

REJECTION OF PEACE OFFER BLOW TO GERMANY

HUNS STILL HAVE CONFIDENCE IN SUBMARINE WARFARE

Debate in Reichstag After Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg Had Spoken—Dr. Spahn Upholds Monarchical System—U. S. Blamed for China's Abandonment of Neutrality.

Berlin, Feb. 28, via London.—When Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg had concluded his address in the Reichstag speeches were made by the various party leaders. Dr. Peter Spahn, leader of the Centre party, said:

"Our confidence in submarine warfare is firm, it represents the earliest possible termination of the war. The German nation will continue in the future, as in the past, to rest on the present monarchial basis and will adhere to the present legislation. With full appreciation of the seriousness of the situation we must hold and conquer—whatever President Wilson's decision may be. The submarine weapon can be fully utilized, and unrestricted and serious damage to England is then certain.

Destinies of Empire.

"The order for unrestricted submarine warfare involves the question of the whole destiny of our empire. We were submarine warfare not because we are in a desperate position but because we hope thereby to terminate the war quickly.

"China's abandonment of neutrality is striking and can only be explained by pressure from the United States. It is misleading for anybody to talk about our giving up our plans to all indemnity on the principle that everybody has to bear his own burden. This standpoint is not shared by the chancellor. (This remark was greeted with applause.) All damage and loss of property must be borne by the originators of the war."

Philip Scheidemann, the Socialist leader, said:

"Our enemies are waging a war of conquest. We are waging a war of defence.

"Our enemies declared our invitation to a peace conference more brutally and provokingly and with a madder peace programme than anyone could have expected. Germany is unanimous that all our power must be strained to frustrate the plans of the enemy."

"Our peace offer and President Wilson's message were regarded as factors which were allowed to have their effect in enemy countries. We were disappointed, but much as we regret this we can understand how it came about. Premier Lloyd George, the father of new decisions and intensified warfare, decided upon it after the home conference. We desire it. It will bring peace soon.

Rupture with America.

"The first sequel has been a rupture with America. We regret this most deeply, but trust that our national strength, armed to the teeth, will render possible what our enemies consider impossible. Our honor and existence and the freedom of development of our empire after war are unchanged.

"The chancellor did not withdraw anything from his former utterances about war aims, nor has any contradiction of the recent speeches of Premier Tizsa of Hungary, that the war must not last longer than is necessary for the security of the country. This prudent utterance met with the greatest approval in Germany though not among persons like Admiral Von Knorr and others who want to seize the chancellor by the throat."

Her Scheidemann urged the chancellor to take measures against persons making profit out of the war and demanded the resignation of the minister of agriculture, which he said would create joy among the German people. Count Friedrich Von Westarp, Conservative leader in the Reichstag, said:

"The refusal of our peace offer was a blow in the face of the German people. The Entente declared in its declaration to President Wilson to be compared with us as human beings. The German people cannot stand such an insult to the honor of the Kaiser and

his people. We are now employing our last fighting weapon, with which England's vital spot will be directly hit.

Germany United.

"In view of the recognition of the fact that England can reckon on the support of the American people the German people stands united and determined behind the Kaiser, even on those who until now have raised objections against unrestricted submarine warfare. The speaker outlined the Conservative parties of peace terms, saying:

"New sacrifices require new demands, new compensations. Sufficient war indemnity must be collected to arm us against dangers of the future and to provide for resumption of economic competition. We must retain territory of economic value conquered with our blood. Courts and Livonia (Russia) offer ground for colonization and a German population there will protect our interests on the Baltic. At Briey and Longy (Northern France) we can find useful coal and iron. The harbor at Antwerp we cannot do without and with this in our hands the individuality of the Flemish population can also be protected.

"As in the east, our flank must be protected. The high defensive and offensive Flemish coast is obvious in strengthening our position against England. Germany must be invincible."

Illustrated lecture on Serbia, by Mrs. W. Edmund Raymond, in the Natural History Museum this afternoon at four o'clock.

