MOBILIZATION ORDERS FOR MOUNTED RIFLES

Destination Assumed to Be Egypt, But Nothing Definite is Known — The 26th Out for Real "Engagement" Friday—Visiting Officer Pleased—With the Army Service Corps.

Saturday, Feb. 6.

Mobilization orders for the maritime regiment of Mounted Rifles have been issued and are now at the divisional headquarters at Halifax. Possibly by Tuesday the units will be starting the assembling of the squadrons, one of which, "B" Squadron under Major C. H. McLean, will be at St. John and the other, "B" under Major Markham, will assemble at Sussex. It is thought likely that when in uniform the units will not remain long in the assembling centres but will be transferred as soon as possible to the camp at Amherst where all the squadrons will be trained together for some time, perhaps only a short time, before being sent across the Atlantic. Their destination is assumed to be Egypt but of this there is no definite news. If so, and many of the officers hope so, it will enable the Canadian Mounted Rifles to get training in conditions that will in themselves be warfare.

The local squadrons are part of the second brigade. They will be drawn from four regiments of cavalry in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P. E. I. Should there be any difficulty in quickly filling the squadrons, though none is expected, the P. E. I. troops will be drawn from. They will be brigaded with the Quebec men under the command of Colonel Smart.

The appointment of two officers to "B" Squadron, under Major McLean, was anounced yesterday, Lieut. George Morrissy of this city, and Lieut. H. S. Everett, of St. Andrews, both of whom are officers of the 28th Dragoons, and they are being congratulated upon their selection. In addition to these the officers who had been doing duty for some months at the Imperial remount depot, Capt. Scovil, and Lieuts. Thomas and Grimmer (the last named will be in charge of a machine gun section) have volunteered and will go forward with the Mounted Rifles. All appointments, as is customary in these mobilizations of volunteer soldiers are provisional.

Major Frank B. Black of the 8th Hussars, of Sackville, whose appointment to the important position of second in command of the brigade, has been definitely confirmed, was in the city yesterday on his way to Halifax to confer with General Rutherford and Lieutenant Colonel Ryan regarding the matter of appointments and mobilization. It was said that the list of officers submitted from the 8th Hussars had been ratified, but Major Black said that this could not be definitely stated until the conference of the officials today.

Another straw that shows the way the military wind blows was the presence in the city yesterday of Major D. B. Papineau, of the instructional cadre at Halifax. He not only looked into the school of instruction of provisional officers but he saw the 26th Battalion in field tactics and was highly pleased with what he saw. He will report on this later to headquarters.

In fact the 26th engaged in "some fight" in the course of the afternoon. The general idea was that the battalion was attached to a brigade but in the course of night marching had become detached from the main body and the object was to get back to touch. The battalion marched out to the neighborhood of Brookville, and at 2 p. m. which was taken to represent daybreak in the imaginary battle, the officer commanding received word that the enemy (which for the day was represented by flags) were trying to cut off their march. The advance was made in regular war formation with advance flank and rear guards and the attack was made on the heights on the roadside. The general engagement to use the real fight phrase lasted for fully an hour, and so successful was the operation that the inspecting officer, Major Papineau, came to the conclusion that the battalion would have got through to the brigade all right. The spirit of the whole of the battalion from the officer commanding, Lieut.-Colonel J. L. McAvity, down to the last man was admirable. They had to fight through about three feet of snow in some places but the work was done with splendid keenness, discipline and steadiness. The battalion returned to the barracks about 5.30 p. m.

Tomorrow the battalion will parade for church services at Brussels street Baptist church, St. Pauls and the Cathedral.

Army Service Corps.

Hard drill continues to mark the work of the Army Service Corps on the West Side, but they are still awaiting the horses before they can undertake the whole of their wark.

Lieut.-Colonel Massie said last night that there was no new development in the divisional train but that local officers were now displaying keen interest in the probable date of sailing of the second contingent. There was no official announcement from Ottawa but they were all drawing deductions from press reports of the movements of large bodies of troops from English camps to France.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Moore, in Visart street, on Thursday, their son, A. G. Moore, was honored by a gathering of friends who tendered him a pleasant surprise prior to his departure overseas with the Army Service Corps, No. 5 Co. In behalf of those assembled Maurice Furlong presented to Mr. Moore a handsome gold-mounted fountain pen with his monogram engraved.

