

WORLD CANNOT PRODUCE ENOUGH WITHOUT ECONOMY

Kitchener and McKenna Plead for Civilians to Save on Woolen Clothing, Food and Coal, and Release Goods for Military Use.

London, March 1.—Lord Kitchener speaking today at a meeting in the Goldsmiths' hall... "We want just as many men as we can get as soldiers. We are bound to take all the men that can possibly be spared from industry, agriculture and commerce."

Practical Economy. Lord Kitchener appealed for economy in everything, particularly in coal, food-stuffs, including liquor, petrol and oil, tea, coffee and tobacco and clothing of all kinds, especially woollen articles.

As a representative of the army in the field, he continued, "I want to appeal to you to play your part as a citizen. Whether the army in the field, who are entirely dependent on the civilian army for food, equipment and munitions, can get those things in sufficient quantities depends absolutely and entirely on whether every man and woman at home shows the utmost energy in production and the utmost economy in consumption."

Indicating that he would leave the discussion of purely financial questions to the chancellor of the exchequer, Lord Kitchener proceeded:

"We are bound to take as soldiers every man that can be spared," he said. "We want an unceasing supply of guns, shells and other munitions as well as very large supplies of other requirements—food, clothing and transport. Moreover, we want to provide our Allies as much as possible with these requirements."

"The question is how all these things can be done at the same time, how we can take millions of men from their workshops and farms and put them in the front line of the civil population and the army millions in the field. If those left behind only work as hard as they did before the war, our problem will be insoluble."

"Hitherto we have filled the gap by vast importations, but the chancellor of the exchequer and other financial officials impress us with the vital necessity of reducing our imports. The dilemma is that either the civilians must go short of things which they are accustomed to, or the army and navy must go short of munitions and other indispensable supplies. Which is it to be?"

Waste Cannot Be Supplied. Reginald McKenna said the country must bear the burden of increased taxation to provide means for carrying on the war. He declared that if consumption continued at the present rate there would not be enough goods supplied in the world to compensate for the immense destruction occasioned by the war.

The only method, the chancellor continued, was the diversion of capital and labor which are now engaged in peace services for the nation to employment for the army and navy. Everyone, he said, ought to take stock of his daily habits and see what he could give up. What was needed was to teach the people to postpone their expenditures.

The chancellor concluded his address by saying that the only way to avoid heavy taxation was for the nation to save. He moved a resolution for the organization to the effect that no sacrifice was too great to secure victory and that it pledge itself to that end.

Mr. McKenna's resolution was carried unanimously by the meeting which represented the provincial authorities throughout the country.

Economic Conference at Paris. London, March 1.—Addressing the British Association of Chambers of Commerce at the luncheon interval today, A. Bonar Law, secretary for the colonies, announced that arrangements were in the making for an economic conference of the Entente Allies at Paris to consider the possibility of utilizing the economic forces of all the Allies for the better prosecution of the war itself.

Emphasizing how the war had welded the whole empire together in a way that nothing but the most heroic and desperate struggle could ever undo, Bonar Law said the British were a commercial people, and in the matter of grasping business had never been excelled, even by our chief enemies.

"Whatever else has happened," he said, "the resources of the British Empire will never again be exploited, as in the past, by the Germans."

A resolution was adopted strongly urging the government to revise the shipping laws under which foreign ships receiving subsidies use British ports and harbor facilities without the payment of harbor dues, foreign ships enjoying benefits not extended to British vessels.

"Another resolution was unanimously adopted asking that patents be issued only to persons of British nationality."

A proposition advanced by Sheffield delegates also asked the government to enact a law restricting British control of all companies and

HOLDING THE HUNS AT BAY



GENERAL JOFFRE, and his chief of staff, GENERAL CASTLENAU, from a recent photo at field headquarters.