AMHERST LOSES ONE OF BEST RESIDENTS

Russell M. Embree, Popular Lumberman, Passes Away—Widely Known in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia

Special To The Standard.

Amherst, N. S., Feb. 28.—Amherst was saddened today when the news of the death of Russell M. Embree was circulated around the streets. A prominent lumberman and coal merchant, he was without a doubt the most popular as well as one of the best known citizens of the town. During the late coal famine in Amherst he was instrumental in alleviating conditions that threatened to become serious.

The late Mr. Embree, who was forty-six years of age, caught a severe cold at the curling rink a few weeks ago. Since then he had been confined to his bed with various complications. He was reported to be improving, but developed a turn for the worse and the end came suddenly. He is survived by his mother, wife and daughter, Marion, a brother in the west, as well as several sisters.

Mr. Embree was an active member of the Presbyterian church, particularly in any work that concerned the young men of the church or town. Genial and humorous, the death of this esteemed citizen is regarded as a severe blow to the community.

AUSTRALIA MAY STOP APPLE IMPORTATIONS.

London, Feb. 28.—William Morris Hughes, the Australian premier, says Reuter's Melbourne correspondent, intimates to a delegation which called on him that the importation of American apples would probably be prohibited. The delegation visited the premier with regard to the restrictions on the export of apples, and the premier promised to do his utmost to assist crops.

INVENTORY OF MAN POWER OF CANADA TO BE TAKEN

Some 200,000 Forms to be Mailed to Employers of Labor—Large Number of Men Available for Work in Canada in Case of Need.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—The occupational survey foreshadowed by the prime minister in his recent statement to parliament is now being launched from Ottawa by the National Service Board. Some 200,000 forms and letters are being mailed to all employers throughout Canada, excepting small retailers, brokers and farmers. It is pointed out that the man-power inventory of Canada, now being completed at the statistical branch of the National Service Board, discloses a large number of men available for work in the regular industries of the country in case of need.

General Conditions.

This potential labor will be of little value to the state unless it can be usefully employed in connection with the different types of productive, essential industry. The questions now being asked, are partly designed to reveal the extent and nature of the present demand for labor, and it is also intended to enable the National Service Board to make a forecast of the general conditions in regard to employment likely to prevail immediately following the end of the war.

Classification.

Employers are requested to classify their employees, including office staffs, stating the number of each class employed before the war, and also at the present time. Inquiry is made as to the additional number of workers in each class that could now be profitably employed, and the probable duration of any such available employment.

One of the most important questions asked is that dealing with the probable employment situation within a short period after the end of the war. It is pointed out that it will naturally be impossible for employers to do more than to give the National Service Board the benefit of their best judgment on the subject, as expressed in certain definite figures upon the schedules, it is realized that some estimate must necessarily be made to enable the government of Canada to solve adequately the after-war employment problem. The employer knowing intimately the condition of trade, the possibility of opening up foreign markets after the war in his

particular form of production, etc., can, it is assumed, make forecasts approximately correct. It is expected that taking the country generally, under estimates in one place will counter-balance to some extent over estimates in another and vice versa. It is expected that the resulting total will assuredly give the National Service Board a much more reliable basis for future action than could be obtained by any system of estimating at Ottawa.

Disabled Soldiers.

Inquiry is also made as to the extent to which each industry or business lends itself to absorbing partially disabled soldiers possessing the necessary qualifications. The information here desired is intended largely for statistical use, and also for the guidance of the vocational branch of the military hospitals commission.

Questions are asked as to places now filled by women that were hitherto occupied by men who went overseas. Also, as to the extent to which present women workers are likely to be replaced by returned soldiers after the war. This information is asked purely for statistical purposes, and it is specifically pointed out that each employer must necessarily deal with his duty and responsibility as a citizen in regard to employing returned soldiers, according to the peculiar conditions surrounding his enterprise and consistent with the maintenance of efficiency in his establishment.

Employment Problem.