A large number of friends of Jack Collins called at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John C. McAuliffe on Thursday and presented to him a very pretty signet ring nicely engraved. The presentation was made by Harold Bowes. The recipient is a member of the Army Service Corps.

Remount Depot.

From Monday next the imperial remount depot at St. John will be transferred to civilians. The officers, noncommissioned officers and men of the 28th Dragoons who have been doing duty there for nearly four months, will then be disbanded only to enlist almost to a man in the regiment of Mounted Rifles. "B" squadron of this regiment will be assembled at the exhibition grounds, but all the men are not enlisting in that squadron. So far as the work of the remount depot is concerned it is nearly over. There are only about two hundred horses left, some of which have been in hospital for some time. Some of these were consigned by rail yesterday to Halifax, and others will follow in due course. It is thought that the horses for the Mounted Rifles and any other purposes will be bought in Nova Scotia as owing to the action of some of the New Brunswick farmers in holding off the prices have been considered high in the province. One point to remember is that the life of a cavalry horse at the front in the regular British army is only about ten days, and the first class horse only last as long as the poorest bus horse under shrapnel.

High prices are therefore not likely to be paid for the present. It has been estimated by the live stock department of Ottawa that there are about 1,500 to 2,000 horses in the maritime provinces suitable for cavalry and artillery purposes out of the total for Canada at the opening of the war of roundly 40,000. The average prices in 1913 were: New Brunswick, $121; Nova Scotia, $115, and P. E. Island, $118 per head. Considering that in many cases $175 has been asked for inferior animals the retirement of purchasers for the present can be understood. This was fixed as the maximum price that would be paid for best specimens of cavalry mounts and $200 the limit for a heavier artillery horse in good condition.

OBITUARY

Geo. H Beatteay.

Friday, Feb. 5.

Geo. H. Beatteay died suddenly at his home, 127 Water street, West End, early yesterday morning, leaving his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Beatteay, widow of Geo. V. Beatteay; one brother, William, and two sisters, Miss Florence and Mrs. J. D. Belyea. Mr. Beatteay was a valued employe in the pattern making department of the Union Foundry, West End. The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

Hugh Andrews.

Hugh Andrews died Wednesday night at his home, 71 Metcalf street, after an illness of eight weeks. Mr. Andrews was fifty-nine years old and is survived by his wife and ten children. The girls are Letitia, Jessie, Alice, Grace, Bessie and Johanna, and the boys are William, Samuel, Hugh and John. All are at home. Mr. Andrews also leaves two brothers—William, of Marysville, and John, of Maquapit Lake—and a sister, Mrs. John Miller, of Boston. He was a marine engineer and latterly was engaged in the tug Admiral. Mr. Andrews was a member of Havelock L. O. L., and of the Masonic fraternity. The funeral will be held at 2.30 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Clarence Cornwell.

Digby, Feb. 4—Lizzie M., wife of Clarence Cornwell, died at her home, Rossway, yesterday afternoon aged 44 years. She leaves her husband, three sons and one daughter. Mrs. Cornwell was a member and the organist of the First Digby Neck Baptist church and her death will be keenly felt by a large circle of friends. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Denton, of Barton, and is the first death in their family of three daughters and one son, the latter being Major M. C. Denton, of Digby.

The funeral takes place Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock with interment at Rossway. The services will be conducted by Rev. Steven Langille, of North Range.

James Thompson.

Saturday, Feb. 6.

The death of James Thompson, for twenty-five years an employe of the city, occurred at his home, 53 Clarence street, at the age of seventy-five. He is survived by his wife, three sons—Robert, James S., and William, of this city—and three daughters—Mrs. Charles Thompson and Ethel of this city, and Mrs. Robert Clark of Nova Scotia. Also there are seventeen grand-children. The funeral will take place on Sunday at two o'clock.

Mrs. T. O. Sandall.

The death of Mrs. Sandall, widow of Mr. T. O. Sandall, formerly of the Customs House here, took place at Montreal on February 4. Mrs. Sandall, formerly Miss Carie of Portland (Me.), is survived by one daughter, Miss May Sandall. The body is to be buried here. A large number of relatives and friends heard the news with sincere regret.

Miss May Fraser.

Saturday, Feb. 6.