MEMBER OF 6TH MOUNTED DIES OF WOUNDS; FORMER N.B. MAN GETS DISCHARGE

Ottawa, Feb. 29.—The list follows: FIRST BATTALION. Wounded—William Ogden, Providence. THIRD BATTALION. Severely wounded—Norman A. Burnett, Toronto; Lance Corporal Bernard M. Andrews, Vancouver. Killed in action—Sergeant Edward T. Luck, Toronto; Edward Lock, Compton (Que.). SEVENTH BATTALION. Wounded—Thomas Stewart, Scotland (R. I.). EIGHTH BATTALION. Wounded—John McLeod, Goderich (Ont.). ELEVENTH BATTALION. Seriously ill—Samuel McNeice, Ireland. THIRTEENTH BATTALION. Previously Reported Wounded and missing now killed in action—Sergeant John H. Thomson, Montreal. SIXTEENTH BATTALION. Wounded—Robert E. Trainer, Victoria (B. C.). Died—John McLeod, Beaton, Courtown (B. C.). TWENTY-SECOND BATTALION. Seriously wounded—Alvère Dufour, Montreal; Charles B. Reinhardt, Edmonton (Alb.). FIFTY-FIFTH BATTALION. Seriously ill—Allan Cripps, Queens street, Chatham (N. B.). PRINCESS PATS. Killed in Action—Corporal J. E. L. Millon, Westmount (Que.). ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT. Wounded—A. F. Gibson, Newcastle (Ont.). FIRST CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES. Died of Wounds—Gordon C. Bateman, Cocagne Cape, Kent county (N. B.). FOURTH CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES. Wounded—Franklin J. Oldfield, Niagara Falls (Ont.). FIFTH CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES. John Clark, Galt (Ont.); Alime Roberge, Montmorency Village (Que.); Jean Raza, Montreal; Louis Hudon, St. Denis de Kamouraska (Que.). Killed in Action—E. Bayllet, Concord (N. H.); A. Charbonneau, Montreal. TWENTY-FOURTH BATTALION. Wounded—Edwin T. Lloyd, Toronto; Kenneth Keith, Saul Ste. Marie (Ont.); Harry B. Smith, Pleton (Ont.). Severely Wounded—Thomas Hunt, Montreal; John C. Osborne, Montreal. TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION. Dangerously ill—Daniel E. Melanson, No. 186 Orange street, St. John (N. B.). SIXTH HOWITZER BRIGADE. Wounded—Driver Harvey C. Forster, Caledonia (Ont.). Ottawa, March 1.—The midnight list is as follows: EIGHTH BATTALION. Wounded—Edward Murphy, Quebec; Charles E. Wade, England. NINTH BATTALION. Seriously ill—Hugh Morrison, England. FOURTEENTH BATTALION. Accidentally Wounded—Joseph Malson (discharged Feb. 21), Soudou (N. B.). EIGHTEENTH BATTALION. Wounded—Lieutenant Arnold M. Dillon, London (Ont.). TWENTY-SECOND BATTALION. Wounded—Odion Trempeux, Montreal. Killed in Action—Onesime Nault, Biddeford (Me.).

Lord Robert Has Assistant

LORD ROBERT CECIL, British Minister of War Trade.

London, Feb. 29, 4:10 p. m.—Walter Hume Long, president of the local government board, announced in the house of commons today, in behalf of Premier Asquith, that Rear-Admiral Sir Dudley De Chair had been appointed to assist Lord Robert Cecil as minister of war trade.

BRITISH DIVISIONAL COMMANDER WOUNDED. London, March 2, 2:42 a. m.—Major General George Frederick Corringe is mentioned in a casualty list just made public here as having been wounded in the fighting in Mesopotamia. General Corringe, for several years preceding the present war, had been in command of a brigade in India.

CITY OF SOISSONS TRENCH LABYRINTH

Combattants Separated by 30 Yards and Wire Entanglements

BOMBARDMENT DAILY

Bloody Struggle That Will Be Reminder of Artois Looked For—Lines Like Brick Walls.

Paris, Feb. 4.—(Correspondence)—The old main roads cannot be used to enter trench-girt Soissons these days. Some distance out of town vehicles turn off the highway and take a new military road built across the fields. One slips into Soissons as though at night and by stealth, and the reason is soon obvious. Soissons is no longer the centre of a farming community. The frames of the harvesting machinery formerly sold there are now the supports of trenches. The city is one of the great anchors of the French lines. From a farming centre it has become a fortress.

