

SIX SECTIONS
FIVE CENTS

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CANADIANS IN ENGAGEMENT

Casualties 535

Ottawa Official

OFFICERS FALL ONE KILLED TO TWO WOUNDED

British Lists Show Leader's
Chance of Wounds Only
Are Small

22,081 WAR CASUALTIES

Ten Canadian Officers Killed
and 930 British Casualties
During December.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—(Correspondence).—Officers' casualty lists for the month of December show that the British army in that month lost 275 officers killed, 638 wounded and 17 missing, a total of 930.

Deducting from the wounded and missing totals a number since included as killed, the total losses from the beginning of the war to the end of December, 1915, are 6847 killed, 13,491 wounded and 1745 missing, a total of 22,081.

During December four brigadier-generals received wounds and are included in the casualty lists for the month.

Losses have been heaviest in the Indian contingent during the month 34 having been killed, 78 wounded and 3 missing. The Royal Field Artillery had 19 killed, 43 wounded; Engineers, 12 killed, 37 wounded; Yorkshires, 8 killed, 35 wounded; Lancashires, 11 killed, 24 wounded; Australians, 13 killed, 24 wounded; Canadians, 10 killed, 23 wounded.

Losses in many other regiments run into double figures.

Also the proportion of killed to wounded during December is slightly smaller, the proportion for the whole period of the war is virtually one killed to two wounded.

STEAMSHIP STRUCK MINE THEN IT RAN ASHORE

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Dutch steamship Maashaven, which was abandoned in flames after striking a mine near the Guller Lightship, went ashore last night at a point six miles east of Ostend. The vessel was broken in two and is considered a total loss.

WAR SUMMARY

THE WEEK'S EVENTS REVIEWED
BY W. H. STEWART.

MANY reports which have been sent out from Rome, which appears to be the centre of an active press bureau, indicate a shifting of the gravity of the war from the Occident to the Orient. Stories of a meditated descent on Egypt by the Turks, reports of a fresh invasion of Persia, and of the sending of Austrian siege guns and engineers to Bagdad, which must have been a considerable feat, if so, for the ordinance would have to be dragged over snow-cumbers passes in the Taurus range, all have the effect of preparing Allied public opinion for developments in this corner of the world. The suggested raid on India may be dismissed, for the Turks under German tutelage would never advance on India with the Russians on their northern flank and the British capable of coming up the Persian gulf from the south.

It is not improbable that the dynamic force that was responsible for this orientation of the war was the appointment of the Grand Duke Nicholas to the Russian command in the Caucasus and the steady Russian advance, which is in the form of a left wheel, the outer rim of the encircling movement having got as far as Hamadan.

The threat of the Russians to the eastern part of Turkey and the effect of a British occupation of Mesopotamia, it may be surmised, were the compelling factors in determining the Germans on their advance thru Serbia to Constantinople.

The undertaking of the defence of Mesopotamia by Turkey gives her long communications to guard. Constantinople is 4200 to 1300 miles from Bagdad and it is partially linked with it by a single-track railway. Part of the country is a desert. A Turkish force which would be sent to Persia would be inconceivable by reason of the difficulty of transport.

If the main Turkish forces are sent east to resist the Russians, who are in strong force in the Caucasus, and also probably in strong force in Persia, the obvious strategy of the Allies would be to force the Turks to maintain considerable forces at various ports of Turkey in Asia by demonstrations on the coast and, when ready, to land some force to cut the railway line. It is known that Italy has been massing a considerable army on the island of Rhodes and that France has occupied an island off the coast of Syria.

To win the war in this theatre the problem of the Allies is to mass adequate forces and invade Asia Minor. This would cut the Turks off from their base at Constantinople and it would render considerable assistance to the Russians by creating a diversion in the rear of the enemy. The time to make this raid would be dictated by the time required to collect sufficient forces to make it.

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1.)

SWISS STAFF OFFICERS GAVE HUNS SECRETS

Two Colonels Communicated
to Germany Important
Information

TREASON CHARGED

Told Nightly of What Was
Happening Along Swiss-
French Frontier.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Jan. 14, via Paris.—Col. Maurice de Wattenwyl and Col. Karl Egli, both of the Swiss general staff, have been charged with high treason. Formal complaints were made to the federal council by Geneva Councillors Rabour and Guinand and National Councillor Villamin against the offenders. The federal council, in conjunction with Gen. Ulrich Wille, commander of the army, had already investigated similar, but less grave, charges against these officers on Dec. 24, and as a result had ordered their transfer to other posts.

