

# REPORTED AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER URGES KAISER TO START PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

## DUAL MONARCHY HAS HAD ENOUGH OF THE GAME?

### Baron Burián Sees End of Austria and Hungary Unless Russian Advance on Budapest is Stopped.

London, Feb. 1.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Copenhagen asserts that Baron Burián, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, at his recent meeting with the German Emperor, Dr. Ewa Doleful gave a picture of the plight of the dual monarchy, and urged that the time had arrived for the German powers to consider most seriously the possibilities for a tolerable peace.

The Daily Mail attaches great importance to the despatch, which is dated Thursday, and is delayed in transmission. The despatch says: "From a most trustworthy and well-informed source in Berlin I received the following statement regarding the negotiations between the German statesmen and Baron Burián, who recently visited the German Chancellor in Berlin and Emperor William at the army headquarters in France."

"Baron Burián whose sole object is to save what can be saved of the dual monarchy, represented to the German statesmen that the Russian advance on Budapest is not stopped the effect may very probably be the downfall of Austria and the complete collapse of Hungary, which must later entail as a logical sequence, also the downfall of Germany."

"Therefore Baron Burián urged that the Russians must, at all costs, be repulsed and that Germany must send large reinforcements to Hungary to prevent a catastrophe. In any case, he said, it was doubtful if it would be possible for them to resist the Russians and Serbians and perhaps the Roumanians. Therefore it was necessary seriously to examine into the question of peace."

"A definite defeat would mean a debacle for Austria-Hungary, and the partition of the Empire. His advice to Germany was to consider most seriously the possibilities of a tolerable peace. He advised Germany not to reject fundamentally the thought of peace on the grounds of a probable disarmament of Europe. If Germany were disposed to treat on such terms he believed the other conditions would be tolerable. Perhaps it would be necessary to leave the French part of Alsace to France, and to give up some Polish provinces to a new Poland, but if Russia would relinquish a province in Austria and a province in Poland, no real sacrifice for Germany would be entailed."

"Austria would then leave the rest of Galicia to Russia, and Bukovina to Roumania, and, if necessary, a part of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Serbia and Montenegro."

"The leading German statesmen admitted, Baron Burián's intentions were excellent, to some extent justified by circumstances, but they declared that such a peace would have lost all chance for safeguarding her commercial, industrial and economic interests."

"The other terms advanced by Baron Burián, namely, the status quo ante bellum, that is to say, the restoring of Belgium and Northern France, but likewise the recovery by Germany of her colonies were, with the exception of the relinquishment to France of French Alsace and of the Polish province to Poland, no absolute hindrance to peace."

"For the reasons set forth the German statesmen declared the negotiations for peace are hopeless, and that therefore it would be madness to take any steps revealing a disposition for peace on the part of Germany and Austro-Hungary as this would only weaken their cause."

"Baron Burián thereon admitted that there was no other way than to reject all ideas of peace, and to take all chances and all risks, continuing the war, in the hope that something undreamt of might occur to save them."

"The Germans agreed that it was necessary to despatch reinforcements to Hungary, and promised to transfer

## OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS

### BRITISH

London, Jan. 30.—The following statement was made tonight by the official press bureau:

"An attack was made in some force yesterday near Cunichy (Northern France), but the enemy was easily repulsed."

"Over two hundred German dead were counted in front of the trenches occupied by the British amongst whom the casualties were small."

### FRANCE

Paris, Jan. 31.—An official statement issued Saturday night by the war office read: "It is confirmed that the enemy has left a great number of dead on the field of battle, to the north of Lombardzède, at the foot of the Great Dune, and also before the English lines near La Bassée."

"There has been a bombardment of some intensity of Arras, Reuic and Roulincourt. On the plateau or Nouvron the Germans exploded a mine, without attaining any results."

"In the Argonne a slight withdrawal of our troops is reported, and their organization on the new lines, about 200 meters to the rear of those which they had occupied, has been actively disputed. The losses of the enemy have been very high; ours were serious."