Soissons marks the western end of the sector of which Rheims is the eastern end. It stands at the point where the lines turn from running east and west to north and south. The French and German trenches run side by side through the suburbs of the city. Garden walls separate them. The Germans pick the apples from the trees at one end of an orchard, while the French pick the peaches at the other end. One enters the town by streets where the cobblestones are covered thick with mud to keep the wheels from rattling and telling the Germans a convoy is approaching. Hardly a day passes that the town is not bombarded.

But it is not until one approaches the river that one begins to get the signs of the true nature of Soissons today. The part of the city on the south bank is what remains of a town that has been shot to pieces and devastated by war and then abandoned by both sides and left to rot for the struggle of the part on the north bank is a town in which the struggle goes on daily in its streets.

Face a Machine Gun. We crossed the river by a bridge that was commanded by a German machine gun 100 yards away on the down stream side. Heavy curtains had been hung to hide the little foot bridge from the machine gun crew. One could see the rents in the canvas curtains where a few chance shots had been fired from time to time in the hope of catching a peaking soldier. At the north bank one left the river by a narrow passage behind a high stone barricade. Streets were lined with barbed wire entanglements. Some of the parks and public squares were merely fields of barbed wire.

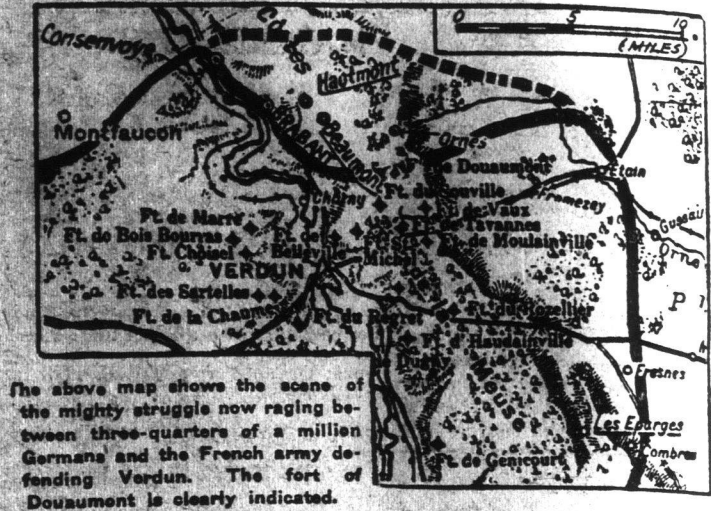
The trenches in Soissons begin most unexpectedly. On the north side of Soissons, as soon as one gets a couple of hundred yards away from the bridge, all the going and coming is done by trenches. There are all that remain of every building. I do not remember seeing an undamaged house. The trench we followed went through cellars and stables, gardens and workshops. It ran beside the remains of a factory wall and out through a pile of some thousands of tons of coal. There were a hundred branches from the main boyau. It could be defended at every twenty feet. That entire section of Soissons is an intricate and complicated network of trenches, every one of which could become the first line in case of need. Any German soldier who made his way into these trenches will have time to grow a long grey beard while he is trying to find his way back to his own lines.

German Thirty Yards Away. We came to the first line unexpectedly. Some one asked a question and there was a warning whisper, "Not so loud." The German were there, then, yards away. I looked through half a dozen of the loopholes, but I could make out nothing. What I saw had all the appearance of an ill-kept back garden, littered with rubbish and coal ashes. The German lines were in an exactly similar situation to the French. One never sees an enemy soldier, but the trenches are indistinguishable there.

The officer in command of the post knew just where the Germans were, and he pointed out the lines to me with the most exact precision. I told him that I believed him, nevertheless, all I could see was a red brick wall at the other end of a very discouraged garden. We went down to the trench again and crawled through a tunnel to an excavation that had been conveniently made in the garden by a German shell. The French soldier had piled some scraps of a house around the edge of the excavation, leaving one or two peep-holes. Through these we had a clear view of the German lines and still all I could see was a brick wall.

