

# ALLIES FORMALLY NOTIFY UNITED STATES OF THE EMBARGO ON GERMAN SHIPPING

## Sec. Bryan Receives Communication From French and British, Ambassadors Outlining Policy to be Followed—No Word of What Steps Washington Will Next Take.

Washington, March 1.—Great Britain and France served notice on the United States today that they would hold themselves at liberty to stop all shipping hereafter to and from Germany.

A communication outlining measures of reprisal on the part of the Allies for the submarine warfare on merchant ships conducted by Germany was delivered to Secretary Bryan by the British and French Ambassadors here, who called personally at the State Department together for that purpose.

Secretary Bryan promptly advised President Wilson of the new move, but declined to make any statement. What the nature of the step was not disclosed by the Ambassadors, who intimated that the State Department would make all announcements on the subject.

Since the first report from London that the Allies had decided to hold up all shipping to and from Germany, a notification along this line has been expected here, but officials have refrained from expressing any opinion as to the course of the American government in recognizing the validity of the proposed measures until the text of the declaration to be made had been carefully examined.

It was pointed out here that while there might be no precedent for such a wide range of action as the Allies propose, there was likewise no precedent for the German submarine blockade of the British Isles. Neutrals have not always recognized the validity of blockades and many contests have arisen where belligerents have attempted to confiscate ships and cargoes for running blockades that were alleged to be not in accordance with the rules of international law.

## Fought in Battles of Mons And The Marne, Ontario Man Comes Home Wounded

Port William, Ont., March 1.—Pierced by German bullets in three places, one through the leg and two through the chest, with a bayonet wound in the shoulder and suffering from rheumatism contracted in the muddy trenches, Harry Gibson, of this city, British Army Reservist, is home from the war pending his recovery when he will return to resume the fight.

He arrived in the city Saturday night after an experience that it falls

to few men to go through and live. He left here in August and since the first little British army landed in France and stayed the course of the great German war machine, he has been in the thick of the fighting. He was in practically every engagement at Mons and around the Marne where the thin little line of Britishers held at bay the overwhelming forces of the Kaiser. Mr. Gibson is one of the lucky few still living of his regiment which was almost entirely wiped out.

## THE HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE INDICTED

## DACIA CASE BEFORE PRIZE COURT IN PARIS

### Charges of conspiracy to defraud Gov't by filing false records and manifests at Customs House.

New York, Mar. 1.—The federal grand jury which has been investigating violations of the customs laws in connection with the furnishing of supplies to German cruisers in the Atlantic, returned an indictment today against the Hamburg-American Line and six men alleged to have been connected with the shipments.

The indictment charges conspiracy to defraud the government through the filing at the Customs House of false records, false clearances of vessels and false manifests of cargo.

Paris, Mar. 1.—The French Foreign Office is not yet officially cognizant of the Dacia case, the German steamer which took out American registry after the opening of hostilities and which was captured by a French cruiser while on her way from the United States to Germany with a cargo of cotton.

Officials of the Marine Department explained today that the case of the vessel would come before the prize tribunal in Paris, which is accorded two months' time to arrive at a decision.

## WILL ADVOCATE MILITARY DRILL AMONG SCHOOLBOYS

London, Mar. 1.—Lord Willoughby De Broke has given notice that he will call the attention of the House of Lords to the statement made by the President of the Board of Education that the board is not prepared to sanction the introduction of military drill into the elementary schools.

Lord De Broke will urge that much will be gained for the national physique and preparedness for war if the Australian system is adopted, whereby all schoolboys are enrolled in the cadet corps, drilled and trained to use the rifle with the natural result that they join the militia after leaving school.

The House of Lords is certain to support the motion and it is conceded that if introduced in the House of Commons will receive far more support even from the Liberals than it would have before the war.

Halifax House Hit BY SHELL, PANIC AMONG INHABITANTS

Halifax, N. S., March 1.—A twelve pound explosive shell, presumably fired from one of the harbor forts during target practice, entered two houses in the residential district here today. No one was in the houses at the time. The people living in the vicinity were panic stricken for a while, thinking that an enemy's ship had fired the shell.

## AN AMAZING CURE FOR NEURALGIA

## MAGICAL RELIEF FOR HEADACHE

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The reason Nerviline is infallibly a remedy for neuralgia resides in two very remarkable properties Nerviline possesses.

