RIISS LOSSES IN THE STRIFE WERE FEARFUL

Army Fought Nobly and Whole Units Rerished Eight Times.

DESIRE FOR PEACE

Is Universal, and Easily Explained When Suffer- / ings Known.

London Cable - Prof. Bernard Pares, who taught Russian history and literature in the University of Liverpool, and is the official correspondent of the British, Government on the Russian front, contributes an interesting and impressive article to the Daily News, on "The Tragedy of Russia." Writing with intimate knowledge of Russia's early part in the war, and of the causes that led to her debacle, he says that one can understand nothing without a knowledge of the colossal Russian casualties and also a lively sense of their inevitable bearing, and on this he says: "The Russian army has done its duty and has perished eight times over in doing it. It's for us to understand the position thus created. The sin was the sin of autocracy, as are three-quarters of the troubles from which Russia is now suffering, but the inevitable result is that overwhelming war-weariness which, for the now emancipated millions of Russia, plurs out almost everything else in a universal longing for peace." Of the enormous losses of the Russiat, army, he writes:

After 10 months of war the Russicks, according to statistics given me then by their War Office, had lost 3.840,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. In the drive into Galicia, in 1915, through most of which I went and also through the retreat, the ios." of men which the Russians acknowledged, was far less than their real loss. The army owned to the loss of 150,000 men out of 350,000, but more often than not I found a company of 250 reduced by casualties to 40, and that was only half-way through the retreat. One cannot forget the wholesale nightmare of men sent up, untrained and without rifles, and return. ing as cripples two days later. On the Warsaw front whole division was sent under shrapnel without rifles, and men who had no helmets tried, as elsewhere, to cover their heads with sapeds. As a result of this lack of equipment enormous numbers of crin ples for life were spread wholesale over villages where they were, often, almost the only men left.

Meanwhile War Minister Sukhomlinov refused all offers of munitions from factories not run by the Government. It was the general and chief of staff of the army and the director of entillery in Petrograd that urged me to beg for them every possible help from England, and this I did on reach. ing London in a memorandum in which I represented a revolution, and also chaos as inevitable. I was in this supported by the military knowledge and conspicuous ability of Gen. Knox. who, before and since, almost exclusively devoted himself in supplying the tragical needs of the Russian soldier.

Tard Kitchener and Lloyd George both did all that was humanly possible producers to prevent waste of labor, for the Russian army—as much as the of raw materials and of products. most devoted Russian Minister could have done under the conditions.

Sowever, the criminal incompetence of the Russian Government con-tinued, and with the same results. In May, 2116, I was present at a Russian offensive on Lake Naroch, of which no news had reached even our representatives at Russian Imperial headquarters. We had now some srtillery to concentrate at a given point. With this we attacked for a month, advanced a mile and a half and lost 50 per cent. of our men. Practically all our artillery and aeropianes were taken from us. The Germans fell on us a day or two later, and it was sheer butchery, conducted systematically, with full knowledge of our impotence. Of our troops, which had again been brought up to full strength, all the barriements of the front line were reduend by nine-tenths without our be- ditions of trade, industry and producing able to inflict any loss in reply.

army I found that the average units. with whom I lived, had been renewed between eight and ton times. Please realize the numbers of the Russian ington and through the mission or army and then tell vourself that every place has been filled eight or ten times | War Trade Board of the United over. As one soldier said: 'It is not! fighting, it is slaughter!

HOME FORCES' RATIONS CUT

Except for Youths Training for Service Abroad.

Still Equal to Field Supply

of Other Armies. London Cable—The Earl of Derby, Secretary for War, to-day notified Field Marshal. Viscount French, Commagder of the Home Forces, of his

decision to reduce the rations of mest,

sodies food communities in

the interests of our armies, abroad," says the War Secretary, "I think you will agree with me that the army at frome will expect equally to be asked to make certain sacrifices. The burden cannot be allowed to fast wholly on women and children and civilian

He explains that the reduced ration compares, favorably with the field ration of most other armies, and says that the reason for making the reduction imperative are known to all, adding, "The fate of the war may well depend upon the spirit in which such reductions are accepted. The grit of every individual soldier and civilian is now being tested and may be still further tested during the coming months. It is the duty of the army at home to set the whole nation an example of determination and cheerfulness, and I have no doubt of their

CARD. MERCIER STILL FIGHTS. Amsterdam Cable —Cardinal Mercier still is maintaining his struggle against the measures of the German invaders of Belgium. The Cardinal for some time past has refused to correspond with the Minister of Public Worship. All letters from the latter to the Cardinal have been left unanswered, and the authorities are now threatening to stop the salaries of the clergy in consequence.