Gen. Wille appointed a high officer to make a strict investigation of the new charges. It is understood the colonels are charged with having communicated to Germany important information regarding French positions along the French-Swiss frontier.

According to other accounts it is alleged that they gave every night to the Austro-German military attaches the reports received at Swiss headquarters concerning the situation, the movements and disposition of Swiss troops along the frontiers.

MONTREAL WILL HAVE WHIRLWIND CAMPAIGN

MONTREAL, Jan. 15.—Another whirlwind campaign to raise money for the Patriotic Fund will be inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught at a Canadian Club meeting next Friday. Cups are offered to the teams (French and English) raising the most money. The mayor has promised \$200,000 from the city and its employees if the aidmen agree.

IRON BLOCKADE OF GERMANY'S NOW POSSIBLE

Americans Believe Britain
Will Declare "Actual
Blockade"

MUST CHANGE STAND

U. S. Attitude Appears to Now
Demand a New Declaration.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—That Great Britain will soon announce the establishment of an actual blockade of Germany and her allies, thereby superseding the condition, which had been established by the orders-in-council, was the statement made today by Americans who have been in close contact with the machinery of the British orders-in-council in consequence of their acting here as representatives of the American shippers whose business had been affected by the execution of the orders.

A person who can speak authoritatively and who has acted as a representative of American interests in connection with British prize court proceedings, reviewed today for the Associated Press the evolution of the orders-in-council. He said:

"The British Government shows an unmistakable tendency now to shift around to the persistently expressed American contention, that the international law which prevailed before the present war must ultimately govern Great Britain's assertion of her sea power. It is well known that when the war began the Admiralty stood upon the foreign office's necessity for the declaration of an actual blockade, but the latter believed that the susceptibilities of neutrals could be better met by orders in council, and, after the adoption of these, the government began its interminable agreements with neutrals."

Because of United States. "These agreements might have succeeded had it not been for the opposition of the United States, which took stand from the first that the orders in council were illegal, and that, viewed as a whole, the government's policy was a failure."

Recognition of them, in forms similar to the Danish agreement and the Netherlands overseas trust, would be a surrender of American sovereignty under international law. Even the not endorsing the attitude of the biggest of the neutrals, the smaller neutral states began to chafe under the agreement, which are criticized as being partial. Furthermore, these agreements have always been a direct negation of Sir Samuel Evans' famous dictum to the effect that it is inconceivable that the British Government would issue any orders in council which might be considered as nugatory in recognized international law. The compromise of court by the British Government with the Chicago packers is the best concrete evidence of the modification of the orders in council to meet the conceptions of international law existing before the war. There is other evidence of such modification, and a striking tribute to the old international law is seen in the growing recognition of the fact that, under the Danish agreement, it is the only possible code for the settlement of the problems raised by the relations of belligerents with neutrals.

"Great Britain's attempts to substitute a code of her own that would not form dangerous precedents against herself may be neutral are doomed to failure and I should not be surprised if the foreign office adopts the course recommended by the admiralty and declares an actual blockade. It is significant in this connection that the recent parliamentary White Paper which defended the British blockade used the word blockade, and did not emphasize the fact that orders in council had been adopted as a reprisal measure, as did Mr. Asquith when they were first adopted."

Keep Iron Hand on Exports. "How strictly an actual blockade has been enforced is a subject of speculation. There is no doubt in my mind that the recent heavy shipments to Denmark, under the Danish agreement, had a tremendous effect in lowering the price of the German mark and there are many strong adherents, both in and out of parliament, of the policy of letting Germany import anything, except actual contraband, while keeping an iron-clad barrier against her exports. But the British public has been taught to believe in the efficiency of the German food blockade and the government is not likely to open the gates, except in the form of sub rosa agreements, like the very effective Danish agreement. Even British officials admit that a declaration of actual blockade would have strong backing in American precedents which are now lacking for the orders in council."

