

Russia May Declare Holy War Against Teutons

RUSSIANS MAY TEAR UP TEUTON PEACE TREATY

Regard It As A Scrap of Paper — A Movement Afoot To Reunite All Democratic Parties For Purpose of Resisting Invaders.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Toronto, March 4.—The Star to-day has a cable from Petrograd stating the Russians may tear up the treaty signed at Brest-Litovsk yesterday and declare a Holy War against the invading Teutons.

Russians Destroy Bridges In Siberia.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Washington, March 4.—The Russians have begun destroying bridges on the trans-Siberian railroad between Lake Baikal and the Chinese frontier.

Germany May Occupy All Finland.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Washington, March 4.—Germany's occupation of the Aland Islands is only a preliminary to the total occupation of Finland.

THE GEOLOGICAL REASONS GIVEN

By Prof. M. B. Baker For Germany's Violation of Belgium.

STRATEGY OF THE ENEMY

OUTLINED BEFORE QUEEN'S ALMA MATER SOCIETY.

The Easy Route Was Chosen—A Discussion On Rushes to Take Place at Next Meeting.

No clearer statement of the general reasons for the strategy displayed by the Germans in the early days of the war which was brought to a termination through the genius of "Papa" Joffre has been presented in Kingston than that of Prof. M. B. Baker in his illustrated lecture on the geological reasons for the violation of Belgium before the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University at Convocation Hall on Saturday evening.

After explaining a few of the elementary conceptions of geology in which he drew the distinction between igneous and sedimentary rocks Prof. Baker, with the aid of some exceptionally fine lantern slides and a topographical map, was able to explain why the Germans chose the most northerly route through Belgium for their attack on France.

There are three paths from Germany into France, the first being through the mountainous and extremely precarious region to the south in Alsace. The second, with starting point at Metz, in somewhat more easy, but a serious "steps" or cliffs of igneous rock offer many obstacles to an invading army. It was, therefore, the third route through Belgium, a low, flat country, that the Germans chose as their basis of attack.

"Several years before war," declared Prof. Baker, "the Germans had built six double track lines of railroad leading to the border of Belgium and it remains a mystery why the military authorities did not recognize the menace of the violation of Belgium by the German hordes."

Prof. Baker then drew a picture of the invasion of Belgium which up to the last moment the allied soldiers believed incredible. He showed on a map the advance of the German right flank towards Paris, every step of the way being contested fiercely by the French militia and the "contemptible little army." Just as General Von Kluck had reached the northern

- WEIG CONTENTS. 1—Russians May Tear Up Treaty; Geological Reasons Given; Refuse Stronger Beer; Marching Into Siberia. 2—The Holsten Convention; Incidents of the Day. 3—Can We Score Military Win. 4—Editorial: Rhyming Rhymes. 5—The Civic Estimates. 6—Eastern Ontario News. 7—The Foreign Amusements; Announcements. 8—Military: Theatrical. 9—Man-Power: Will War; Wood's Value as Fuel. 10—The Woman Who Changed; Sentences Served. 11—Scenes on Western Front. 12—In World of Sport; Mutt and Jeff.



MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN HUGHES Inspector-General of forces in western Canada, who will, it is said, replace Lieut.-Gen. Eustace as commanding officer of Military District No. 10.

WAR BULLETINS.

The enemy is using gas against the Canadians. German airmen bombed Petrograd. Three persons were killed and five wounded. A Copenhagen despatch says that peace negotiations at Bucharest failed. King Ferdinand refused the Teuton conditions. Allied air attacks on Germany are causing consternation. The material damage is increasing.

KITCHENER VS. PORT ARTHUR.

Game For Allan Cup in Toronto on Wednesday. (Canadian Press Despatch.) Toronto, March 4.—It is expected here that the hockey fans of Toronto and Ontario generally will loyally support Kitchener in their battle for Allan cup honors.

MAKING ADVANCES.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) London, March 4.—The British troops operating north of Jerusalem in Palestine have made an advance along a front of twelve miles to a maximum depth of 3,000 yards astride and west of the Jerusalem-Nablus road.

G.T.R. Wage Increase.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Montreal, March 4.—A wage increase averaging \$300-a year each with a general nine-hour day for practically every man in the Grand Trunk shops in Ontario, are now in force, having commenced on Friday last.

G. A. MACDONALD GETS AN APPOINTMENT

Will Serve As Inspector Of Taxation For The Dominion Government.