The first is its wonderful power of penetrating deeply into the tissue, which enables it to reach the very source of congestion.

Nerviline possesses another and not less important action—it equalizes the circulation in the painful parts, and thus affords a sure barrier to the re-

establishment of congestion.

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It doesn't matter whether the cause is spasm or congestion, external or internal; if it is pain—equally with its curative action upon neuralgia—Nerviline will relieve and quickly cure rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, strains, swellings or enlarged joints, and all other muscular aches.

Nerviline is a guaranteed remedy. Get the large 60 cent family size bottle. It is far more economical than the 25 cent trial size. Sold by dealers everywhere, or direct from the Carruthers Co., Kingston, Canada.

## Premier Asquith Announces Blockade of Enemy's Countries

(Continued from page 1)

London, March 1.—The establishment of a virtual blockade of hostile countries is Great Britain's reply to Germany's attacks on merchant shipping, announced officially today by Premier Asquith in a momentous speech in the House of Commons.

The plan of the Allied governments for the regulation of shipping to and from ports of hostile nations confounds the prevention of commodities of every kind reaching or leaving the ports without, however, involving risks to neutral vessels or their crews. The Allies will hold themselves at liberty to capture goods presumed to have come from hostile countries or to be destined for them. They have no intention, however, of confiscating ships or cargoes which are detained unless they are liable to confiscation under normal conditions of war.

The Premier revealed these measures of reprisals to parliament and the nation on introducing the third and fourth votes for credit, meant the expenses of the fleet. These are respectively \$185,000,000 to balance the expenditures of the current fiscal year, making the total cost of eight months of war \$1,810,000,000, and another vote of \$1,250,000,000 as the first instalment for the year opening April 1.

The Premier pointed out that on April 1, the war would have lasted 240 days, with an average expenditure of \$7,500,000 daily. After making full allowance for all items not in the nature of recoverable loans, the daily expenditure would not work out less than \$6,000,000. The total amount raised under votes for credit during the current financial year—\$1,810,000,000—represents broadly the difference in expenditures on a peace and a war footing. Of the total \$190,000,000 represented advances for war expenditures of the Dominions and the Crown Colonies, in addition to which there had been advances of \$50,000,000 to Belgium and \$40,000,000 to Serbia. Further advances to these Allies are in contemplation, the Premier continued.

"It is probably within the mark to say that by April 1, we shall be expending roughly \$10,000,000 daily above the normal." The vote for credit for \$1,250,000,000 is the largest single vote ever put before the House. It will cover the period to the second week of July.

Referring to the German naval campaign against British shipping, Premier Asquith declared that Germany had violated systematically all the conditions intended for the mitigation of warfare. He had taken further steps, the Premier said, by organizing "an under sea campaign of piracy and pillage."

Dardanelles Attack Shows Britain's Naval Resources.

Germany, he declared, was not blockading, could never blockade English shores.

Referring to the attack on the Dardanelles, the Premier said that there had been no impairment of strength of the Allies in France or in England as a result of withdrawal of men for

service in the campaign against Turkey.

"We shall continue to give the fullest and most effective support there," he added, referring to the western front.

"Neither has there been, for the purposes of the Dardanelles operations, any weakening of the grand fleet. The enterprise was carefully conceived, with distinct political, strategic and economic objects."

The Premier said that the operations against Turkey again illustrated the close co-operation among the Allies.

The Premier referred to the splendid contingent of the French navy which shares the glory and hazards of the enterprise. "The Dardanelles operation also demonstrated," he said, "the copiousness and variety of British naval resources."

The Queen Elizabeth was Great Britain's newest super-dreadnought, with a power of range never before known, while at the other side was the Agamemnon, the predecessor of the dreadnought.

EVERY REASON TO BE CONFIDENT OF OUTCOME.

Referring to the new credit measure which the government presented, Mr. Asquith said:

"The government is making this large pecuniary demand with the full conviction that after seven months of war the country and the Empire are every whit as determined as ever—if needs be at a cost of all we can command in men and money—to bring the righteous cause to a triumphant issue. There is much to encourage and stimulate us in what we see in the heroism of Belgium and Serbia, and in the unbounded tenacity wherewith our Allies hold their far-flung lines until the moment comes for an irresistible decisive advance."