### AUSTRIA

The following official statement was made tonight:

"There have been vigorous artillery duels on both sides the Dunajec and Nida rivers. Our artillery, which has been making good practice recently, succeeded yesterday in compelling the enemy, under the severest fire, to evacuate some trenches."

"There have also been artillery engagements on the rest of the Polish front, the Carpathians the day passed quietly."

### GERMANY

Berlin, Jan. 31 (by Wireless to Stuyville).—The following statement was issued today at army headquarters:

"In Flanders yesterday there were artillery duels only."

"At Cunichy, south of the high road between La Bassée and Bethune, and near Carency, northwest of Arras, the Germans took some French trenches."

## WILLIAM SAYS HE'S ON THE JOB UNTIL THE END

Berlin, Jan. 30.—Emperor William returned to the capital yesterday for a short stay, after his tour of inspection along the western battlefield. Berlin, via The Hague and London, Jan. 31.—"We will stay on hostile territory until the enemy is vanquished, or has collapsed," was the assertion made by Emperor William in personally conferring the Iron Cross on a German soldier, according to a report printed by a Cologne newspaper.

"troops up to the number of one million by spring. One and one half million soldiers would be sent to France as a last attempt to crush the allies and force peace."

"These are said to have been the main points of the negotiations between the German statesmen and Baron Burián, but, of course, a number of special questions also were discussed and settled."

## CONVICTION IN THE UNION LIFE CASE

### One Guilty on First Count, Both on Second—Every Evidence of Scheme to Defraud Public.

Toronto, Jan. 31.—After two weeks of legal battling the Union Life case came to a close yesterday afternoon when the jury brought in a verdict of guilty against Harry Symons, K. C., on the first count; Dr. Hughes not guilty on the first count, and both guilty on the second count.

The chief feature of the second count is the flotation of Union Life stock in England in 1910. In this matter Mr. Pollman Evans was given authority, by power of attorney, sanctioned by the directors, including Mr. Symons and Dr. Hughes, to release money by whatever means he saw fit. This means turned out to include the issuance of a "fraudulent" prospectus, in which the assets of the National Agency Company were represented as well over a million dollars whereas it had paid out everything it had to the Union Life to keep that company alive.

Sentence will be passed on Dr. Hughes on April 12. Meanwhile he will be allowed a reserved case. That is, his counsel will be granted time in which to prepare and submit in contradiction of a specific point in the case, the court's ruling on which they dispute. The reserved case will be heard by the Appellate Judges at Osgoode Hall.

"You have been convicted upon evidence that apparently left no doubt in the minds of the jury," said the judge.

"I regret to say that I am compelled to agree with their findings. I entertain no doubt that the crime for which you are convicted was conceived by Evans and acquiesced in by you. The documents drawn by you contain all the elements of a scheme worked out by you to defraud the public by selling stocks and shares in the National Agency Company."

Symons was sentenced to penitentiary for five years.

### Found in Old Shed

About nine o'clock last night Patrick Murphy, a deaf mute, was found badly chilled and lying in an old shack in which he made his home, off Queen street, West End. The ambulance was summoned and the man was conveyed to the General Public Hospital. He is an old man and if he had not been found at the time he would have undoubtedly perished. It is expected that he will recover.

## COLDS OR COUGHS

### Should Never Be Neglected. If They Are, Some Serious Lung Troubles Are Sure To Follow.

#### DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

CURES COUGHS AND COLDS ON THEIR FIRST INCEPTION, and will thereby prevent serious lung trouble, such as bronchitis, pneumonia or even consumption.

"When you ask for 'Dr. Wood's' see that you get it as there are many imitations on the market."

"Dr. Wood's" is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price, 25c and 50c; and manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Mrs. Thomas Bridges, Gorrie, Ont., writes: "I was so bad with a cold I gave up work, and I was in bed four weeks being unable to do anything. I thought the cold was turning to bronchitis, so I changed my medicine to Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I used three bottles, and they completely cured me, and I am as strong as ever. I highly recommend it to all sufferers."