Several other questions are indicated, all intended to enable the National Service Board to deal with any existing labor shortage in essential industries, and for the purpose of enabling that body to submit plans to the government of Canada bearing upon the employment problem that will doubtless arise upon the demobilization of the present overseas forces.

All Boards of Trade throughout Canada are being asked to co-operate with the National Service Board in its effort to obtain information from its inquiry, with the least possible loss of time. The assistance of provincial authorities and farmers' organizations will also be invited in dealing with the farm labor situation. The retailers' associations throughout Canada will also be asked to co-operate. It is expected also co-operation in the present occupational survey will be the most complete effort of its kind in the history of Canada.

British Statement of Yesterday's Victory

London, Feb. 28.—British troops occupied the important village of Gommecourt today and captured the villages of Thillois and Puisseux. The British line advanced to the northeast of Gommecourt. This announcement is made in the official report from British headquarters in France, which records several raids of minor importance. The text of the statement reads:

"This morning we attacked and captured a portion of an enemy trench northeast of Sully-Salinsel, and took 85 prisoners, including two officers and also a machine gun.

GERMAN SEAPLANE

BOMBS TRANSPORT.

Berlin, Feb. 28, via London.—The admiralty made the following announcement today:

"In the northern Aegean Sea a German seaplane successfully dropped bombs on a hostile transport. Notwithstanding the fact that it was fired on by artillery and pursued by two enemy airplanes, the seaplane returned safely."

PARLIAMENT MEMBERS TO OBSERVE LIQUOR ACT.

London, Feb. 28.—A resolution was passed in the House of Commons today requesting the catering committee of the House to observe, in the sale of intoxicating liquors, the same restrictions imposed upon the general public. Heretofore the sale of intoxicating liquors in parliament has not been affected by any outside action.

HARRY THAW IN BAD SHAPE SAYS DOCTOR

Dr. Wanmaker Reports that Pittsburgh Millionaire is Physical and Mental Wreck

Philadelphia, Feb. 28.—Harry K. Thaw is a physical and mental wreck, according to a report made today by Dr. John A. Wanmaker, a police surgeon who was present yesterday when New York alienists examined Thaw at a hospital.

Dr. Wanmaker said that it would be impossible to remove him from the institution at present. Thaw was taken to the hospital seven weeks ago, when he cut his throat while police were searching for him on a warrant charging him with beating a Kansas city high school boy in a New York hotel.

CUNARD LINE ORDERS TWO SHIPS IN U. S.

Baltimore, Feb. 28.—The Bethlehem Steel Company at Sparrows Point announced today that it had received contracts for two cargo ships of ten thousand tons each from the Cunard Company. It was announced that these ships are the first to be built in this country for the Cunard Company in fifty years.

DRIVE CANADIANS RAID GERMAN TRENCHES AT FREQUENT INTERVALS

Huns Fear Canadians Most of Attackers Because of Methods of Assault—Gallant Sergeant Blows up German Mine.

London, Feb. 28.—The following communiqué was issued by the Canadian war record office today:

The frequent harassing of the enemy by raiding parties and the systematic destruction of his entrenchments was continued during the past week. There has been no cessation in the activity of our night patrols and snipers. Our artillery and trench mortars were well occupied with special targets.

On Monday morning, shortly after nine o'clock, several parties from a Manitoba battalion attacked the German trenches at different points along a five hundred yard frontage. One party came unexpectedly upon a cluster of Germans who were occupying a sap head and who fired a volley at short range into our men, checking their advance.

Reached Objective.

The other parties, however, successfully reached their objectives, overcame all opposition and for ten minutes quickly and effectively carried out their allotted tasks. Nine dugouts, which were everyone occupied, but from which the enemy refused to emerge, were destroyed.

Gallant Sergeant.

One mine shaft was discovered in which an engine was heard and in which several Germans were working or had taken shelter from our artillery fire. Sergeant Lloyd placed a large portable charge of explosives at the head of the shaft and, despite the danger which he knew he must himself incur, he lit the fuse and then sought to escape. But the terrific upheaval which followed was not only the explosion of the charge but of the German mine itself, in which evidently a great quantity of explosives had already been placed.