Miss May Fraser who was so terribly burned on Tuesday night when her night clothing caught fire as she was standing in front of an open fireplace at her home, 297 Union street, died yesterday morning at the General Public Hospital. She was twenty-three years of age and so far as can be learned leaves no near relatives here.

Christopher Johnston.

Death called a veteran railroad man of the C. P. R. Saturday morning in the person of Christopher Johnston, of McAdam Junction, who died at his home there after a month's illness from pneumonia, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Mr. Johnston had spent practically his whole life in the shops here, first with the old New Brunswick road and latterly with the C. P. R. as pattern maker. He is survived by three sons and two daughters. The sons are J. B., of McAdam, William, of Fernie (B. C.), H. C., of Seattle, and the daughters, Mrs. Charles McNab, of Waldo (B. C.), and Mrs. Arthur Dunn, of Milner (B. C.)

Mrs. Maria Derry.

Hopewell Hill, Feb. 5—Mrs. Maria Derry, formerly of Harvey, and one of the oldest residents, if not the oldest, in the county died here this afternoon at the home of her niece, Miss Nichol. Mrs. Derry was 96 years of age and has been confined to her bed for some months. Today she partook of a light meal at noon and a few hours later when members of the household went to her room it was found that she had passed peacefully away, death evidently being due to the natural frailties of great age.

Mrs. Derry was the widow of Nelson Derry and was the daughter of William Nichol of this place formerly of Scotland and lived for the greater part of her life at Harvey Point. Since her husband's death she resided with her sister, Mrs. Roberts, and last fall with her sister and niece, Mrs. Clark, moved to this village where she received the utmost care and attention.

She was one of a large family of brothers and sisters, many of whom have passed away. Those living are George Nichol, of Moncton; Mrs. Roberts, of this place; and Mrs. Underhill and Mrs. Russell, of Boston.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, interment in the family lot Bayview cemetery of Harvey.

Miss Nellie Gallagher.

The death of Miss Nellie Gallagher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gallagher, took place Saturday morning at her residence, Murray street, after a three days' illness from meningitis. She was in the twenty-third year of her age, and is survived by two brothers and three sisters; the former are Frank J., of Moncton, and Arthur, at home, and the sisters are Jennie, Marguerite and Dorothy, at home. Miss Gallagher was well known and respected, and her death will be heard with regret by a wide circle of friends. The funeral will take place this morning at 8.30 o'clock.

Miss Margaret A. McSherry.

Monday, Feb. 8.

Friends will regret to learn of the death of Miss Margaret A. McSherry, which occurred early yesterday morning at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John McSherry, 446 Main street. Miss McSherry is survived by her parents, three brothers and three sisters. The brothers are George and James, of this city, and John J., of Boston, and the daughters Misses Mary and Elizabeth, of this city ,and Mrs. James A. McCarthy, of Dorchester (Mass.) The funeral will be held Wednesday morning to St. Peter's church.

Nicholas J. Kelly.

After an illness of about five weeks, Nicholas J. Kelly died Saturday. He is survived by his wife and two young children. He was about 37 years of age, and had for some time kept a store in Fairville. The sympathy of many friends will be extended to his family in their bereavement. Also surviving are three brothers, Michael, John and William, of Fairville, and two sisters, Mrs. F. X. Morris, of Milford and Mrs. James Leonard, of Bridge street. The funeral will be held tomorrow.

Mrs. Ann Sullivan.

Monday, Feb. 8.

Mrs. Ann Sullivan, widow of Michael Sullivan, died yesterday at her home, 119 King street East. She is survived by two daughters and twelve grandchildren. The daughters are Mrs. Daniel Donovan and Mrs. A. Noftell of this city. The funeral will be held Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Jennett Wallace.

The death occurred on Saturday of Mrs. Jennett Wallace at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Agnes Harvey, 43 Brittain street, in her eighty-second year. Besides Mrs. Harvey, there survive three sons, John Wallace of Arlington (Mass.), Edward Wallace of Charlestown (Mass.), and William Wallace of Vancouver. The funeral will take place this afternoon from her late residence at 3 o'clock.

Mrs. Alice P. Maxwell.

Monday, Feb. 8.