LAVERGNE STARTS SUIT
AGAINST LA PRESSE

QUEBEC, Jan. 15.—Armand Lavergne, M.L.A., instructed his lawyer here, Mr. A. J. Taschereau, to sue the Montreal newspaper, La Presse, claiming \$999.99 damages from that paper for alleged libel in items published in yesterday's issue.

An action will be registered in Montreal and another one for the same sum will be registered here in Quebec.

WESTERN CANADIAN REGIMENTS IN IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENT

Severe Fighting Along the Western Front Results in Loss of Five Hundred and Thirty-Five Killed and Wounded.

By Staff Reporter.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 15.—Reports which have reached Ottawa today indicate that Canadian troops have been in an important engagement presumably on the west front and that they have suffered severely.

The losses are officially stated to have been 535 killed and wounded. The regiments in the fighting which have suffered are the 3rd C.M.R. of Medicine Hat, Alberta, and the 31st Infantry Battalion of Calgary, under Lieut. A. H. Bell.

The 31st, Calgary, is not a full regiment and has been attached to another regiment, but to which one the militia department had no report when asked today.

Canada's Finest. The 3rd Canadian Mounted Rifles is one of the finest battalions which Canada has sent to the front. It was recruited in Medicine Hat and was a picked regiment. It is under the command of Lieut. Col. Whitaker. It is one of the mounted regiments which is fighting as infantry until its services are required in the saddle.

The men composing it are drawn from all corners of the globe. One of its best officers, Major Benwell, is a native of Egypt, and in the rank and file are men from Madagascar, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, India, the Straits Settlements, Russia, Sweden and Switzerland. Canadians outnumber any of the other nationalities, and next to them come the Scotch, English, and Irish. There are many Americans. They are men who are accustomed to the saddle on the ranches and prairie country of the west.

Many Mounted. There are a number of mounted police, including Major Fane, a well-known and most capable officer. There are also many ex-cavalrymen of the imperial forces, and stranger of all, a number of ex-royal navy men, which goes to show that Jack ashore can make himself quite at home on horseback.

There are no details of the engagement. There is only the bare statement of the 535 casualties, but General Hughes cabled today to the war office for details. The only thing certain is that the Canadians have suffered heavily, and the knowledge that the losses are in the two western regiments mentioned.

BRITAIN'S SEA POWER PRESENTS A PROBLEM

Berlin Claims King Constantine is
Confronted With Difficult Situation Because of Navy.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—(Via Sayville).—"Professor Friedrich Kraus of Berlin, one of the physicists who want to rule the world, recently attended King Constantine, states that the king's policy is purely a Greek policy," says the Overseas News Agency. "The king, however, is confronted with a most difficult situation, on account of the fact that Great Britain uses her sea power in an arbitrary manner."

Not only the Greek Government, but the greater part of the Greek people, desire to maintain neutrality. The course of the Balkan campaign and the Turkish victory on the Gallipoli Peninsula, have made the strongest impression and even the friends of the entente now admit that the central powers will be victorious."

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Pall Mall Gazette, discussing American press reports regarding the attitude which the United States may adopt with regard to the blockade question, says: "If Count Von Bernstorff succeeds in obtaining a gold pro quo for the outlawed German ships, the friends of her acts of recalcitrance in enlisting the United States as one of Germany's minor allies in her efforts to rule the world, we may expect fresh attacks upon our interpretation of international law. If President Wilson should elect to walk the road so obligingly constructed for him by Berlin, it is well he should realize where it is going to lead him."

MILITIA DEPARTMENT WILL LET CASE DROP

Walter Meyer, Charged With
Sedition, Will Go Free When
Assizes Open.

BERLIN, Ont., Jan. 15.—What was thought would develop into the most interesting case ever tried here was the action against Walter Meyer, who was committed to stand trial at the spring assizes for having made seditious utterances against certain soldiers. Word has been received in the government's department from the militia in the matter as the militia department did not wish to prosecute. Meyer, who is out on \$50,000 bail will be a free man upon the opening of the assizes on February 8.