German lines a brick wall. No sound. No motion. French lines a brick wall. No sound. No motion. Between them sixty yards of garden filled with barbed wire. What will happen some dark night? Soissons is terrifying. One must suppose that the Germans, equally with the French, have neglected no precaution. It is for each a huge butte in the long line of fortifications. One remembers the bloody struggle for the Labyrinth in Artois. Will there have to be another of the same kind at Soissons? Let us hope that the Germans will be "burned" out of that position.

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German Dead Like New Army Advancing to the Attack

New York, March 2.—A special Paris cable to the Tribune says: "A wounded officer recounts how the German dead lay on the battle field so thickly that in the faint light of early morning they seemed a new army advancing to the attack. The officer was in the trenches on Hill 288, before Vacherotville."

"Just before daybreak, in a little valley between two hills, the French saw at a distance of about 500 yards a dark line, which slowly took the form of human figures silhouetted against the snow. It was all a confused mass, but there could be no doubt that the Germans were preparing a new assault. The artillery was telephoned and the 79's fired on the German battalions. The soldiers in the trenches could see the wide gaps the shells made in the enemy lines, but still the Germans did not give way."

"Under a hail of shells they stood firm, and neither advanced nor retreated. Only when the full day came did the French see the truth. The dark mass of men they had been firing on was a great pile of bodies. Surprised by the French fire the evening before, when attempting an attack, the German ranks had been annihilated, and in the little valley the men were so closely packed together that many bodies had remained upright."

DEVELOPMENTS IN SUBMARINE MATTER

Sir Edward Grey, secretary of foreign affairs, authorizes the publication of the following statement:

"The assumption apparently made by the German government that all British merchant ships employed in trade between the United States of America and the United Kingdom have hitherto been unarmed."

"The claim, therefore, made by the German government to sink all British merchant ships at sight because of their armament is one which cannot possibly be justified. This is clearly proved by the statement issued last night, giving a list of British and neutral unarmed merchant ships which have been torpedoed by German submarines without warning."

New York, March 1.—(Special Cable)—The British government charges that Germany lied to the United States in making her explanation of the torpedoing of the Arabic. The German diplomatic papers in this case quoted Schneider, the commander of the submarine, as having sunk the Arabic and claimed he had been punished. Great Britain asserts positively that a British patrol boat sank Schneider's submarine immediately after the Arabic tragedy and that the commander perished. In view of this Schneider could not have reported to the German government anything in connection with the sinking of the Arabic. The charge by the British government has come to a British official in this city.

Washington, March 1.—President Wilson served notice on congress tonight that he will consent to nothing less than a record vote on the anti-administration resolutions to warn Americans off armed ships of European belligerent before he goes on with the German submarine negotiations.

Mr. Woodrow Wilson's statement is a vote of confidence in the president's foreign policy, will be acceptable. Such an action, it is felt, might be construed in Berlin as justifying the opinion that the president lacks the support of congress and his own party in his demands for a full observance of international law, while its only purpose would be to afford members of congress a way to avoid recording their positions before the country on the straight out-and-out question.

Germany's Last Note Unsatisfactory. President Wilson made his position clear to congressional leaders tonight in unequivocal terms, as the climax to a day of confusion, uncertainty and political manoeuvring that marked the opening of his real fight with congress.

As if to emphasize that the president absolutely refuses to continue the negotiations with Germany until the attitude of congress is settled, it was made known that the United States does not consider the latest assurances from Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, as based on any satisfactory basis originally given. No further step will be taken, however, until the president's pending Lusitania agreement will not be finally accepted.

President Wilson's letter to Representative Ford, in which he announced his action on the armistice resolution, is as follows: "My Dear Mr. Ford—Inasmuch as I learn that Mr. Henry, the chairman of the committee on rules, is absent from Texas, I take the liberty of calling your attention, as ranking member of the committee, to a matter of grave concern to the country, which can, I believe, be handled under the rules of the house only by that committee."