A WAR TRADE BOARD NAMED FOR DOMINION

For Effective Maintenance of Industries Essential in War.

POWERS AND DUTIES

Direct Export and Import Licenses and Prevent Labor Waste.

Ottawa Despatch -The Government because to treate a vous source Board. The members are: Sir George Poster, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Frank P. Jones, Montreal; John W. McConnell, Montreal; James H. Gundy, Toronto; Charles B. Mc-Naugnt, Toronto; Joseph Gibbons, Toronto; C. A. Magrath, as Fuel Controller, and the Hon. H. Laporte, as chairman of the War Furcussing Commission, are to be members of the board ex-orfices. The Minister of Trade and Commerce is appointed chairman. The memoers of the board will elect a vice-chairman.

The executive of the labor organizations were asked to nominate a re- submarine of any sort, a torpedo presentative. Mr. Gibbons, whose struck the liner full amidships. The name was among those submitted, will | track of another torpedo was immedirepresent organized labor on the ately afterwards noticed astern. board. The powers and duties of the beard are officially announced as follows:

1.-To have direction of licenses for export and to make recommendations of the liner. One or two of the if it with regard thereto.

2.—To have direction of licenses for import and of applications to the proper authorities of exporting countries for permit to expert to Canada and to make recommendations with regard thereto

3.-To undertake and carry out such supervision, as may be necessary, of all industrial and commercial enterprises and by co-operation with

4.—To make recommendations for the maintenance of the more essential industries as distinguished from those of a less essential character.

5.-To investigate and keep records of the country's stock of raw materials, partially finished products and finished products and when necessary to direct their distribution so as to obtain the best results in the national faterest.

6.-To consider and recommend methods of curtailing or prohibiting the use of fuel or electrical energy in the less essential indus-

7.—To direct priority in the distribution of fuel, electrical energy, raw materials and partially finished products.

8. To investigate, generally, contion (except food production) and to secretly before the break up of the make recommendations with regard

9.-- To work in co-operation with the Canadian War Mission at Washotherwise to co-operate with the States, or other bodies constituted for the like purpose, with a view o securing the most effective unity of action by the two countries for

"ar purposes. It is provided that any department of the Government may attoth to the board such of its officers as may be deemed advisable.

The board is to co-operate with the several departments of the Government in matters requiring common or united action, and each department is to maket and en-operate with the board and its officers. The order-in-Council creating the board siso contains a provise that nothing therein shall take away or affect the powers of the Food Controller.

An official statement issued by the Prime Minister, declares that the beard is constituted "following very exceful consideration of the more effective organization of the purpose of the war and having "regard to the necessity of more offeetive measures for maintenance sugger and ten for all the home forces, of industries essential for that pur

except rouths under 49 years, training pose."

WHICH SANK THE TUSCANIA

British Destroyer Pursued Her and Finished Her With Depth Bomb.

LOSS NOW 101

And of These the Most Were Men of the British Crew.

London Cable—The loss of life on the U. S. transport Tuscania, torpedoed off the Irish coast by a German lower a score of lifeboats from the submarine, will, it is now known, not height of an upper deck in the darkexceed 101, the majority of the vic-

tims being members of the crew. The Tuscania carried a total of 2,-397. The saved number 2,296, as fol-

CREW 190 Total lost 101 Among the American survivors are officers. There are 31 American

troops in hospitais. Tuo torpedoes were fired at the vessel. The first passed astern, but the second struck in the vicinity of No. 1 boiler. A British destroyer, one of the escorting fleet, pursued the U-boat and is believed to nave sank

it with a depth bomo. 44 BODIES WASHED ASHORE. The bodies of 44 of the missing 101 victims of the Tuscania disaster were wasned up to-day on the rocks 15 miles from the scene of the tarpedo-All were Americans, and their bodies were mutilated byond regrai-