"We have no reason to be otherwise than satisfied with the progress of recruiting. I can assure the House that with all the knowledge and experience gained by the government, we were never more confident than today of the power and will of the allies to achieve an ultimate victory."

Returning to the subject of Germany's submarine activities and the situation which they have brought about, Mr. Asquith said:

"I may say that the suggestion which has been put forth from German quarters, that we have rejected certain proposals or suggestions made to two powers by the United States is untrue. All we have stated to the United States so far is that we have taken this matter into careful consideration, in consultation with our Allies."

"I shall have to use some very plain language. It did not come upon us as a surprise that war has been carried on by Germany with systematic violations of all the conventions and regulations under which, by international agreement it was thought to mitigate warfare."

Where is the German Fleet?

"Can we, here I address myself to you, wait, let it be said, as though we were under the protection of the rules of

civilized warfare? I think we cannot."

Mr. Asquith ridiculed what he called the German blockade and asked: "Where is the German fleet? It had been seen on the sea only twice since the war began, he added."

"The plain truth is that the German fleet is not blockading, cannot blockade and never will blockade the English shore," the Premier continued.

"The measures to be adopted by France and Great Britain, however, will not involve risks to neutral vessels or neutral lives."

"If neutrals suffer inconvenience the Allies will regret it, but neutrals should remember that this phase of the war was not initiated by us. We do not propose to assassinate their seamen, or destroy their ships."

"The Allies will, what it themselves free to capture goods of presumed enemy origin or destination. There is no form of economic pressure wherewith we do not consider ourselves entitled to resort."

Referring to whispers of peace, Premier Asquith remarked: "It is not the time to talk peace. Those who do so, referring to the recent labor troubles, are victims of grievous self-delusion. It will be time to talk peace when the great purposes of the Allies are in sight of accomplishment, continued the Premier."

Referring to the two occasions on which German warships had been seen by the British at sea, Mr. Asquith said that the objections of the Germans in both cases was "murder and wholesale destruction of property and undefended towns."

He described the German campaign against British shipping as grotesque and puerile and said that it was a perversion of language to call it a blockade.

"The gravity of our immense task increases each month," he continued.

"The call for men has been responded to nobly, both at home and throughout the Empire. That call has never been more urgent than today."

Referring to the recent labor troubles, the Prime Minister said that the first duty of all concerned was to go on producing with might and main what the safety of the state required.

"If that were done the government would insure prompt and equitable settlement of disputed points affecting the labor world."

Overseas Forces Doing Great Work.

"Our own Dominion, and our own great dependency of India have sent us a splendid contribution of men, a large number of whom are already at the front and very soon the whole of them will be in the fighting line in one of the actual theatres of the war. We hear today that the Princess Patricia's Regiment have been doing during the last few days most gallant and efficient work. The Territorial divisions are now fully trained and capable of confronting any troops in the world; and the new army which lately has been under the critical scrutiny of skillful observers are fast realizing all our most sanguine hopes," said the Premier.

This statement was received with cheers. Throughout Mr. Asquith's speech was very heartily received and prolonged cheers followed its conclusion.

## TWO RELIEF SHIPS REACH ROTTERDAM

### Bring 7,000 tons of Flour and 9,400 tons of Supplies for Belgian sufferers.

Rotterdam, March 1, via London.—The largest amount of gifts from America to the destitute people of Belgium which has been received on any day since the relief work began, arrived today at Rotterdam. The steamer Great City, carrying 9,400 tons of goods docked here, as did the steamer South Point, which brought 7,000 tons of flour contributed by millers of Northwestern States.

