

WILL BE CRUSHED IN THE SUMMER

The German Army Will See Its Finish, According to Gen. Haig.

CONFIDENT THAT ALLIES CAN SMASH THROUGH WHENEVER THEY CARE TO.

Have Superiority in Men and More Than Maximum of Munitions—Victory Will Come This Year.

Paris, Feb. 14.—Certain French war correspondents have been received by Sir Douglas Haig. Following are some of the statements made by the General:

"War is certainly not merely a clash of armies. In order to conduct it, prodigious preparations and immense machinery are necessary. Our two most serious pre-occupations at present are railways and artillery. We have had to construct within the last few months in the rear of our lines, over 350 kilometres of railway lines, and recently I sent for the managers of the greatest railway companies in England. I showed them on the spot what had been done, and what remains to be done. They understood the urgency and extent of the task.

"As regards munitions, we have realized the maximum. At this moment we can supply the Allies in excess of their needs. We must, however, have more artillery, especially heavy artillery.

Point to Overwhelm Enemy.

"The point is not merely to be equal to the enemy, but to overwhelm him with the whole of our strength."

The journalists asked the question whether the great offensive was imminent, and whether Sir Douglas thought the German lines would be pierced. The General replied: "Who will commence it, the French, the Germans or ourselves, that matters little."

"If the enemy commences, either in the north or south, in salients which appear to him favorable, or on former fields of battle, we are ready to receive him and his effort will cost him dear. We have trained armies and are fully equipped so that they may be turned to front, and so that at no moment will there be a possibility, even in the rear, that he can be able to re-entrench himself.

"You ask me whether we shall break the German front? Most certainly we shall, and severely, and at many points. The Germans, to defend themselves behind their front, have very powerful network of railways. First, the attacks of the general offensive may find themselves defeated at some points and uncertain. But we shall strike with full force until the total destruction of the German army."

Will Be Beaten This Year.

On being asked whether that would take place this year or not, Sir Douglas replied:

"The year will be decisive in the sense that one will see take place on the battlefronts the decision of war, that is to say the event after which Germany will be shown to be beaten militarily. It may be that the year of decision is also the year of peace. We all desire and shall do everything

in our power to bring about desired results. "Peace can only come with absolute victory which will be attained by force of arms. "The Allies must not allow themselves to be deceived by Germany's suggestions. In offering peace, Germany only thinks of preparations for the next war. If we unfortunately yield to perfidious appeals, the drama would recommence in three years. Soldiers, with their good sense and instinct, understand that. Those on whom it depends, with their blood wish to create peace by victory. In this respect I have entire confidence in our troops. Their morale is above all suspicion. With regard to peace, we are all "squarely wed," by which I mean the inalterable will to fight until the end."

ASKS FOR STATEMENTS OF NICKEL COMPANIES

Sam Carter, M. P., Seeks Information—Wants All Government Correspondence.

(Special to the Whig) Toronto, Feb. 14.—Sam Carter, M.P. for South Wellington, thinks there is much information regarding the taxation of nickel companies which yet requires revealing. He has given notice that on Friday he will ask in the Legislature for a return showing all statements furnished by the Canadian Copper Company, the International Nickel Company, Mond Nickel Company, and any other company producing nickel respecting taxation under the mining act since January 1st, 1915; also all correspondence since January 1st, 1915, between the Ontario Government officials and these companies.

GERMANY SUFFERS FROM SHORTAGE OF MEN

Foe Keeps Shifting Troops From France to Russia and Back Again.

Petrograd, Feb. 14.—That Germany is hard pressed for men is shown by the fact that there are incessant movements of German troops from the Russian to the French front, and back again according to military observers. Captured documents, it is declared, show that the food supply of the armies in Courland and Lithuania is very bad and that all unfit horses have been slaughtered. Soldiers provided with food tickets, available for three months, find the restaurants leaving the civilians nothing.

PRESSURE IN CHINA.

Break With Germany Forced by Young China Party.