George A. Macdonald, Alfred street, for many years engaged in J. L. Whiting's law office, has been appointed as an inspector of taxation by the Dominion Government, to serve under the new Income Tax act, and has taken up his duties. His headquarters will be in Kingston, and his district will comprise the following counties: Frontenac, Leeds, Lennox and Addington, Hastings, Prince Edward, Northumberland and Durham.

Mr. Macdonald will open his office here just as soon as quarters can be secured for his staff. He is being warmly congratulated by his wide circle of friends on his new appointment.

British Overmatched Teutons' Bombing.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) London, March 4.—In January says an official statement to-day the Germans dropped 1,482 bombs in the area occupied by British troops in France. In the same period British aviators dropped 7,653 bombs in enemy areas. The Germans dropped only 221 bombs in day time the statement adds, while the British dropped 5,900 between sunrise and sunset.

A number of successful raids were carried out by us last night on different parts of the front," says today's British War Office report. "Australian troops entered the German trenches near Warnton, and after killing at least fifty of the enemy and destroying several dugouts, brought back eleven prisoners." Two German raids made last night on the French lines north of Chemin des Dames and near Malincourt wood, were checked by fire of the French troops.

HOME RULE COMPROMISE

MAY UNITE IRELAND IS THE LATEST FROM DUBLIN.

Doubts Expressed In Early Stages—But The End Is Not Yet, as Belfast May Not Adhere to Westminster Rule.

Dublin, March 4.—The Irish convention, which wise people informed us would not survive the first meeting after the recent negotiations with the Prime Minister, is certainly going on. Its entrance upon a further series of sittings is good evidence of a desire to secure a settlement. There is talk here of the possibility of compromises on the Home Rule question. Like all compromises, it would fully satisfy nobody, but it would have the advantage of starting almost immediately the working of an Irish Parliament, giving the Irish control of their own administration and relieving Great Britain of a task which she is now quite willing to have devolve upon those to whom it ought to belong.

For All Ireland.

The first and greatest claim is that the compromise would remove the Ulster "non possumus" and make the Irish Parliament one for all Ireland. To secure this result, the Nationalists will go far in making concessions. The concessions suggested are that the Irish Parliament should have no control of education in Ulster, should not pass any labor legislation applicable to Ulster and not have, at least for a term of years, control over the Irish police. The first of these, although apparently the most controversial, would not in practice make any difference, though religion is a source of division. Ulster is insistently suspicious of the Pope. The general basis of education all over Ireland is pure denominationalism, more or less disguised, but perfectly effective for giving each denomination control over its own schools. The Catholics do not want influence in the Protestant schools, and, on the other hand, that day has long since passed when it was hoped to wean the majority of the people from their faith.

The Police Control.

As to labor legislation, it is hard to say why the big business men of Belfast should prefer legislation from the Westminster Parliament which promises in the future to be largely influenced by the British labor vote, to the labor legislation likely to be passed by the Irish Parliament. Still, it is believed that they do prefer it, and would regard the suggestion as a valuable concession.

Withholding from the Irish Parliament control of the police is a serious reduction of any power of self-government, but it is pointed out that the resolution was contained in former Home Rule bills, and that the present condition of Ireland in resistance to law as shown by raids for arms and cattle driving makes necessary such re-assertion.

There is no doubt but that serious consideration is being given to all these compromise suggestions. Whether the various sections having regard to the opinions of their followers could afford to agree upon them is a debated question. In politics as in trade a man is often willing to accept less than his demand while refusing in the negotiation to lower his demand lest a breakdown in the bargain should prejudice him for the future. There is a growing feeling that if the operation of this principle is likely to prevent an agreement by consent the Government might take the matter into its own hands, having no heard what everybody was to say, and impose a compromise settlement on its own responsibility.

On a New Road.

There is no reason to insist on the finality of a settlement. If it were practical and worth while, it contained the germs of its own expansion, however easy it might be logically to criticize its details, it might prove to be of great service. The national case always has been that the existing system means the government of Ireland by Englishmen for the minority in Ireland. The adoption of the plan suggested would at least mean the discontinuance of that system and the starting of Ireland on a new road with all its possibilities of future development.

Halifax Pilotage Commission May Go

Ottawa, March 4.—The report of the commission appointed by Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine, to investigate pilotage condition in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, is now in the hands of the Minister. It is stated that the report contains a recommendation that the Halifax Pilotage Commission be abolished as a result of the recent disaster to that city.

Michael Hansman's Death.

Port Hope, March 2.—Had Michael Hansman, who has just passed away here, lived until next June, he and his wife, who survives him, would have celebrated the sixty-seventh anniversary of their marriage. Mr. Hansman was in his eighty-ninth year.