## CZAR'S MESSAGE BLOW TO TEUTONIC INFLUENCES AT RUSSIAN COURT

### Expresses Hope War Will Destroy "All Enemies of Related Slavs" in Message to Son of Founder of Pan-Slavist Doctrine.

Petrograd, Jan. 30, via London.—In a telegram to Alexander Samerlin, Marshal of the Nobility of Moscow, Emperor Nicholas today gave expression of his attitude toward the war for the first time since his declaration to the assemblage of nobles and military chiefs in the winter palace at the outbreak of hostilities. At that time the Emperor declared that there could be no peace until every hostile soldier had been driven from Russian territory.

The telegram to M. Samerlin, as a member of the Moscow Zemstvo, is in reply to a message from that body expressing loyalty to the Emperor and the Fatherland. It is signed, Nicholas, and is in part as follows: "I sincerely thank the Moscow government for its attitude toward me, which to me is a source of deep gratification. Let all sincere ones of the Fatherland be united as were our glorious ancestors, wholly believing that the Almighty will bless the efforts of our heroic warriors and the sufferers of all true sons of Russia, and give to the powerful Fatherland and to the peoples protected by us a brilliant future, destroying at one blow all the enemies of our related Slavs."

A similar telegram was sent by Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army. M. Samerlin's message to the Emperor said: "We hail Your Majesty's determination to carry on the war to a full victory, until Your Majesty's mighty will shall dictate the definite conditions which for Russia in her position as a great world power, shall secure peace which will guarantee her economic independence. The outcome of the war should revive Slavdom and keep for Russia her place in history as the liberator of down-trodden peoples."

Emperor Nicholas has never expressed definitely leaning toward Pan-Slavism, and his telegram to M. Samerlin, who is a son of the founder of the Pan-Slavist doctrine, is regarded here as of special significance. "Teutonic influences at the court are quite naturally opposed to Pan-Slavism, and contest the idea that this doctrine should be made to any extent on the basis of future peace negotiations."

Many Russian Liberals heretofore have believed that Pan-Slavism diminished the influence of Russia in western European affairs, and that it should not be permitted to influence the foreign policy of the country. Of late these Liberals appear to have abandoned this view to some extent, making common cause with the Pan-Slavists in holding that the war should be continued to the end.

## THE KAISER'S PLANS MISCARRIED AGAIN

### Ordered Capture of La Basselle to Mark Anniversary of Founding of German Empire—Eye-Witness Gives Details of Fighting in Western War Area from Jan. 1 to Jan. 26.

Paris, Jan. 30.—An official "Eye-Witness" statement has been issued by the French war office covering the period of the campaign in France from January 1 to January 26. It says:

"Our advance has been slight but regular. Under the cover of night troops, protected by portable bucklers slip along the dunes and roads, rapidly improvising new defences with sacks, baskets and cases filled with earth, for deep trenches are impossible in the sandy ground. The artillery supporting these operations have made many of the German trenches in the dunes untenable."

"The only infantry action around Ypres occurred at dawn January 25, when a German infantry company departed from our lines and was charged at double quick. Three companies followed each other at short distances, supported by an entire brigade. This attack was instantly checked by the violent fire of our infantry, supported by artillery."

"The officer commanding the leading company was the first to fall, and in a few minutes the ground was covered with more than 300 German dead, while many became entangled in the barbed wire and were made prisoners. Some of them, notwithstanding painful injuries from the barbed wire, tore themselves out of the tangle. The prisoners said that the attack was to be supported by other forces, which were dispersed by our artillery fire. "British infantry and French artillery repulsed a violent attack at La Bassée. Hundreds of dead still lie on the field. The attack was renewed and was repulsed, the German losses being at least two battalions, 2,000 men."