A pathetic feature is that although all the victims wore tags, no identifiaction numbers had been put on them because these Americans and not yet neen assigned to definite army units. Therefore there is no way to identify them, and they will be buried in the

IN SIGHT OF IRISH COAST. A despatch from Belfast reads:

"At an early hour yesterday morning 500 survivors, including troops and members of the crew of the torpedood nearpy port. Survivors have been landed at other Irish and Scoutish ports, a large part of the number being members of the vessel's crew.

"The Tuscania was part of a wellguarded convoy, and was in sight of the Irish coast, when just as darkness drawed on us and mitted as darkness dropped on us and withou

"Without panie and in splendid order the men reached the boat stations. but the work of lowering the boars was hampered by the tremendous in: series of boats manned capsized while being lowered. After their occupants had been thrown into the sea other boats were let down right on top of them, and it is feared several men lost

their lives in this way. The liner continued to fleat a considerable time. The work of rescuing the men from the water was carried out by boats from the escerting bessels and patrols called to the scale

"on the arrival of the survivors here many were removed to hospitals, but a great majority of the fishing vessels also were sunk. men were lodged in hotels, where hot meals were served to them by volunteers working under the Shipwrecked Sailors' Society. The soldiers also were fitted out with warm elothing and given other comforts.

"There were many pitiable scenes. number of the men being on the verge of collapse from shock and uncertainty as to the fate of their comrades. They soon recovered, however, and treated their experience with wonderful indifference.

"Immediately news of the disaster to the Tuscania was received steps were taken to provide for the sufvivors. A large amount of clothing and other necessaries was despatched to the port of rescue, and preparations were made to house these who i might be brought to Belfast, and an offer was made to supply any needs required for the comfert and aid of ins is secretary of the local branch of following message to Walter H. Page, and at the unanimous request of the the American Ambassador at London: members will reassume that post "On behalf of the citizens of Ballast, I offer to the United States my United States. He is a veteran of the deepest sympathy in this fresh out 58th Battalion.

I respectfully and earnestly essary help, and I am in contact with the survivors at this mo-

An American officer, interviewed at Londonderry, says: "We were one of a powerful convoy. Monday was a wild night. Had the disaster occurred during a gale I don't like to think of what would have happened. But Tuesday evening was calm.

"The first intimation we had of possible danger was an order for all men to go on deck with lifebelts. It was about 4.20 o'clock. At the same time we sharply altered our course. At 6 o'clock, just as the darkness was well setting in, we got the blow. Nobody saw the periscope, nor could one have been seen well. "We were instantly disabled. All

the lights went out. An order rang out sending the troops to their boat stations and to get the lifeboats out. NO PANIC.

"The shock was not severe. It was more of a crunching-in feeling that went through the ship than of a direct blow. There naturally was a good deal of confusion. You cannot ness without some confusion, but at ne time was there a panic.

"There was great excitement, however, but it lasted only a few minutes. Then all the men pulled themselves together. Megaphone calls were given all over the ship, saying there was no danger that the vessel would sink before all were taken off. in the meantime S. O. S. signals were sent out.

"Even before some of us had grasped the situation British destroyers were dashing alongside. Such soldiers as had been fowered in lifeboats were put on board destroyers. A few men who had jumped overboard in the first excitement were picked up. I believe one or two lifeboats were smashed in launching.

"The destroyers took off our men in splendid style, with perfect order. "All this time the Tuscania was slowly sinking. For a minute I did not know whether to go into a lifeboat or to stick by the ship.

"One of the members of the crew urged that we stay on board and trust John Bull's destroyers. yelled this in my ear. I took his advice, and waited for my turn to come to go on board a destroyer.

"No sooner had we east off, with 500 men on board than a torpedo was fired at us. It missed. Another destroyer dashed off, operating a bomb-dropping device, and the claim was afterwards made that the submarine had been done in."

