar Law Urges Need of Broad Agricultural Scheme in Britain.

#### GREAT EXODUS FEARED

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Andrew Bonar Law, secretary for the colonies, speaking at the London School of Economics tonight, discussed the problems that will arise after the war, referring particularly to agriculture. It was declared that it was necessary for England to adopt a broad program of agricultural development to prevent a too great number of men emigrating to the colonies.

"The government engaged in carrying on the war," said the Unionist leader, "has no easy task but the government which shoulders the duty of reconstruction after the war will have work no less difficult. The war has shown us that agriculture is still the most important of all our industries, and in the British Isles we must have healthy agriculture. After the war large numbers of our soldiers will not be willing to go back to tame industrial life. We know how important is the strength of the imperial colonies, and we wish to see them grow in population with men of our own race and ideals but we don't want to see the best and most vigorous of our people leaving these shores even for the colonies. For that reason it is essential to make real efforts to place agriculture here on an attractive and profitable basis."

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 4.)