Peking, Feb. 14.—President Wilson's invitation to China to sever relations with Germany created great excitement here. A deputation of the older military men urged the Prime Minister to refrain from action for fear of German retribution in the future. The revolutionary military leaders of the young China party, however, vehemently advocated the opposite course. The balance was turned to this side by the view of the better informed officials who regarded the present opportunity as unlikely to recur for China to associate herself with the other neutral powers and secure a place in the peace conference.

Two British Vessels Sunk.

London, Feb. 14.—The British steamers Lambert, 2,195 tons, and Innishowhead were sunk. All of the crews except five were safely landed.

A party of Russian financiers will soon visit Canada.



WOODEN HEADS FOR GERMANS TO TAKE A SHOT AT.

French soldiers have carved fine images of the Kaiser, King Ferdinand, Turkish Sultan and other notables of the Central powers and stuck them up on poles opposite the German lines in Alsace.

The time. A few hours' drill per day will probably be ordered thus leaving the men time to attend also to their civilian duties.

Col. Mewburn in Charge.

(Special to the Whig) Toronto, Feb. 14.—It is stated that Colonel Mewburn of Hamilton, now assistant adjutant-general of No. 2 military district, has been placed in charge of the proposed militia mobilization in Ontario. Impression among militia officers here is that the proposed application of the Militia Act will merely require Canada's fifty or more "city" infantry militia regiments to recruit to war strength (one thousand men) and carry on spring training, two or three evenings a week, with possibly Saturday or Sunday afternoon, and two or three weeks' camp in summer. There are plenty of rifles available now to arm these men.

WILL CALL OUT SOME MILITIA FOR HOME DEFENCE ARMY

The Department is Arranging to Summon From 25,000 to 50,000.

GUARDED STATEMENT BY MINISTER OF MILITIA.

Expected Many Will After Some Training Enlist for Overseas—Will Open Way for 50,000 or So to Proceed to the Front.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—The calling out of from 25,000 to 50,000 of the members of the active and reserve militia of Canada for training and for home defence under the provisions of the militia act is, it is understood, now being arranged for by the Department of Militia. The question has been under consideration by the Government for some weeks, in fact ever since the recruiting for overseas forces began to fall off seriously last summer. The Government has been urged from many directions to adopt the policy now decided upon.

Yesterday afternoon Sir Edward Kemp, in a guarded statement issued to the press, said that "reorganization of the militia forces of Canada, the units of which have been greatly depleted through enlistments for overseas service, is under consideration. More definite information regarding this subject will be forthcoming as soon as the plans on which to proceed in connection with this reorganization have been matured."

Many Thousands Available.

There are at present in Canada several hundred thousand members of the active militia and of the reserve militia who have not volunteered for overseas service. There are thousands who could be called out for home training, and who would form a potential army either for home defence or for overseas service should occasion demand drafting from the home army to the overseas army. The National Service registration cars will be utilized to determine just what members of the militia could be spared from their present work to serve in the new home defence army in training.

The new army would also clear the way for the departure overseas as soon as necessary of the fifty thousand or so men of the Expeditionary Force now under arms in Canada. Moreover the militia army would not necessarily be on duty all



STEWART LYON, Managing Editor of the Globe, Toronto, selected to act as War Correspondent in Flanders for the Canadian newspapers.

U. S. TO SPEND \$400,000,000.

U.S. Biggest Naval Bill Passes Special House. Washington, Feb. 14.—Carrying a total of over \$400,000,000—the largest appropriation for naval defence in the history of the country—the navy bill passed the House yesterday afternoon by a vote of 353 to 23. Amendments carried authorize the President to commandeer private shipyards and munition plants, "if a national emergency arise prior to March 1, 1918," and provides \$1,000,000 for the purchase of basic aeroplane patents.

SEVEN BRITISH SHIPS ARRIVE

Among the Number Were the Cunard Liners Ascania and Laconia.

CONVOYED ACROSS ATLANTIC

BRITAIN HAS ESTABLISHED A VERITABLE LANE

From Its Shores to America, Guarded by Warships—Passengers Saw One Ship Blown Up.

New York, Feb. 14.—England has established a veritable lane from the shores of America to British ports, guarded by warships, which are in constant touch by wireless. Communication between the patrol ships and the Admiralty is never interrupted, so closely is the chain of guarding ships drawn. This was clearly indicated yesterday by passengers arriving from England.

