

LOCAL MAN ON TORPEDOED CRAFT,

U-Boat Sinks Large Ship Off Nova Scotia; 94 Lost

From The Times:

Today In Europe

News and comment on international events from the London Times of this date and cabled from The Vancouver Daily Province London Bureau, Times Building, Printing House Square.

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LONDON, Jan. 13.—Capture of Kuala Lumpur has compelled withdrawal of British forces to southern positions where battles with the Japanese continue. The Times' special correspondent, who has left the Malay capital, describes the British withdrawal in striking terms.

It was a grey and drizzling day and huge columns of black smoke over the city of 100,000 people showed where great stocks of rubber were burning. All machinery possible was destroyed and stocks of food distributed to native population.

Tin mines were blown up and bridges all around the city lay in twisted heaps of broken iron. The main roads were mined.

The city's shopping centre was evacuated and wore the same empty appearance it had after the first Japanese air raids. Chinese shopkeepers, armed themselves with staves and banded together to protect their property. The residential area, where rich planters and mining men lived, was completely deserted. Europeans fled, leaving even their whisky behind them on the table.

The Selangor Club had been bombed and the leading hotels closed. The Malay Mail news paper ceased publication.

Whatever happens in the future, says the Times correspondent, there can be for British residents no return to the old, luxurious, easy days. To hold them or regain them requires the same toughness of fibre that first won them.

From Australia, the Times correspondent reports continued criticism of lack of defense preparations in the Far East. It is insisted that, if Singapore falls, Australia will be invaded, and without more help than is now forthcoming, would suffer the fate of Europe's conquered countries.

However, Commonwealth ministers assure the people help is coming sufficient to reassure Australia against any danger. Navy Minister Mackin insists whatever criticism has been made is without any intention of slighting Britain.

Fresh details of the scorched earth policy followed before the surrender of Hongkong show that Kowloon oil tanks were blown up. Small naval craft were destroyed to prevent the Japanese from using them.

Scores Die of Cold In Lifeboats and On Rafts

TELL HORRORS

(By Canadian Press.) AN EAST CANADIAN PORT, Jan. 13.—An enemy submarine brought the war close to the eastern coast of North America within the past 36 hours, torpedoing a large steamship only 160 miles off the Nova Scotian coast with an estimated loss of 94 lives.

Eighty-nine survivors brought in here early this morning by another vessel reported the U-boat struck without warning and said most of the victims died in near-zero weather during a terrible 20-hour period in lifeboats and life rafts before the rescue ship picked them up.

Most of the ship's crew and passenger list were Chinese. Survivors had no exact figures on the toll, but said four white crewmen were known to have died and that "about 90" Chinese crewmen and passengers lost their lives. Of those rescued, 66 were Chinese and 23 were white.

WARNING RECALLED.

Although Japanese submarines have been reported operating within sight of the United States Pacific coast, this sinking was closer to North America's east coast than any enemy action reported heretofore in the war.

It recalled a warning issued by Vice-Admiral Percy Nelles last November that enemy sub-



marines might soon be operating off the Canadian coast. At that time, Navy Minister Angus L. Macdonald had reported enemy submarines were operating within sight of Newfoundland.

The story of the sinking was related by four young survivors, David Hughes, 19, son of Llewelyn J. Hughes of Vancouver; William Sledd, 23, Greenock, Scotland; Dennis P. Carroll, 18, Southampton, England; and Richard Sutton, 17, Sleaford, Lincolnshire, England.

ON WATCH AT TIME.

Carroll said he was on watch when the first torpedo struck the starboard side without warning about 7:40 p.m., crashing into a deep tank filled with oil, just about the engine room.

Apparently the submarine circled, for another torpedo struck the port side below the bridge. The ship went down in

His Luck Holds Vancouver Sailor Twice Torpedoed

(Special to The Daily Province.) AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT, Jan. 13.—For David Hughes, 19 year-old son of L. J. Hughes, Vancouver, trouble and adventure seem to follow the number "two."