Mrs. Alice P. Maxwell, widow of Roy Maxwell who was killed about two months ago by being run over, died yesterday at her home, 92 Somerset street and leaves five children. She had been in failing health since the death of her husband and it is believed that his sad end was the cause of her death.

She was twenty-nine years of age, and leaves to mourn besides her children, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Whipple; three brothers, Boyd, and Fred. of this city and James of Boston; and eight sisters, Edith, Merle, Dorothy, Elsie, Beatrice, Lena, Mrs. C. C. Colwell, all of this city and Mrs. J. F. Burke, of Boston.

Many friends of the family will learn with sincere regret of the death of Mrs. Maxwell.

J. P. Duval.

Monday, Feb. 8.

The many friends of Jonathan P. Duval will be shocked to learn of his sudden death which occurred yesterday at 1.30 p. m. soon after he had returned to his home 117 Leinster street from service at the Germain street Baptist church. Death was due to apoplexy.

Mr. Duval, who was a deacon of Germain street Baptist church, had taken up collection and passed communion at the service and was apparently in his usual good health but he suffered an attack of weakness soon after returning to his home and suddenly expired. He was in his seventy-first year.

Besides his wife, he leaves one daughter, Mrs. Emma Spragg of this city, and three sons, Rev. L. M. Duval, missionary in West Africa; Forter L. Duval, of the A. M. C., Ammunition Column, Fredericton, and E. William Duval, of Randolph (Me.) He was a retired contractor. The notice of funeral will be announced in the evening papers.

Fred Pheasant.

Ottawa, Feb. 6—Mrs. Fred K. Pheasant has received a telegram that her son, Fred Pheasant, purser of the steamer Denver, of the Mallory Line, Bremen for Norfolk, died and was buried at sea, Jan. 17.

WEDDINGS

Fairweather-Lobb.

At the home of J. A. Lobb, 21 St. David street, Wednesday evening, his daughter, Miss Mabel, was united in marriage to W. Blake Fairweather, of West St John. Rev. W. G. Lane officiated. The bride wore white silk with pearl trimmings and a veil with orange blossoms. Miss Mabel Sandall played the wedding march. The bride was the recipient of many handsome and useful remembrances, among them a chair from Donaldson Hunt, and a mahogany table from the employes.

Duffy-Phinney.

In St. John the Baptist church, Rev. Father Donahue united in marriage Miss Katherine L. Phinney of this city, and William E. Duffy, of Grand Falls. The bride was attended by Mrs. William McInnis, while John Clancy supported the groom. Since the happy event, Mr. and Mrs. Duffy have been the recipients of hearty congratulations and numerous tokens appropriate to the occasion.

And One of the Saddest.

"What is the shortest word in the English language?"

"Broke."—Boston Transcript.

LAURIER PLACES WAR AHEAD OF POLITICS

(Continued from page 1.)

proclaim that might is right, who favor military autocracy as against the doctrine of true democracy."

Proud of His British Citizenship.

Mr. Weichel declared himself proud of his British citizenship. "Although born in Canada," he said, "I am of German origin, and needless to say, along with hundreds of thousands of other people living here at the present time, I feel very keenly the situation that has developed in Europe. For many years Canada has harbored a great many people of German origin—thrifty and frugal in their habits—possessed of energies and business abilities that have aroused the admiration of all classes in Canada. They have always been looked on as desirable citizens. Few of them would leave Canada today for any other country in the world, should opportunity offer."

Germans Had Got Fair Play.

The speaker stated that the German element had received fair play in Canada since the war began. He had no apology to make for the German-Canadians who were loyal to king and empire, and had given ample evidence to this effect since the outbreak of hostilities. They appreciated, to the fullest extent, British laws and institutions guaranteeing to them freedom of speech and liberty of conscience. German-Canadians were proud of the race from which they sprung, proud of German progress in science, art, music, literature and philosophy, "but sir," he continued, "they are not proud of the violation of the neutrality of Belgium, of the burning of Louvain, nor of the destruction of Rheims Cathedral. German art, German music, German science, is one thing, but Prussian militarism is another, and the reason why so many people of German origin have left their old fatherland was to escape military domination, and today they are just as eager and anxious as you are for the obliteration of the curse which has been weighing so heavily on Europe for so many years. German-Canadians were answering a call, not of blood, but of duty and gratitude. Shoulder to shoulder with all other Canadians they would do their duty, in the hope that militarism would finally be eradicated from the world."