Masses of earth, some of which must have weighed several tons, were thrown into the air. The gallant Sergeant Lloyd was unfortunately buried beneath this avalanche but the German front line at that point was blown to pieces and many of the enemy were killed. Twenty German dead were actually counted in the trenches and three wounded prisoners were captured and brought back to our lines. The three

BRITISH CONTINUE THEIR RAPID ADVANCE ON TIGRIS

London, Feb. 28.—The British are continuing to advance rapidly on the Tigris front. Official announcement was made today that on Monday the Turks were being engaged on the left bank of the river more than thirty miles west and northwest of Kut-el-Amara.

The British gumbot Firefly, which was lost at the time of the retreat from Ctesiphon, has been recaptured. One Turkish ship has been taken and one destroyed.

The rapid advance of the British expeditionary force under General Maude on the Tigris, after the capture of Kut-el-Amara from the Turks, has revived interest in the various phases of the long-planned campaign for the ancient city of Baghdad, capital of the Caliphs and famed in fable and story.

General Townshend.

Last spring before General Townshend's force at Kut was forced to surrender to the Turks, Russian operations in Persia and Armenia were counted upon to aid in driving against the Ottoman armies defending Baghdad. The three branches of the drive were directed respectively from the south, by the British on the Tigris; from the east, by the Russians in Persia; and from the north by Grand Duke Nicholas' forces in Turkish Armenia. A junction between the Tigris forces and those in Persia was at one time thought to be in prospect and one Russian cavalry detachment,

indeed, did succeed in crossing the mountains of the Persian frontier, joining the army of the British General Gorringe, below Kut-el-Amara after Townshend's surrender. The fall of Kut really spelled the collapse of the Entente plan for the capture of Baghdad by these joint and converging operations. Turkish forces released by the capitulation of Townshend in late April, reinforced the Turkish army contending against the Russian advance in Persia, and General Basmal who had penetrated to the vicinity of the Mesopotamian border, from which Baghdad is less than hundred miles distant, was obliged to retire. Soon the Russians found themselves back at Kirkuk, some hundred miles eastward of the border, and in the summer were driven from that place and later even from Hamadan, nearly fifty miles further from the frontier. The promised Russian advance southward from Bitlis, in southern Turkish Armenia, about 250 miles north of Baghdad, also failed to materialize. The fighting between Turks and Russians in Persia since then has, for the most part, been in the vicinity of Hamadan and of Sultanabad, which is still further east. Obviously with the British still tied fast at Kut there could be small encouragement for operations looking to a junction with that place again in British hands. However, General Maude's forces now within seventy-five miles of Baghdad, on an air line, apparently having thrown the Turkish forces into at least temporary demoralization, the prospect of co-operative movements again opens.

And yet there have been no indications of any contemplated move in force by the Russians in either Persia or Armenia. It was about this time last year, however, that their armies in Persia were set in full motion, and it may well be that they were awaiting this year the outcome of the British operations at Kut before starting a new offensive campaign.

RETURN THANKS.

The supporters of Messrs. Baxter and Carson wish through the columns of The Standard to thank Mr. Maxine Cairns for the use of his hotel, and also to thank Mrs. Cairns for the satisfactory manner in which she supplied dinner and supper to the voters of District No. 2.

men were singularly small and of a very low order of intelligence. One of them had a glass eye. They belonged, indeed, to a bantam company of the 110th Bavarian Infantry Regiment. Our own casualties amounted to only 13.

Storming Party.

In the afternoon of the same day we struck again, a little further north, across the shattered trenches which we had entered so successfully on the 15th. A Saskatchewan regiment furnished the storming party, consisting of nearly one hundred men. All objectives were reached and the work of wiping out the garrison was most expeditiously performed. Twelve dugouts were bombed, and their entrances blown in. In one of these two Germans came to the door, but would come no further. They were dealt with. From another one twelve Germans suddenly emerged and attempted to run away. Four of them escaped. Four sniper posts, two machine gun emplacements and one machine gun were destroyed. Many dead Germans were seen in the trenches. Our own casualties were seven men slightly wounded.