TO ARREST OIL "SALTER"

CALGARY, Alta., Jan. 15.—A bench warrant has been issued for the arrest of Geo. E. Buck, promoter and managing director of the Black Diamond Oil Co., recently committed to stand trial on a charge of defrauding the public and "salting" the Black Diamond well. Buck was at liberty on \$50,000 bail and failed to appear for trial.

HALIFAX SCHOOL BURNED.

HALIFAX, N.S., Jan. 15.—Young street school was burned to the ground at an early hour this morning. The loss is estimated at \$60,000.

DOMINION REVENUE JUMPS 120 PER CENT. THIS MONTH

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 15.—The greatest increase in revenue since the new war tariff was imposed is shown by the January returns up to today. The amount is \$5,005,125 as against \$2,219,981 for the first half of January a year ago. This is no less than 120 per cent. increase.

BERLIN, Jan. 15, via Sayville.—Emperor William made several public appearances in Berlin yesterday, according to the Overseas News Agency, which also states that he took lunch at the residence of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German chancellor, and that he was joyously cheered by the crowds as he drove to the emperor's residence.

The Overseas News Agency says: "The emperor yesterday called on several persons and was seen at several places in Berlin. Today he took lunch at the residence of the chancellor, where there were also present Gen. von Plissing, governor-general of Prussia; Gen. von Beseler, Dr. Delbrueck, the vice-chancellor; Herr von Jagow, the secretary for foreign affairs; Count von Arnim-Boitzenburg, president of the Prussian upper house; Count von Schwerin-Loewitz, president of the Prussian lower house; Herr Havenstein, president of the Reichsbank, and several others. When the emperor drove thru the streets to the chancellor's residence, he was joyously cheered by the crowd, which remarked that he was looking well. The emperor stayed for several hours with the chancellor, in lively conversation with the guests, and afterwards in lengthy conversation with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg."

"YOU'RE LOOKING WELL" SAYS BERLIN TO KAISER

Emperor William Makes Several Calls, Has Lunch and Lively Conversation, Just to Show He's Not Dead Yet—All This According to Sayville "Liars."

For King and Country Replaces "Despoilers"

Officials of the Citizens' Recruiting League have seen the film production "The Despoilers," which was advertised for the first time in the city and have decided not to use it. This picture has therefore been cancelled, but in its stead a picture equally as interesting and one which will meet with the approval of all who see it.

A. Loew's Theatre, both Sunday afternoon and evening, "For King and Country," will be shown, and also at the Star Theatre in the evening it will be shown, replacing the one cancelled. It is a remarkable production, exceedingly realistic, and presents the cause of the allies as perhaps no other motion picture could do.

Some have been appointed chaplains for the training camps in Canada and some for overseas. But there are hundreds of pastors who would like to be made chaplains and who are likely to be given the opportunity of taking positions as chaplains.

TORONTO HAS EXCEEDED ARTILLERY DEMANDS

Fifteen Hundred Have Joined
Batteries in the Kingston
Division

LIEUT.-COL ROY COMING
Will Tell of Toronto's Share in
Filling Up Batteries
for Overseas.

Three hundred applications for artillery commissions with the new Toronto and Kingston Brigades have been provisionally granted and about one-third will receive early appointments to various batteries. The others will be appointed in the order they qualify and are required.

Fifteen hundred Toronto men have joined the artillery brigade of the Kingston division. Lieut.-Col. Roy, officer commanding the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, has accepted an invitation sent by Mayor Church to give an address in Toronto at an early date on the share this city has taken in manning the artillery branch of the Canadian expeditionary force. Owing to the rush of Toronto men for the Horse Artillery the complement was exceeded in the early part of last month, and artillery recruiting was ordered stopped. The Ottawa call for new brigades renewed the work of the Toronto artillery recruiting offices.

Lieut. Fellowes, who was promoted from sergeant-major in recognition of his services at the Ninth Battery office for two years, and a strong reputation at the armories, and a strong reputation from Toronto have just begun an eight weeks' artillery training school course at Kingston. This is an addition of two weeks to the former course.

There are now five batteries in Toronto, 30th, 31st, 40th, 41st and 42nd. Some of the new Toronto batteries come from overseas to be included in the new artillery division not yet completed for the army corps in France, under command of Major-Gen. Mercer.