Mr. Achim, of Labelle, seconded the address in an eloquent speech in French. He expressed regret that banks and financial institutions were not being more generous to the public at the present time. He endorsed Premier Borden's policy for help to the empire, when needed, and Canada's right to have a voice in the councils of empire. "I hope that our participation this time will not create a precedent," said he, "because there is a distinction between wars."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's rising was greeted by cheers from both sides of the House. He wasted little time in preliminaries, plunging almost at once to the heart of the great issue which confronted parliament and the nation. He referred to the message of Mr. Weichel, and the spirit manifested by German-Canadians, men numbered among the best and most patriotic of Canadian citizens.

He sketched the story of the war since the last assembling of the legislature in August last, when the German advance was rushing toward Paris. "This terrible movement has been baffled and repulsed," said he, amid applause, "but," he continued, "let us be sincere with ourselves. It is true that the enemy has been thrown back and defeated, but he is not yet crushed. The Allies have not yet thrown him back from the soil of France and Belgium."

Kitchener, the Man of the Hour.

Every British subject, continued Sir Wilfrid, must recognize that the horizon was not yet free from clouds. There was no immediate sign of the return of peace. There was still solemn call for patriotic service and sacrifice. There had been no drawing back, no premature throwing off of responsibility. European militarism looked for a struggle, short, sharp and decisive, such as was waged in 1866 and 1870. That appeared to have been the view of the Kaiser and his staff. But one man had seen, with a clear vision, one man realized the full responsibility of the Allies, one man moved on, stolid, silent, serious, determined. Kitchener had no illusions as to the tremendous task.

Sir Wilfrid hoped that all Canada would be imbued with that spirit, undiscouraged by reverse, unelated by victory. "If this were an ordinary war," proceeded Sir Wilfrid, "some friendly mediator might step in, and we might listen to the voice of peace. But this is not an ordinary war. It is a world struggle between two principles. It is a struggle between the priniciple of freedom and the principle of domination. It is a struggle which must be fought out to the bitter end. Anything short of victory must mean the annihilation of Belgium, the dismemberment of France, the degradation of Britain to a second power, the absorption of Holland, and the domination of Europe by a military despotism, whose full significance is found in the declaration of the Kaiser: 'No Will, but my Will; No Law, but my Law; Might is Right.'"

The Kaiser's Mistake.

Sir Wilfrid rejoiced in the action of Britain's dominions, colonies and dependencies. The enemy had calculated upon finding Britain torn by internal factionalism. "Germany has yet to learn," exclaimed the Liberal leader, "that there is a greater factor than force, that the basis of freedom is more durable than the basis of blood and iron." So from every part of the empire units had been coming and crowding for a share in the sacrifice and service which they were privileged to render. "This spectacle," said he, "is the hope and joy of those who believe in a system of government under which men live,—aye, and die,—for king and empire, a system laid down by the joint action of king and people."

Sir Wilfrid alluded to the reference which had been made to the position taken by Premier Borden, that Canada should be accorded a voice in the issues of peace and war. Without a desire to be in any sense controversial, he must disassociate himself from that expression. British statesmen had deemed it perilous, and the dominions must also assume heavy burdens of responsibility. "But the time will come when peace is restored, and then will be the time to discuss these and many other problems, but I do not believe any system could be devised or produced which would result in the participation of the daughters of Britain with the same patriotic efficiency."

Will Support Government's War Policy.

Turning to the speech from the throne, Sir Wilfrid referred to the request for an additional war vote of $100,000,000. "Let me say at once, as I said last autumn, that those of us who represent his majesty's loyal opposition propose to support the government in its war policy," he declared amid cheering. "We have conceived it to be our high duty to do or say nothing to embarrass the action of those who, for the time being, have the confidence of the people and the responsibility of government. On the contrary, we propose to do everything in our power to facilitate their accomplishment of a heavy task. We are prepared to continue to do our part, whatever it may be, in the same spirit in which we undertook it last August. Thus, as we conceive it, we shall best serve our country and our empire."

Sir Wilfrid maintained, however, that the people of Canada were entitled to a full statement of all public expenditures placed at the disposal of the government for war purposes last August. There have, doubtless, been mistakes made and errors of judgment, he said, "with these, I am not disposed to be critical. It would be more than one could expect of human nature that such should not have occurred. With nothing of that kind have I criticism or concern.