The soldiers lined up, and while standing at attention, one man began troopship Tuscania, were landed at a to sing, "My Country, "Tis of Thee." and the "Star Spangled Banner." The erew which lined up on the opposite side sang "God Save the King."

Ten Over 1,600 Tons, Five Under That.

One Italian Steamer Was Sunk.

London Cable-The Admiralty reports 15 British merchantmen sunk by mine or submarine in the past week. Of these, 10 were 1,600 tons or over, and five under 1,600 tons. Four

The British losses by mine or submarine during the past week are approximately the same as the previous week, when nine British merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons, and six of lesser tonnage, were destroyed.

losses by mine or subm. ine in the week ending February 2 were very slight, enly one steamer, under 1,600 tons, being sunk.

CANADIAN GETS U. S. POST. Brantford Despatch - Capt. J. R. Cornelius has accepted a post offered him by the American Government. that of instructor for the officers' training corps at the University of Frinceton, and leaves in a few days to assume his new duties. Capt. Cornelthe men. The Lord Mayor sent the the Great War Veterans' Association. upon the completion of his work in the

IS SURE OF FINAL VICTORY

Democracies of World United to Secure Enduring Peace.

FINAL TEST NEAR

Still Hopeful of a Solution of the Irish Problem.

London Cable Parliament was prorogued to-day, and will reassemble

The text of the speech is as follows:

'My Lords and Gentlemen,-Since last addressed you great events have happened. Within a few weeks of that occasion the United States of America decided to take their stand by the side of this country and our allies in defence of the principles of liberty and justice. Their entry into the war, followed by that of other neutral states, has united practically the whole civilized world in a league of nations against unscrubulous aggression, has lent additional strength to our arms and inspires fresh confidence in the ultimate triumph of our cause.

"On the other hand, Russia, distracted by internal dissensions, has not been able to persevere in the struggle until the fruits of her great sacrifices could be reaped, and for the present has ceased to bear her part in the allied tas!

"The negotiations opened by her with the enemy have, however, served but to prove that the ambition which provoked this unhappy war is as yet unabated. These tragic events have added to the burdens of the other ailies, but have not impaired the vigor and loyalty with which one and all

continue to pursue the common aim. "Amid the confusion of changing events, the determination of the democracies of the world to secure a just and enduring peace stands out ever more clearly.

"In all the theatres of the war my naval and military forces have displayed throughout the year noble courage, high constancy and fixed determination, which has won for them the admiration of my people.

"In France the enemy has been re peatedly and successfully thrown back, and I await with assurance the further progress of the conflict

"In Palestine and Mesopotam most revered and famous sities of the Orient have been wrested from the Turks, while in Africa the enemy has lost the last remnant of his colonial possessions. It all these fields the forces of my dominions and of the Indian Empire have borne their full share in the toil and in the glory of

"During the year representatives of my dominions and of the Indian Empire were summened for the first time to sessions of an Imperial Wat Cabinet. Their deliberations have been of the utmost value both in the prosecution of the war and in the

promotion of Imperial unity." After thanking the House of Commons for the liberality of its provisions for the heavy expenditure of the war and announcing his sanction of the representation of the people bill, the King expressed the hope that this till would ensure to a much larger number of his subjects an effective voice in the government of the coun-

"It will." he continued. "enable the nation, the unity of which has been so marked a characteristic of the windows in a big store we the war, to continue in the not less smashed." arduous work of regonstruction in the times of peace. The settlement Rome Cable-The Italian shipping of this difficult question by agreement leads me still to hope that in spite of all the complexities of the problem a solution may be possible in regard to the government of Ireland, upon which a convention of representatives of my Irish people are now deliberating.

The successful prosecution of the I have watched with proud and grateful heart the unvarying enthusizem with which all sections of my people may vouchsafe to us 'His blessing."

GALLANTRY ON BATTLEFIELD

Long List of Heroic Deeds Recounted

Which Won Canadians the milk. D. C. M.

London Cable Stirring series of Canadian gallantry are related in today's Gazette registering the conferment of the Distinguished Conduct tion has been extended to the No. Medal

Sergt.-Major W. M. Jones, who received the medal in January, 1916, is awarded the bar to the same for making a personal reconstitution and driving back an enemy bombing party.