As a member of the British Merchant Navy, David has been twice around the world and twice torpedoed during his two years at sea. The most recent torpedoing took place within the last 36 hours, off the coast of Nova Scotia, and more than 90 men out of 170 lost their lives in the cold sweep of the Atlantic.

TORPEDO HITS GUNNER.

"It was early in the morning when the first torpedo struck," Hughes said. "One of our gunners was apparently knocked overboard by the explosion because we next saw him struggling in the water near the foot of the port ladder."

"He was still there when the lookout yelled down from the mast that another torpedo was heading our way. Two chaps on the ladder scrambled back to the deck. The gunner didn't make it. The torpedo struck him before it continued on into the ship."

The Vancouver seaman told of seeing the submarine pass his ship earlier in the evening, but when no attempt was made to attack them at that time, he believed it to be a friendly craft.

"Just the conning tower was showing above the surface," Hughes said, "and it was a vague, passing shadow in the dusk. There was just the one submarine."

But the menace of the submarine was not the one which brought disaster to the men in the lifeboats. Cold and storm brought death to men who had recently come from a warm climate and were ill equipped to meet the steadily-dropping temperature. In Hughes' boat, 32 died from exposure before help arrived.

GALLEY BOY GLAD.

"Some of the dead men were pushed overboard," Hughes said. "The others we kept to give us shelter against the cold and the water, which sprayed across the bows, soaking us to the skin. We were about 20 hours in the boats before being picked up."

A Chinese galley boy, Chow Long, was the only survivor among nine Chinese who were aboard No. 6 lifeboat when it upset while being lowered. His lifebelt kept him afloat in the water for ten hours until he was picked up.

"Me glad when ship come—not hurt, just very cold," he told reporters in his broken English. "My first time to sea."

RUSS TROOPS STORM ON

Recapture of Orel Reported; Hitler Forced to Move H.Q.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—(CP)—The German radio broadcast an account by a Nazi reporter on the eastern front today acknowledging a shortage of men for important positions facing Russian forces which had broken through German lines for an advance along a wide sector. The writer told of "remarkable" new Russian tactics being employed in harrying the

May Move Nationals

OTTAWA BANS JAPANESE FROM B. C. WATERS

Cabinet Makes First Definite Move After Conferences.

By CHARLES BISHOP. From Daily Province Ottawa Bureau. (Copyright, 1942, by Southern Co.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 13.—Japanese were barred from fishing or serving in any fishing vessel in Canadian waters, under an order-in-council issued as a war measure by the government today.

Announcement that they would not receive fishing licenses was made by Hon. J. C. Michaud, minister of fisheries today as the inter-departmental committee on Oriental problems resumed its meetings this morning under chairmanship of Hon. Jan MacKenzie, minister of pensions.

The care of Orientals whose livelihood is taken away from them by the new prohibitions was discussed but no official announcement of steps to be taken was made.

CABINET MEETS.

This was the one definite development today in the Japanese problem in British Columbia. The subject, before the cabinet yesterday, is to be considered again today. Hon. T. Crerar, who is presiding at the council, forecast a statement tonight.

The police authorities report that the situation is "well in hand," though not disputing the fact that many people in B.C. are much worked up and apprehensive. Some are insistent upon the most extreme action—wholesale deportation and internment.

A calmer view of the situation has been counselled. "Extreme action," it is pointed out, might bring reprisals at Hongkong, Manila, Malay and other points in the Far East, where Canadian and British are now in the hands of the Japanese.

MAY EVACUATE SOME.

It is the Japanese "national" who is most suspected. A few of them have been gathered in. The rest are likely to be moved out of the coastal areas for such industry as is indicated. But there is no disposition to intern them in camps where they will be removed from any kind of productive work, require to be fed and maintained, and also to necessitate a few regiments to guard them.