NOW MARCHING INTO SIBERIA

A Japanese Army is on the Way to a Battleground.

Speculation In London As to Aims of the Allies—Manchuria Is To Be Japanese.

London, March 4.—Japan and China are dispatching troops into Asiatic Russia, the former into Siberia and the latter into Manchuria. Tien Tsin newspapers have announced, according to a despatch to the Evening News, received to-day, the dispatch added that Gen. Tuan Chi Jui probably would be the Chinese supreme commander.

Confidence in Japan.

The commentators generally continue to acquit Japan of any idea of self aggrandizement and insist that any action she may eventually take will certainly be in the interest of all the allies and of Russia.

The Times, for instance, says it cannot doubt that the Japanese policy will be conceived in the same spirit of good faith and loyalty with which she always has interpreted her obligations as an ally. She has won the confidence of her associates by her long and spotless record of honorable conduct, the Times points out, and considers it would be unjust and ungenerous to impute selfish, disloyal ambitions to her without the least evidence to support the suspicion.

War Tidings.

Four tons of bombs were dropped on German airdromes Thursday night at various places on the Western front. All British machines returned safely.

A Madrid despatch says five Spanish vessels were sunk by submarines in the last five weeks. A Spanish ship chartered by Switzerland with a cargo of three thousand bushels of wheat was sunk by a submarine.

The Balloon Corps is the first American air service to get into action as a complete unit in the American sector. It has beaten out the aviators in the rival branch of the air service by leading American-built sausage balloons in France.

The German commander on the eastern front has given the Russians three days in which to sign the peace treaty demanded by the Teutons.

THE MOMENTUM OF BATTLE

Is Increasing All Along the Western Front.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Washington, March 4.—Continued preparatory movements on the part of the Germans along the western front are noted to-day by the War Department in its review of the military situation for the week ending March 2nd. The momentum of battle is increasing, the statement declares, citing the attempts by the enemy to reach the lines held by the American troops at examples of what is taking place on a larger scale along the entire western front.

TO RATIFY TREATY ON THURSDAY NEXT.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) London, March 4.—A Russian official announcement signed by Premier Lenin and Foreign Minister Trotsky says that signing peace with Germany is proceeding towards Petrograd, where the text of the agreement will be immediately published. Ratification of the treaty has been fixed of Thursday next.

A HARD BLOW.

Father of Captain of Dental Hockey Team Dies Suddenly. Kitchener, March 4.—While Lieut. J. Mac Sheldon, captain of the Dental Hockey Club, was sitting at breakfast in the Walker House, Saturday, he was handed a wire notifying him of his father's death during the night at Chatham. He had been ill for some time, though his death was unexpected.

Death Sentence Upheld.

San Francisco, Cal., March 4.—The next move in the Thomas Moonsey case will come from the defence and from Governor Stephens. This was made clear Saturday following the decision of the Supreme Court upholding Moonsey's conviction for the preparedness parade dynamiting.

LATER TREATIES HAVE BEEN SIGNED

Operations in Great Russia Have Been Called Off—Fighting Elsewhere.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) London, March 4.—Supplementary treaties between the Central Powers and the Bolsheviki Government were signed at Brest-Litovsk in addition to the main peace treaty, according to a telegram from Brest-Litovsk which gives of Vienna and Amsterdam, which way no details of the treaties.

Formal official announcement of the signing has not yet been received from the Russian side, but a later radiogram from Petrograd said the treaty would be signed on Sunday. As the German official statement of Sunday night mentions only the cessation of operations in Great Russia, it is inferred in some quarters here that the German advance in Ukraine and Poland will continue, while the Germans reserve for themselves generally a free hand outside the limits of Great Russia.

WOMEN TO CENSOR THEIR OWN ATTIRE

New York, March 4.—The Government having suggested conservation of cloth, Mayor MacDonald, of Bradley Beach, N.J., evidenced his patriotism Saturday by decreeing that women bathers this summer may censor their own attire.

Bradley Beach, famous for its coast line, is expected to develop something new in the way of lines.

CREDIT FOR CANADA ABOUT ARRANGED FOR \$300,000,000 Will Be Advanced to Britain For U.S. Obligations.

New York, March 4.—Local bankers believe that the visit of the Canadian Government officials to Washington for the purpose of obtaining a credit in this country will bear fruit. It is probable that the loan will amount to between \$200,000,000 and \$400,000,000, and will take the form of an advance to Great Britain as a special fund on which she may draw in meeting her obligations in Canada and paying for the materials imported across the border from this country, which enter into the manufacture of munitions of war.

MINES DAMAGE HUN SHIPS.