Seven steamers from various British ports arrived in New York harbor yesterday within a few hours of each other. This immediately suggested to shipping men that the vessels had been convoyed across the Atlantic in a body, and when passengers were interviewed they confirmed the conviction that the Admiralty had evolved a scheme of meeting the submarine menace.

Escorted by Warships.

When the Cunard liner Ascania, which was among the arrivals, left Liverpool fifty merchantmen were concentrated there, awaiting convoy, passengers of the Ascania said. As warships arrived the steamers were escorted off on their voyage in groups of three and four.

While traversing waters about England trawlers went ahead of the ships with heavy steel nets stretched between them to sweep up mines and guard against torpedoes, the passengers said. For two days the convoys remained constantly in sight of the liners and merchant vessels.

Miss Anderson, a Red Cross nurse, of Brooklyn, who was among the passengers on the Ascania, told of the escort of warships that accompanied that ship. "For two days," said Miss Anderson, "the convoys were always in sight. After that time warships could just be distinguished on the horizon. We learned, however, that the different vessels we saw were in wireless communication with each other at all times. From the time we left England until American waters were reached, we were under the protection of the warships guarding the Atlantic lane.

"Saw Ship Blown Up. "On the second day out we saw a vessel blown up some distance away, but could not learn its name. I saw the hulls of nine ships that had been disabled during our passage. After we had been out some time, we seemed to take an extreme southerly course. It became much warmer, but we were unable to learn where we were. The captain and members of the crew refused to give our location."

The Ascania carried ten cabin and seven third class passengers. The Laconia arrived at almost the same time with thirty-seven passengers. They reported picking up a S.O.S. call shortly after leaving Liverpool. Two cruisers escorting the Laconia left her, apparently in response to the call.

The other ships arriving were the Atlas and Hermes, from London, the Clifton and Stoaker from Cardiff, and the Brighton from Barry.

LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS.

To Consider Speech from the Throne on Thursday.

Toronto, Feb. 14.—In the Legislature yesterday afternoon Premier Hearst moved consideration of the speech from the throne on Thursday. The House then adjourned. Following the close of the proceedings Premier Hearst was surrounded by friends of both political parties and warmly congratulated upon the high honors bestowed upon him.

Mr. Proudfoot gave notice that he would on Thursday next move to introduce a bill entitled "An Act allowing municipalities to adopt preferential voting."

Mr. Elliott gave notice that he would on Thursday next move to introduce a bill entitled "An Act to extend the municipal franchise to married women."

Mr. McDonald gave notice that on Thursday next he would move to introduce a bill entitled "An Act to extend the legislative franchise to women entitled to vote at municipal elections."

GUNS FOR MERCHANT BOATS.

First Consignment Arrives at Brooklyn Yards. New York, Feb. 14.—The first consignment of guns, said to be for American merchant ships, is being received at the Brooklyn navy yard yesterday. Rifles of all sizes and descriptions are being hoisted to the docks from lighters of the Pennsylvania Railway, in plain view of persons passing up and down the East River. The docks are now small sized fortresses, judging from the number of guns piled upon them, and with the number increasing hourly estimates place the number that will be received at about 500.

BRITAIN MAY LAND SOLDIERS AT TAMPICO

Washington Hears of Move to Protect the Allies' Oil Supply.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Great Britain is considering landing soldiers to protect her oil interests at Tampico, Mexico, according to strong intimations in diplomatic circles this afternoon. This is understood to be the direct result of Gen. Carranza's note, which suggested the cutting off of supplies to the Allies, and it is aimed at preventing any possible interference with the British navy's fuel supply. Landing of soldiers merely as a guard would not constitute a violation of the Monroe Doctrine, it was said, unless such an expedition sought to obtain territory. Carranza's note showing signs of German influence is giving officials greater concern than they manifest on the surface.

RELIEF WORKERS MUST QUIT.

Washington Agrees That No Appeal Can Be Taken.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The State Department and Belgian Minister Havenith, both agreed yesterday there is no appeal from the German ruling that American relief workers must quit Belgium. The department informed the Minister, however, that it is consulting Commissioner Hoover with a view to avoiding the wreck of all American relief work.