Frauds Must be Bared.

"But if there have been more than mistakes, more than errors of judgment; if, indeed, there have been frauds, grievious frauds against our troops, frauds that have caused brave men much suffering, and loss and ill-health, then I think the government should fearlessly expose them. I was startled to hear that such frauds had been committed; frauds so gross, and so criminal that the minister of militia had stated publicly four times, at four different places, that if he knew the man who had supplied the boots to certain of the troops, that man deserved to be shot.

"The honor of the minister and the good name of Canada are at stake. Is it a time for hesitancy? I understand the government has appointed a committee of three of its own members to investigate, and that the minister of militia himself, not even satisfied with this, has instituted an enquiry on his own account. All that can be done should be done, and the fullest light thrown on all the circumstances."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier read comments from the Shoe and Leather Journal, which alleged that faulty specifications on the part of the government had been responsible. For himself, he was not prepared to place the onus on the government on the information he had at present, but he deemed it a matter to be promptly cleared up by the fullest inquiry and action.

"I bring this matter to the attention of the government, not for any political purpose," concluded Sir Wilfrid, "but in order that the country may learn the full truth in the matter; that the responsibility be placed on the proper shoulders, and that provision be made that similar mistakes and offences be not repeated.

"I do not speak today in a carping spirit. I seek no political capital. In times of peace I am a party man, but I should despise myself if political considerations governed my course at this time. It must be the aim of every one of us, government and opposition, to do everything that can be done, and do it well. If such has not been the case, let us know it now; let information be given in abundance, and let everything possible be done to make the remedy effectual."

Sir Wilfrid concluded with a patriotic appeal to all Canadians to do their full part in service and sacrifice. It was their privilege and duty to render these to their motherland.

Premier Borden.

After associating himself with Sir Wilfrid Laurier's graceful tribute to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Sir Robert Borden referred to the speeches just made by the mover and seconder of the address as an exemplification of the principles upon which the British Empire was founded. He spoke of the patriotism and loyal devotion of citizens of Canadian birth, but German origin, and stated that those others of German or Austrian birth who had come to Canada as immigrants at this country's invitation, had also borne themselves worthily and well.

Sir Robert expressed himself as of much the same opinion as Sir Wilfrid Laurier in what he said in regard to imperial affairs. He would be the last to advocate any system which would deprive the self-governing colonies of Britain of the control of their own affairs, and he did not think that he had in the past gone beyond what Sir Wilfred himself had said eighteen years ago: "You who hold the reins of power in the United Kingdom, if you desire our aid call us to your councils."

The premier agreed that it was the undoubted right of the house to secure the fullest information in regard to war expenditures, so that mistakes, if any had been made, would not be repeated.

Dr. Michael Clark, who continued the debate on the address after the dinner recess, said the primary duty of parliament was to present an united front to the enemy.

Dr. Clark stated that he thought he spoke for the Opposition when he said that no challenge would be offered to the government for any amount which it required parliament to spend, if it were necessary. If the methods of expenditure were wrongful, however, the Opposition would not be debarred from criticism.

W. F. MacLean argued that the United States, instead of preserving neutrality, should get into the war.

E. M. MacDonald urged that after the war steps should be taken to round out Confederation by including Newfoundland in the dominion.

The address in reply was then carried, and the house adjourned, after announcement that the budget speech would be delivered on Thursday next.

Nothing For a Building Lot

"Tis strange but true." Our property must be known and appreciated to be of value. How can we better advertise it than to give you a lot ABSOLUTELY FREE. Spell correctly the following mixed names of Generals mentioned in connection with the present war and secure your Free lot. Examples: Lejlicoe is Jellicoe. Spell correctly Jreoff; Kerniche; Renfch. Mail to Dept. K., P. O. Box 345 Montreal.

BRITISH NOT ALARMED BY GERMANY'S THREAT TO DESTROY TRANSPORTS

London, Feb. 5—Shipping men here are confident that the much heralded German intention to attack British transports crossing the Channel and to destroy all merchantment flying the British flag in a "war zone" around Britain does not really constitute a menace but that the warning is being given for its moral effect. It has long been realized that the enemy has exerted its utmost to intercept military transports and that he has failed only through impotence to circumvent the protection of the Grand Fleet. That fleet is today stronger than ever and Great Britain is confident that the German threats will prove but an empty boast.