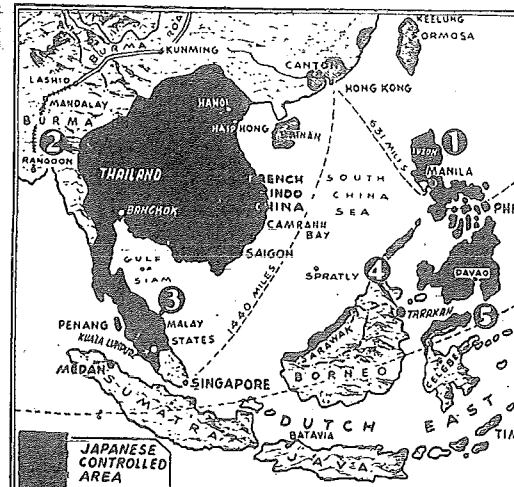
Plans are being worked out for the evacuation of part of them, not to internment camps, but to places where they can do war work. Meanwhile, the particular kind of work has to be devised.

A total of 1886 Japanese fishermen are affected by the Ottawa order. Many of those affected by the order-in-council are Canadian born, while the rest are naturalized.

The majority of the Japanese fishermen are trollers or gillnet-

CRUCIAL FIGHT OPENS IN SKY

Britain Wins In Air Battle



BLACK MARKS ON THE PACIFIC—The black areas marking J Far East were extended overnight in Malaya, where the British ret Singapore, and in Dutch East Indies, where Jap landings were rep Gen. MacArthur's small force is defending the little Isthmus north o entrance to Manila. From (2), border of Burma and Thailand, Alli pon bases. In (3), Malaya, the British have evacuated Kuala Lumpur ing was going on at nearby forts and seaports. In (4), the island of oil district, 20,000 Japs have driven out the garrison. In (5), Celebes insula of Minakassa, has been invaded from several landing bases, been effected on the west coast. Off (6), Northern Australia, the U. established its base.

Ilsley Asks \$600,000

Finance Chief Certain Appeal Will Meet With Success FOR WAR ONLY

(By Canadian Press.) OTTAWA, Jan. 13.— Finance Minister Ilsley announced today that Canada's second Victory Loan of this war, to be placed before the Canadian public next month, will be for \$600,000,000.

The loan will be offered about the middle of February. It will be for the same amount as the first Victory loan in June, 1941. No details have been given as to the interest rates and yield of the new bonds.

"With the intensification of the war it is clear that we shall need at least \$600,000,000," said Mr. Ilsley today, "and it is this amount that will be our objective in the Victory Loan drive which will take place from about mid-February into March."

Mr. Ilsley expressed confidence in success of the new loan, to be floated under the new national war finance committee, of which G. W. Spinney, Montreal, is chairman.

SECOND LOAN.

"In a fight for existence," said Mr. Ilsley, "Canadians will, I know, respond to our appeal for the financial means of pressing on to victory. Victory is the goal and the second Victory Loan is a means to that end. Only victory can assure our continued freedom.

"The money is needed and I am confident that, as in the past, it will be forthcoming." While the forthcoming loan

MIGHT FALL BACK TO Japs Lose Phil But Washington

(By Associated Press) WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—A lery batteries have "proved definite," the United States war department today announced that columns of enemy and infantry had been "shattered" in battle.

Eleven Japanese batteries were forced to fall back under relentless Filipino guns in defense position west of Manila Bay, the department said.

(The usual artillery battery in the world's armies consists of four guns. On this basis the report from the Philippines would credit the defenders with wiping out 44 field guns, a considerable measure of fire power in the comparatively small fighting area.)

(Tokyo press despatches claimed Japanese troops had won control of the gateway to the Eastern peninsula and declared that Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces were making their last stand.)

JAP LOSSES HEAVY.

Japanese losses were called "heavy," while that of the defenders were labelled "relatively slight."

Japanese dive-bombers supported the enemy artillery fire, but there were no enemy bombing attacks on the fortifications at the southern tip of Batan, or Corregidor Island, the guardian of Manila Bay.

AUSTRALIA MAY BE LINE.