Again Raid Enemy.

An Ontario battalion, in co-operation with another party from the Manitoba regiment already mentioned, again raided the enemy trenches on Thursday afternoon. The Germans were making their trenches more heavily than usual and made a stout resistance. They had evidently ordered to show greater resolution in the defence of their line. All our parties, however, except one, which was held up by the fire of three machine guns from the left, succeeded in entering the German trenches. Four occupied dugouts were taken in the usual manner, and some 35 of the enemy were killed.

Within twenty-four minutes of the beginning of the raid our men were safely back in their own lines. One wounded prisoner of the 11th Bavarians died on his way over.

During the week the enemy made two half-hearted attempts to raid our trenches in retaliation, but on both occasions he was driven off and suffered casualties from our Lewis gun and rifle fire.

| MARCH | | | | | | | | | | | |
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March this way to get the right clothing for March.

Clothing that will disarm criticism, protect you from the chilly blasts, and give you comfort, satisfaction and style.

Suits of Medium Weight in new Spring patterns. Prices from \$15 up.

Special Overcoats just right for this climate. Prices from \$15. Raincoats—Specials at \$7.50, \$9.25, \$11.25.

New Collars, Shirts and Neckwear.

Gilmour's, 68 King St.

ANOTHER FIRE IN AMHERST

Special To The Standard.

Amherst, N. S., Feb. 28.—The fire department paid another official visitation to Amherst today and its trial is vividly marked by the heavy damage to the Tremblay Block, once the scene of famous fires deliberately set by the perpetrator of which was never captured. The building is now owned by F. L. Milner and H. A. P. Purdy.

The alarm was rung in shortly after six o'clock this morning. On arriving at the fire stricken building, which contained the Dominion Clothing store, owned by Joseph Arron; the millinery store, owned by Mrs. F. W. Turner and Mrs. George Galt, and W. G. Higgins' tailoring establishment, firemen found a blaze in the millinery store. The firemen fighting bravely practically kept the flames confined within this area. The stock in the millinery store was a total loss, and as many new spring styles had been recently imported, the damage done will be keenly felt. The Salvage Corps proved its worth in the other two places of business, saving a large amount of stock. The suits, etc., particularly in the Dominion clothing store were damaged by smoke.

CENSORSHIP WANTED FOR U. S. NEWSPAPERS

British Government Deeply Concerned Over Publications of Manifests of British Seamen.

London, Feb. 28.—The British government is deeply concerned over the publication in American papers of the manifests of British seamen captured from American ports, as it is believed the Germans are supplied with information in this manner.

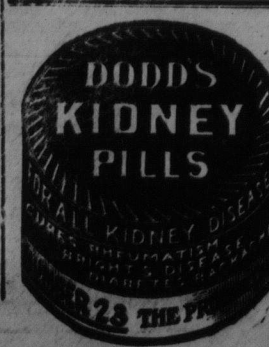
It is not likely any formal protest will be lodged, as at the beginning of the war Great Britain protested against having manifests kept secret.

The Restrictions.

New York, Feb. 28.—The practice of giving out steamship manifests for publication was abandoned by the customs house authorities here about four weeks ago. Subsequently the names of ships clearing for foreign ports were also withheld. Virtually the same restrictions have gone into effect at other ports.

NATIONAL HOCKEY GAMES.

At Montreal—Ottawa, 3; Canadiens, 1. At Quebec—Quebec, 17; Wanderers, 6.



Just Home

and tired after the day's work. That cup of KING COLE TEA, ready and waiting, will refresh as nothing else can. It is a tonic, a stimulant, a restorative, a quaker do. In its warm, generous glow, weariness will be forgotten.

KING COLE TEA

"You'll like the flavor."

CANADA
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Dominion Not Only
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Special to The Standard.
Ottawa, Feb. 28.—Canada
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