Haveith reported that German deportation of Belgians still continues at the rate of about 3,000 a day, with a total of 150,000 to date. No decision has been reached what to do with Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, although it is possible he will remain as a private citizen if Germany will not permit him to remain in his official capacity.

Coubourg Felt Company.

Coubourg, Feb. 14.—The Coubourg Felt Company is asking for a loan of \$10,000 from the town to be secured by a mortgage upon the property of the company in Coubourg, and to be repayable in instalments of \$1,000 per year, with interest at 5 1/2 per cent per annum. The matter came up at a point meeting of the Town Council and the Board of Trade and was referred to the By-law Committee, Finance Committee and Town Solicitor to prepare a proper agreement and by-law to be submitted to the ratepayers at as early a date as possible.

WAR BULLETINS.

The War Office reports successful raids by Haig's troops around Loos, Ypres and Souchez.

Great Britain will prohibit the importation of non-essential goods.

The total shipping sunk by German submarines since Feb. 1st is over two hundred thousand tons.

Radium No Tumor Cure.

New York, Feb. 14.—Radium is not a satisfactory means for the cure of malignant tumors, but it is the best palliative treatment available in a number of cases, according to Dr. Francis Carter Wood, director of the Crocker Cancer Research laboratory at Columbia university, as published today in a supplementary report on the year's activities at the laboratory.

Peace Move by Pope?

Copenhagen, Feb. 14.—According to a despatch received from the Berlin correspondent of The National Tidende a high official in the Vatican says that the Pope is preparing a note to the neutral nations, with a view of getting joint action on peace as soon as possible.

A Strong Demand Made.

Washington, Feb. 14.—A strong demand has been made on Germany for the release of United States sailors.

VON BERNSTORFF QUILTS COUNTRY

Under a Heavy Guard of United States Secret Service Men.

HE REACHED HOBOKEN

AND WENT ABOARD THE STEAMER FREDERICK VIII

With His Departure the Last Formal Step in the Break of Diplomatic Relations Between the United States and Germany Was Completed.

(Special to the Whig) New York, Feb. 14.—Under a heavy guard of United States secret service men, 150 deputies of the customs house neutrality squad and the Hoboken police, Count Von Bernstorff, departing German Ambassador, and his suite arrived in Hoboken early to-day from Washington.

The party was immediately escorted to the pier of the liner Frederick VIII and went aboard ship. At two o'clock this afternoon the liner headed down the bay, and the last formal step in the break of diplomatic relations between this country and Germany was complete. The German envoy and German consuls from various parts of the country, together with other Teutonic diplomatic representatives are en route back to Berlin.

Von Bernstorff was accompanied by 175 members of the German diplomatic corps in the United States.

A Crank's Action.

(Special to the Whig.) Hoboken, Feb. 14.—A harmless crank, named Alfred Hopkins, claimed to be "a relative of Prince William of Germany," attempted to rush his way through Count Von Bernstorff's guard as the German Embassy staff was boarding the Frederick VIII, to-day. He was stopped and taken to the police station.

Safe Conduct Papers.

(Special to the Whig.) Ottawa, Feb. 14.—Government officials have departed for Halifax in connection with the safe conduct papers granted to Count Bernstorff, ex-German ambassador at Washington. The vessel conveying Germany's diplomatic representative will call at Halifax this week.

Australia's war fervor is shown in the response to the fourth internal war loan floated in the Commonwealth, the preliminary result of which has just been cabled to London. Subscriptions already exceed \$90,000,000.

DAILY MEMORANDUM

Band at Palace Hotel tonight. Covered rink, Hockey tonight. Frontenac Liberals, 2 p.m. Thursday. Young Irishmen's dance has been cancelled. See top of page 3, right hand corner for probabilities. Y.M.C.A. annual meeting tonight following supper at 6.30 p.m. Election of directors. Members and friends invited.

BORN.

DAY—In Kingston, on Feb. 14th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Day, Alfred street, a daughter.

MARRIED.

LAUGH-FORBES—At Ottawa, on Feb. 8th, 1917, by the Rev. McPaul, Marie Forbes of Kingston, to Albert Laugh, of Rockland, Ont.