### A Blow to Kaiser's Plans.

"The action was particularly violent at La Basselle, being nearly continuous from January 26. A prisoner taken January 15, said that Emperor William had ordered the occupation of this place in honor of the anniversary of the founding of the Empire, and promised 700 marks to whosoever might break a French machine. No machine gun was captured, but nine successive attacks were repulsed. "The explosion of a depot of munitions permitted the enemy to capture

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continually attacked this point desperately, but have regained only a third of the ground lost. "In the Vosges, Hartmann-Weilerkopf was held by two sections in the beginning, (a section numbers 16 men) Later these were reinforced by three companies. Here our chasseurs made a heroic stand, but this force was obliged to succor the small guard at the summit, which was furiously attacked by important forces of the enemy. In a heavy snow storm and fog, and unable to see more than ten yards ahead of them, this small detachment, knowing that the guard had only 300 cartridges, set out on January 19 over the rocky declivity which was obstructed by thickets, to save their comrades."

"Two companies tried to reach the enemy's left; two others marched toward the right, but the Germans were strongly organized, and the advance was slow. The men, slipping on the ice and falling back on accessory defences, fought all day. From the summit the guard heard the firing, and in the evening their trumpets sounded a salute. Our men continued to gain ground on the 21st up the slope, but slowly. The chasseurs still held out. Assault after assault was delivered. Two officers fell at the head of their men but in spite of the ice and barbed wire the force advanced."

"At nightfall nothing more was heard from the summit and the handful of valiant defenders succumbed before help arrived. The relieving party now commands the summit of the heights, preventing any offensive movement by the enemy."

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## ALLAN LINER FROM ST. JOHN PUT INTO QUEENSTOWN TO ESCAPE GERMAN SUBMARINE

London, Feb. 1.—The Allan Line steamer Scandinavian from St. John, N. B., Jan. 22 for Liverpool, with 500 passengers on board, learned of the raid by the German submarine "U 21" on the Irish Sea and put into Queenstown. After remaining in Queenstown for a short time the steamer proceeded for Liverpool.

By the toll taken by the German submarine "U 21" in its raid Saturday afternoon in the Irish Sea, the vicinity of Liverpool, still stands at three ships—the steamers Ben Cruachen, Linda Blanche and the Kilcoan, the latter a small vessel. The crew of the Kilcoan was landed today on the Isle of Man by a coastwise steamer. In addition a German submarine has torpedoed two British steamers in the English Channel near Havre—the Tokomaru and the Icarla. The Irish Sea raider easily made her escape and shipping interests are confident that she has returned to her base, ordered a resumption of normal traffic today.

## TWO BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK BY ENEMY IN ENGLISH CHANNEL, OFF HAVRE

Paris, Jan. 31.—The French Ministry of Marine announced today that two British ships had been torpedoed in the English channel, off Havre, by a German submarine. They are the steamers "Tokomaru and Icarla." The Tokomaru was bound from New Zealand to England. Her crew was rescued by the trawler Somper. Her cargo consisted in part of clothing and a contribution of \$7,500. New Zealand "gift to Belgian refugees." No details are available concerning the torpedoing of the Icarla. The following statement was given out by the Ministry of Marine: "The Tokomaru was sunk by a torpedo from a German submarine. The English vessel Icarla was also torpedoed in the same locality. "Elisabetho the Germans, before attacking a merchant's vessel, always allowed the crew sufficient time to

embark in the ship's boats. That custom has now been abandoned as was shown by the bombardment of the Admiral Ganteaume, which was filled with Belgian women and children refugees. The German marines have decided to violate systematically and deliberately international law. "The Tokomaru was a vessel of 3,512 tons. She sailed from Newcastle, New South Wales, on October 29. Shipping records make no mention of the Icarla. "The French steamer Admiral Ganteaume to which reference is made in the statement of the Minister of Marine, was sunk on October 26, while on her way from Calais to Havre with a throng of Belgian refugees, of whom forty lost their lives. The British Admiralty later announced that the ship was sunk by a German submarine.

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## LITTLE FRENCH HUTS WHICH AFFORD PROTECTION FROM COLD, WINTRY WEATHER.



WITS NEAR THE TRENCHES IN THE SOISSONS DISTRICT. Above are shown little huts built by the French soldiers near their trenches and within five hundred yards from the German lines. They are built of wood and rush thatch—wood for the walls, rush thatch for the roof. The cottages afford wholesome protection from the wintry weather and are most comfortable despite the fact that they are not far from the German lines.

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