Run Into Danger Zone and One Boat Capsized. The Hague, March 4.—Several small German naval vessels ran into mines to-day six miles off the Island of Vlieland, in North Holland. In the course of attempts of Germans to save the crews one boat got into the surf and capsized. Five men from this boat were landed on the island.

According to the Handelsblad, heavy gun fire was heard in this locality last night. An Amsterdam despatch to the London Daily Mail says that at one o'clock on Friday morning a German torpedo boat and two German minesweepers ran into mines off Vlieland island and were blown up. A German vessel, which was in the vicinity, lowered a boat to save the crews, but the high seas made it impossible to reach the crews of the wrecked vessels, and the boat drifted to the island.

NORWAY SUFFERS HEAVILY.

From Submarine Operations During the Past Month. (Canadian Press Despatch.) Washington, March 4.—Norway continues to suffer heavily from German submarine operations and other war losses. Twelve vessels aggregating 16,238 gross tons, and valued at about three million dollars, were sunk during February, and nineteen seamen lost their lives, while twenty men are missing, a cablegram to the Norwegian legation to-day announced.

Canadian Casualties.

Wounded—S. Woodstock, Washburn, Gassed—D. P. McLean, Smith's Falls. Prisoner of war—Lieut. W. E. Massey-Cooke, Peterboro. Ill—Capt. J. A. Biehard, Warkworth.

Late Premier's Body To B.C. Calgary, March 4.—The body of the late Premier Brewster, of British Columbia, is being taken to Victoria, B.C., where arrangements will be completed for interment.

Taken Aland Islands.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Christiansia, March 4.—Aland Islands were occupied at noon, Saturday, by the Germans, according to a telegram received here.

Germans Repulsed On 10-Mile Front

(Canadian Press Despatch.) French Army Headquarters, March 4.—The Germans went over the top at five places on a ten mile front in an attempt to capture Fort Lapomelle, but were repulsed everywhere.

British Army Headquarters, March 4.—The Germans launched ten raids in the last two nights.

PREMIER REFUSES STRONGER BEER

Boiling Uproar Ensued When Hearsd Hand-Labor Delegates Frozen Mitt.

The Premier Says His Government Is Committed to Take a Vote on the Temperance Question. Toronto, March 4.—"I am not answering you off-hand. I must tell you candidly that I do not now see my way clear to promise you any change in the measure now on the statute book."

PUBLIC OPINION OPPOSED

TO ANY CHANGE IN THE PRESENT TEMPERANCE ACT.

This was Premier Hearst's reply to the crowd of about 4,000 workmen, who crowded in front of the main entrance of the Parliament Buildings in Queen's Park Saturday afternoon, to ask that beer containing 2 1/2 per cent. alcohol be legalized. The reply of the Premier, which came at the end of a ten-minute speech of eulogy for labor in its part in the war, and in reply to some of the arguments advanced by the workers' spokesmen, was met with a cry of boos.

The committee of the Ontario legislative of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada consisted of Messrs. Robert Potts, Windsor; J. Dean, London; H. J. Halford, and H. G. Foster, Hamilton; Frank Greenlaw, St. Catharines; George Sillcombe, Brantford; W. J. Driscoll, Kingston; C. Lewis, Ottawa; J. Sutherland, T. Stephenson, and J. Doggett, Toronto.

Demanded Light Beer.

W. J. Driscoll, Kingston, claimed that the legislation which was passed prevented the workers from obtaining the stimulant to which they were accustomed. He said that by bowing "to the wishes of propagandists," the Government had deprived the workers of beneficial beers. In England, he said, the reduction of beer had not proved satisfactory, as it was found that the munition workers required the stimulants. He added that the workers were ready and willing to sacrifice the heavy beers to which they were accustomed, but demanded light beer.

Premier Hearst repudiated the statement of drink among Canadians overseas made at the temperance convention even more strongly than the labor men in the House. "It is the announced policy of my Government to take a vote on the temperance question. It was pointed out that this was unfair, and it was postponed until the men came back from overseas."

"I can judge public opinion. It is behind the Temperance Act. Hundreds of thousands of men have changed their minds. You are entitled to your views, but the other people are entitled to theirs."

"You know, in British Columbia a few days ago the labor men decided against what is being asked to-day. When it was decided that any beverage over 2 1/2 per cent. should be regarded as alcoholic. After April 1st not one intoxicating liquor can be imported, and the standard is 2 1/2 per cent. proof spirits."

Several men from the House of Commons, who were present at the convention, were asked to give their views. One of them said that he was in favor of the present law, but that he was not in a position to say whether it was wise to change it.

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