DIED.

GOODEALLE—In Kingston on Feb. 12th, 1917, Humphry James Goodearle, (private) from his late residence, Upper William street, on Thursday morning at 10.30.

GROIT—Entered into rest at Kingston, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 14th, 1917, George William Geddes Groit, Canon of St. George's Cathedral, clerical secretary for the Diocese of Ontario, youngest son of the late Rev. Geo. R. Groit, Rector of Grimby, Ont.

The funeral will take place from St. George's Cathedral on Friday, Feb. 16th, at 10 a.m. There will be a general celebration of the Holy Communion in St. George's Cathedral at 5 a.m. on Friday, Feb. 16th.

GLANCEY—In Kingston, on February 13th, 1917, William J. only son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Glancey. Funeral (private) from St. George's Cathedral on Thursday morning to St. Mary's Cathedral where a solemn requiem mass will be sung at 9 o'clock for the happy repose of his soul. Friends and acquaintances are kindly invited to attend the mass.

JAMES REID

The Old Firm of Undertakers, 254 and 256 PRINCESS STREET, Phone 147 for Ambulance.

ROBERT J. REID

The Leading Undertaker, Phone 577, 250 Princess Street.

Familiar Quotations

We are the dead; short days ago We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow, Loved and were loved, and now we lie In Flanders field. Take up our quarrel with the foe! To you from falling hands we throw The torch; be yours to hold it high! If ye break faith with us who die We shall not sleep, though poppies grow In Flanders fields. —LIEUT.-COL. JOHN MCRAE.

OFFICIAL WAR STATEMENTS

French. Paris, Feb. 13.—The official communication issued by the War Office, Tuesday reads:

"Between the Oise and the Aisne we carried our destructive fires against German organizations in the region of Quenevevillers. Northeast of Rheims—one of our detachments made an incursion into the adversary trenches and brought back fifteen prisoners, among them two non-commissioned officers.

"The artillery action was quite lively in the sectors of Les Maisons de Champagne and Four de Paris; intermittent on the rest of the front."

"The night was comparatively calm on the entire front. A strong German patrol was dispersed with losses by our fire in the Aspach sector (Alsace)."

Russian. Petrograd, Feb. 13.—Tuesday's War Office report said:

"Scouting reconnoissances and infantry bring are proceeding on the Rumanian front. British armored motor cars twice advanced toward the enemy's positions in the region of the Sereth mouth and bombarded them with artillery.

"The situation on the Caucasian front is unchanged."

"Our aviators dropped four bombs on the enemy's aerodrome in the village of Kobynik, north of Naroc Lake. Enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs on the Pogorely station on the Alexandrov Railway, on Luel and in the region south of Galitch. Northeast of Fokshan—one of the French aviators engaged in combat an enemy machine, which descended rapidly, having been damaged."

Italian. Rome, Feb. 13.—Tuesday's War Office report said: "On the Trentino front the activity of the artillery increased, in the Tonale Pass, on the western slopes of Monte Zugna, in the Lagarina valley, in the upper Travignola and in the Cordevole valley.

"In the Arsa valley and on the upper Coiba torrent, on the right bank of the Brenita, hostile raids were repulsed. In the upper But Valley the enemy's machine guns were set on fire to some enemy barracks behind Val Piccolo. On the Carso a converging enemy fire against our positions at Point 144 was stopped by our effective and prompt work of our batteries.

"Enemy aeroplanes bombarded Cervignano and some villages on the lower Isonzo. Three women and one child were killed."

WHIG CONTENTS 1—Will Call Out Some Militia; German Army Crushed in Summer; A Lane of Warships; Bernstorff Leaves; Death of Carter's Front; Kingston Meets Defeat. 2—Social Events; People Asked to Economize on Coal. 3—Editorial Notes; Random Reels. 4—Meeting Board of Trade; Recruiting Campaign. 5—Eastern Ontario News. 6—Amusements; Announcements. 7—Military Matters; Theatrical Themes. 8—Aeroplane Help Allies; Food Supply Vital. 9—Social News; Roxane's Conclusion; Menus. 10—The Market Reports. 11—The World of Sport.