The medal was awarded to the follewing: Quartermaster-Sergt. B. C. Allday, who grappled with an eng

ing party fill the enemy from our trench: Pie. who established a post o mitiative and collected wounded under the heav chine gun fire for thirtyonly ceasing when over pieto exhaustion; Sergi J. who, although twice wounded on with a Lewis gun and re the open to take a message runner who had been killed under heavy fire; Pte. J. chased an officer and twelve over the open at the double an a bomb, killing the office wounding others, and refused to sist till he had penetrated 150 sist till ne nad penetrated into the open. He then signalise the enemy's position to our men.

Sergt. E. Bickby (Medicals) works

so well for 36 hours that the wo were evacuated as quickly as be in. He was the first to go out to t trench with a doctor. Sergt. S. H. Carpenter attacked single-h machine gun, rushing it while in action. Corp. R. L. Kendall attacked 20 of the enemy, killing several with a revolver and forcing the rest fate shell-holes, where eventually they were captured. Sergt. J. L. Kenneall (Artillery) supervised the unloads of ammunition wagons under heavy fire and extricated one overturned in

SWINE BREEDERS

Canadian Association Annual at Toronto.

Toronto Report-Protection of hogo against hog cholera was the chief subject of discussion at the annual meeting of the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association, held at the Carls Rite Hotel last night. The problem of supplying feed for the increased numb of hogs in the spring was also given

considerable attention. Veterinary Director Dr. Torrance addressed the meeting on the hog cholera question. He stated that he is not opposed to the use of the double treatment of hogs for the prevention of cholera, but fusists that it be made use of by officers of his department only, as the virus used in inacutating the hogs is very deadly, and unskilled administrators.

H. S. Askell, Dominion Live Strek Commissioner, said that special emice vor will be made to secure adopt transportation for export pork next ear, that the movement of the pork will have to be financed by Government aid, and that special arrangements will be made with the packers so that they will give the farmers the service they deserve in providing for killing of the pigs.

J. E. Bretheur, of Burford, exp the provisions for supply of millfeeds in detail.

The financial statement of the association showed receipts for the year of \$19,497.15, and a balance on hand of \$6,563.47. The number of pure-bred swine registered in 1917 was 12,70f.

London Cable-A German ernment wireless message thus describes a number of non-existent strike rints.

"Hardly a day has passed in the whole of January without strikes, nots and conflicts with the police in the lish towns. A conflict occurred in Oxford street, London, on Jan. With, in which the police were wors Troops were summoned, but refused to fire. Troopers were arrested. All

JERSEY BREEDERS

Hear Stories of Remarkable Productivity.

Toronto Report - Some remarkable stories of productivity in Jerseys were war is still our first aim and endeavor. told at the annual meeting of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club.

Mr. W. R. Memoery, Adol with which all sections of my people town, said a Jersey helfer of his had have responded to every demand made dropped her first call at 14% months upon them for this purpose, and as and two more calves in the next three they face the final tests which may years. In her first milking period this yet be required to carry our efforts heifer had, he said, given as much as to fruition, I pray that Almighty God nine quarts at a milking, and he could hardly get her dry between lee tation periods.

Mr. J. J. Jornstone, of Wood bridge said one of his heifers, as a result of accidental service. freshened when a year old. This was years ago, and the heifer afterwards ranked among his highest testing cows and was a most pers

Mr. J. Lee Alexander of Conts cook, Que., said one of his fresher ed at between sixteen and seve months of age and the progeny, heifer, came in at twenty-five month and gave in her first period 500 lbe butter fat and nearly 9,000

The judges recommended for the Canadian National Exhibition were I. Les Alexander and Hugh Chek Georgetown.

LABOR MEN TO VISIT FRONT. London Cable.—An official in al Union of Railwaymen to be members of that organization to a tour of the western front. The selected will be representative men from all classes of the ora tion. It is understood the mon's visit will be followed by

from men of the other



SCENE OF ITA LIAM VICTORIES. and the Brenta River, and most the black, the Italiane have