Berlin, Feb. 7—(By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Germany officially has given out the full text of "The Memorandum of the Imperial German Government concerning retaliation against the measures taken by England, in violation of international law, to stop neutral sea commerce with Germany."

FULL TEXT OF GERMAN STATEMENT.

It follows:

"Since the beginning of the present war, Great Britain has carried on a mercantile warfare against Germany in a way that defies all the principles of international law. It is true that the British government has announced, in a number of decrees, the London Declaration concerning naval warfare to be binding on its naval forces, but in reality she has renounced the Declaration in its most important particulars, although her own delegates at the London Conference on Naval Warfare had recognized its conclusions to be valid as international law.

"The British government has put a number of articles in the list of contraband which are not, or, at most, are only indirectly useful for military purposes, and therefore, according to the London Declaration, as well as according to the universally recognized rules of international law, may not be designated as contraband. She has, further, actually abolished the distinction between absolute and relative contraband, inasmuch as she has subjected to capture all articles of relative contraband intended for Germany, without reference to the harbor in which they are to be unloaded, or to the hostile or peaceful use to which they are to be put.

"She does not even hesitate to violate the Paris Declaration, as her naval forces have seized on neutral ships German property that was not contraband, in violation of her own decrees concerning the London Declaration. She has further, through her naval forces, taken from neutral ships numerous Germans liable to military service, and has made of them prisoners of war.

"Finally, she has declared the entire North Sea to be an area of war, and if she has not made impossible the passage of neutral ships through the sea between Scotland and Norway, has rendered it so difficult and so dangerous that she has, to a certain extent, effected a blockade of neutral coasts and neutral ports, in violation of all international law.

"All these measures have the obvious purpose, through the illegal paralyzation of legitimate neutral commerce, not only to strike at the German military strength, but also at the economic life of Germany, and finally, through starvation, doom the entire population of Germany to destruction.

"The neutral powers have generally acquiesced in the steps taken by the British government, especially, they have not succeeded in inducing the British government to restore the German individuals and property seized in violation of international law. In certain directions they have also aided the British measures, which are irreconcilable with the freedom of the sea, in that they have obviously, under the pressure of England, hindered by export and transit embargoes, the transit of wares for peaceful purposes to Germany.

"The German government has in vain called the attention of neutral powers to the fact that it must face the question of whether it can longer persevere in its hitherto strict observance of the rules of the London Declaration, if Great Britain were to continue its course, and the neutral powers were to continue to acquiesce in these violations of neutrality, to the detriment of Germany.

"For her violation of international law Great Britain pleads the vital interests which the British empire has at stake, and the neutral powers seem to satisfy themselves with a theoretical protest. Therefore, in fact, they accept the vital interests of belligerents as sufficient excuse for every method of warfare.

GERMANY APPEALS "TO VITAL INTERESTS."

"Germany must now appeal to these same vital interests, to its regret. It therefore sees itself forced to military measures aimed at England in retaliation against the English procedure. Just as tween Scotland and Norway as an area of war, so Germany now declares all the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the entire English Channel, as an area of war, and thus will proceed against the shipping of the enemy.

"For this purpose, beginning Feb. 18, 1915, it will endeavor to destroy every enemy merchant ship that is found in this area of war, without its always being possible to avert the peril that thus threatens persons and cargoes.

"Neutrals are therefore warned against further entrusting crews, passengers and wares to such ships. Their attention is also called to the fact that it is advisable for their ships to avoid entering this area, for even though the German naval forces have instructions to avoid violence to neutral ships, in so far as they are recognizable, in view of the mis-use of neutral flags ordered by the British government and the contingencies of naval warfare, their becoming victims of torpedoes directed against enemy ships cannot always be averted.

"At the same time it is specifically noted that shipping north of the Shetland Islands, in the eastern area of the North Sea, and in a strip of at least thirty sea miles in width along The Netherlands coast is not imperilled.

"The German government gives such early notice of these measures that hostile, as well as neutral ships, may have time accordingly to adopt their plans for landing at ports in this area of war. It is to be expected that the neutral powers will show no less consideration for the vital interests of Germany than for those of England, and will aid in keeping their citizens and the property of the latter from this area. This is the more to be expected, as it must be to the interest of the neutral powers to see this destructive war ended soon as possible."