The matter is of so grave importance, and lies so clearly within the field of executive initiative, that I venture to hope that your committee will not think that I am taking unwarranted liberty in making this suggestion as to the business of the house, and I very earnestly commend it to their immediate consideration. Cordially and sincerely yours, "WOODROW WILSON."

Nine Months Old Babe Only Victim.

London, March 1, 10 p. m.—A German seaplane bombed a portion of the southeast of England tonight, according to an official statement. A nine-months-old child was killed. There was no military damage.

A correspondent in an unnamed coast town sends the following: "Shortly after 8 o'clock in the evening a German seaplane, flying in a westerly direction, passed over the southeast coast. Several bombs were dropped, killing one child and breaking some windows. The houses in this district are very scattered and the damage done was slight."

"It was already dark when the raider arrived, and his previous and subsequent movements are unknown."

Loss of the Province. Paris, Feb. 29.—(Delayed)—Advices received by the admiralty thus far concerning the sinking of the French auxiliary cruiser Provence in the Mediterranean give no evidence that she was sunk by a submarine. The latest information is contained in the following official statement:

"The French auxiliary cruiser Provence II, (thus designated to distinguish her from the French battleship Provence), engaged in transporting troops to Salonika, was sunk in the Mediterranean on the 26th. Two hundred and ninety-six survivors have been brought to Malta and about 400 to Meles by French and British patrol vessels, summoned by wireless."

"No signs of a submarine were noticed either before or after the sinking."

The French ministry of marine gave out a statement yesterday, some time

AGENTS WANT RELIABLE representatives meet the tremendous fruit trees throughout New Brunswick. We wish to see four good men to represent us in the fruit-growing New Brunswick offers a number of opportunities for men who offer a permanent position to the right men. Stop on, Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in the real estate market in New Brunswick. Agents now in every district. Pay weekly. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto.

FOR SALE FARM for sale, three Belleisle station, Appleton, Benson, Shannon post office.

Vacancies in caused by enlistment of the answered, and the country's their king and country's ally. Who will qualify them? Advantage of those great Catalogues free to any.

BIRTHS MARRIAGES COGSWELL—On Feb. Mrs. J. E. Cogswell, a daughter.

MARRIAGE PRESCOTT-MOWRY—MARRIAGE—On Feb. Mrs. J. E. Cogswell, a daughter.

BRIDGE-SHARP—At street, St. John, last evening Seymour McBride, Bernice Sharp, both formerly of St. John, were united in marriage.

COHOLAN-DRISCOLL—The church, Fairville, rector, Rev. Charles C. Coholan, of St. John, Driscoll, of Milford.

DEATHS TAYLOR—In this city Mrs. Taylor, aged 65, died on Feb. 17, Charles Lynn BOYD—In this city, Edward John Boone, leaving a sorrowful wife and two children.

HARRINGTON—In this city, Mrs. Harrington, leaving three sons, four daughters, and a son-in-law (Frederick J. Mowry).

DOHERTY—In this city, Mrs. Doherty, leaving a son, M. E. and Margaret Doherty, and a daughter, Mrs. M. E. Doherty, all of New York City, and a son-in-law, Mr. J. Wilson.

WILSON—On March 1, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, leaving three sons, to Mr. DILLON—Suddenly, in St. John, leaving his wife and three sisters.

BOARD OF THE Mr. and Mrs. William wish to thank their many kind and sympathetic friends for their recent sad bereavement.

When the first peasant of With hollowed centre pole. No doubt his fellows were hooded. The marvel that lay soul.

While they significantly showed. No vision of the co showed. Their sneers and pity only. They saw not he would lead.

or roar of engines, passing. The whirl of motors as he returned. Echoes of the wheel. When the first wheels turned.

—McLanburgh Wilson. Should you be a restless? esp come to you only by simple remedies, and to narcotics or stimulants.

FREE AND SOME MUFF. This is a new and different quality than any other. It is a new and different quality than any other. It is a new and different quality than any other.

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