MINISTERS TO FIGHT BATTALION ENDORSED

Rev. Dr. W. J. McKay of Ontario
Baptist Association Favors
Scheme

MANY DOING THEIR BIT

Would Give Good Account of
Themselves if Corps Was
Authorized.

Rev. Dr. W. J. McKay of the Ontario Baptist Association publicly endorses Sir Sam Hughes' suggestion for the organization of a fighting battalion of Canadian preachers. Dr. McKay's son is a lieutenant, who has gone to the front.

Speaking of a preachers' battalion Dr. McKay said to a reporter for The Sunday World: "Many pastors of all denominations have been doing their bit in various ways. Some have been appointed chaplains for the training camps in Canada and some for overseas. But there are hundreds of pastors who would like to be made chaplains and who are likely to be given the opportunity of taking positions as chaplains."

"I have no doubt that many of them will take advantage of the opportunity of serving in the ranks should the minister of militia authorize the enlistment of a regiment composed of ministers. And there are reasons for thinking such a regiment would prove to be efficient in every way. They would make a battalion of strong, courageous men, inspired by convictions that the cause is just and would give good account of themselves on any field of battle."

"Among Canadian Baptist ministers I believe there are pastors who would gladly enter service of this kind at their country's call."

To many people the demand made in November for Canada to enlist and equip another 100,000 men, 250,000 in all, for overseas service, seemed like an impossible task, but as the days and weeks passed it became apparent that the limit could be reached with considerable ease. Now the Dominion Government asks that the limit be increased to half a million. Perhaps it will take the breath away to think of such an undertaking in a population of eight million. And yet it can be done if it can be made clear that the need calls for that large number of men from Canada."

TURKS MADE ADVANCES IS CLAIM OF BERLIN

Make Assertion That Russian
Cavalry Advance Has Received a Check.

BERLIN, Jan. 15 (By Wireless to Sayville).—Turkish cavalry forces are making effective raids in Persian territory, and have repulsed Russian forces opposing them at two points, according to reports from Constantinople given today by the overseas news agency.

A report from the Persian frontier, says the agency, states that Russian cavalry advanced against Mianodab and defeated Russian cavalry attempting to stop its advance. The Russians fled in the direction of Melik-Guendi.

Another cavalry detachment, the report states, while advancing towards Zeidoo, defeated the Russians who retreated towards Tumliah.

THE BLOCKADE MUST BE RELENTLESS.

The London Spectator crystallizes the public opinion of the empire when it says the blockade of Germany must be relentless, governed neither by diplomatic discussion as to what the international meaning of terms may be, nor as to what was a blockade in other wars. Simply that no supplies of any kind must be allowed into Germany from any country, neutral or otherwise. What use of our naval power if we do not use it to the full? We cannot allow anything to go into Holland, Denmark, Scandinavia, because it will find a way from there to Germany. Germany has been absolutely relentless in this war. And the United States must abide by this decision of Britain, no matter what it may cost us or them ultimately.

SUNDAY WEATHER

Light snow or sleet; northwest winds toward evening; colder.

GRAND CANAL BURST NO LIVES ARE LOST

At Edenderry, King's County, Ireland, Houses, Crops and Cattle Were Swept Away.

ATHLONE, Ireland, Jan. 15.—The Grand Canal burst its banks today at Edenderry, in Kings County, and houses, crops and cattle were swept away by the torrent which ensued. All waterway traffic has been suspended and the inhabitants of the outlying districts are cut off from the towns. No lives were lost. The damage is estimated at £20,000.

The Grand Canal runs thru the County of Dublin. Kildare and Wick proceed a week from Dublin to the Shannon River, which it joins near Banagher. The main line is 79 miles long, and its total length, including the numerous branches, is 165 miles.

The Insurance Merger. The Globe has at last taken a stand against the insurance merger, in the interest of the policyholder. The Star continues to publish the statements of the Sun Life, showing how good it is for the shareholders of the Manufacturers'. They make 1500 per cent. on their neutral or otherwise. What make it out of the policyholders? If there is one thing certain life insurance companies ought to avoid these days it is an investigation of their methods of business and investment. The government should cut the whole question out by saying they decline to consider matters of this kind during the financial strain of war time.

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