NEUTRAL VESSELS NOT MOLESTED.

Washington, Feb. 6—The German embassy declared in a statement issued today in regard to the decree placing the waters around the British Isles in the war zone, that Germany "does not intend to molest or seize American vessels laden with foodstuffs for the civilian population of the enemy countries.'

The statement expresses the hope "that England will not make necessary a reconsideration of this attitude by seizing American ships like the Wilhelmina."

The statement follows:

"The German ambassador has not received instructions regarding the decision of the German admiralty, but, according to the text of the decision, the following seems clear: "There is nothing new in the communication made on Feb. 4 by the German admiralty with respect to the attitude of the German imperial navy toward ships of the enemy or toward neutral commerce. It is absurd to describe this as the proclamation of a paper blockade of the British Isles. The communication is simply a statement of what has been since the beginning of the war, the attitude of the navies of all the belligerent powers toward ships of the enemy.

"A few months ago the English admiralty proclaimed the closing of the North Sea, the waters of which are essentially neutral.

"Germany does not profess to close even the English Channel to neutral commerce, and she does not intend to molest or seize American vessels laden with foodstuffs for the civilian population of enemy countries; it is to be hoped that England will not make necessary a reconsideration of this attitude by seizing American ships like the Wilhelmina.

"Germany does, however, announce to the world that it proposes to continue to destroy ships belonging to the enemy and it adds the notification to neutral powers that, on account of the fact that British ships are employing neutral flags, according to secret instructions now known to have been issued by the British government, bona fide neutral vessels may actually be endangered.

"Although, according to well understood and universally accepted usages of warfare, naval vessels are perfectly justified in destroying merchantmen of the enemy, the German government sees fit to issue simply a general reminder to that effect, stating the actual radius of operations of the German submarines.

"The warning may also be taken as in the nature of an answer to the offer of a price of $2,500, made in England, for the first British merchant ship that should succeed in ramming and sinking a German submarine, an offer calculated to revive the long-abandoned practice of privateering."

U. S. NOT LIKELY TO INTERVENE.

Washington, Feb. 7—Although the text of Germany's official memorandum, explaining the admiralty's proclamation of a submarine campaign against enemy merchant ships, has been delayed in transmission, and did not reach the state department today from Ambassador Gerard, publication in the press of the text of the document produced a profound impression on officials and diplomats in the national capital.

As the memorandum revealed that German naval commanders had been given orders to "avoid violence" to neutral ships, it was regarded as much more reassuring than the brief proclamation, thoubg there was some uneasiness over the suggestion in the memorandum that efforts to torpedo enemy merchant ships might unintentionally strike neutral vessels.

President Wilson and his cabinet have come to no decision as to whether or not there will be any protest from the United States government, but it is believed that some inquiry might be made to determine what steps are planned to take off passengers and crew from enemy merchant ships, as well as neutral vessels. The Declaration of London provides that all persons aboard an enemy merchant ship must be saved before the vessel is destroyed.

Officials generally were non-committal as to what the position of the United States government might be, but if assurances are given that merchant ships will not be summarily destroyed, without giving an opportunity for persons aboard to be saved, it was regarded as certain that the American government, observing strict neutrality, would not protest against any proclamation of the sea zones.

It was apparent among high officials that the hoisting of the American flag on the British steamer Lusitania immediately after the charge had been made in the German admiralty's proclamation that neutral flags had been ordered used by Great Britain, introduced a phase of the situation which is more likely to call forth diplomatic discussion than the proclamation itself. Until some specific acts violating the safety of neutrals on merchant ships are committed, it was believed that no protests would be made, but the Lusitania incident may call forth an inquiry tomorrow, if Ambassador Page does not report on the incident by then.

THE POPE'S PRAYER FOR PEACE.

Berlin, Feb. 8, via London, 5.25 p. m.—Pope Benedict's prayer for peace was read yetserday in the Catholic churches throughout Germany. The reading of the prayer was the occasion of a ceremonial of particular solemnity at the Cologne Cathedral. Cardinal Von Hartman took part in the Eucharistic procession to the cathedral, and read the pope's prayer.