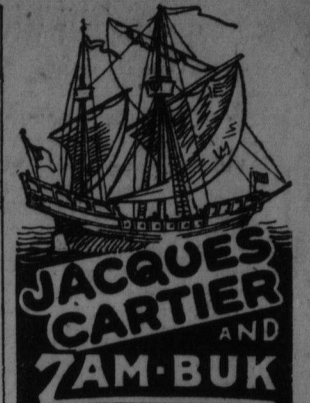
## OUR SOLDIERS SEEN ON THE IMPERIAL SCREEN

### 26th Battalion a big feature—Splendid Vaudeville and uproarious Comedy film.

The Imperial Theatre scored another hit yesterday with a programme that fairly bristled with novelty and merit. It was truly wonderful to see our 26th Battalion of khaki-clad boys marching through the streets at close range (so that every man could be plainly discerned) and to watch them in spirited field tactics as well as to see the officers in portrait fashion. It was a splendid memento of the men who are going from New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island to fight the battles of the Empire and applause punctuated the picture throughout. This film will be the special feature again today and tomorrow. The other features of the pictorial included Charles Chaplin, the famous English comedian, in the reel scream of merriment entitled "His New Job." This kept the crowds in absolute thunders of laughter and will doubtless create a lot of comment throughout the city today. There was another of the railway adventures of Helen and the Hearst-Selig Weekly showed the Vancorbore bridge and the would-be dynamiter, Van Horn, also views of the Italian carthouses. The quality of vaudeville this week upholds the best traditions of the Keith house. Reidy and Currier are a splendid duo of singers and Miss Currier is a most talented performer upon the queerly instrument, the harp. The programme purveyed by these people was of a popular and standard character and the setting in which they were was of a very tasty nature.

The Imperial once again comes to the front with a splendid programme, something old and young and even the most fastidious will enjoy to the utmost. The local touch given the bill by the soldier picture and the Vancorbore affair was an added pleasure.

On Wednesday and Thursday, Onda's famous novel "Moths" will be the splendid Thanhouer four-reel feature.



In 1534 Jacques Cartier, discoverer of Canada, and his crew, were saved from a terrible and fatal skin disease by an herbal remedy composed of the juices and saps of certain herbs. Mr. J. Cartier, of 2192 Clarke St., Montreal, a descendant of the illustrious discoverer, has just been cured of eczema by Zam-Buk. Mr. Cartier is a Justice of the Peace and Assistant Clerk of the Circuit Court. He is a member of the family of the late Sir George Cartier, one of the Fathers of Confederation.

Mr. Cartier writes: "Allow me to express my gratitude for the benefit I have derived from Zam-Buk. It is the best remedy for eczema to be found. I always keep it in the house as our family doctor. Its healing and curative power is immense. I wish everybody could know the high quality of Zam-Buk."

Zam-Buk is the modern scientific representative of the crude essences and saps, which saved the life of Jacques Cartier in 1534. Zam-Buk contains these herbal extracts plus modern antiseptic properties unknown in the 16th century. Zam-Buk cures Ulcers, Piles, Eczema, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Chapped Hands, Cold Sores, and other skin diseases and injuries. All druggists and stores, 50c. box, 3 boxes \$1.25.

FREE TRIAL BOX will be sent on receipt of this advertisement, in the 16c. paper, and 1c. stamp. Address Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

## ZAM-BUK NATURES HERBAL HEALER.

## USE COCOANUT OIL FOR WASHING HAIR

If you want to keep your hair in good condition, the less soap you use the better.

Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and is very harmful. Just plain multiflora coconut oil (which is pure and entirely greaseless), is much better than soap or anything else you can use for shampooing, as this can't possibly injure the hair.

Simply moisten your hair with water and rub it in. One or two teaspoonfuls will make an abundance of rich, creamy lather, and cleanses the hair and scalp thoroughly. The lather rinses out easily, and removes every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves it fine and silky, bright, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get multiflora coconut oil at most any drug store. It is very cheap, and a few ounces is enough to last everyone in the family for months.

## AH! HOW "TIZ" HELPS TIRED, ACHING FEET

### Nothing like "TIZ" for sore, burning, calloused feet and corns.



Ah! what relief. No more tired feet; no more burning feet; no more swollen, bad smelling, sweaty feet. No more soreness in corns, callouses, bunions.

No matter what ails your feet or what under the sun you've tried without getting relief, just use "TIZ." "TIZ" is the only remedy that draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up the feet. "TIZ" cures your foot trouble so you'll never limp or draw up your face in pain. Your shoes won't seem tight and your feet will never, never hurt or get sore and swollen. Think of it, no more foot misery, no more agony from corns, callouses or bunions.

Get a 25 cent box at any drug store or department store and get instant relief. Wear smaller shoes. Just once try "TIZ." Get a whole year's foot comfort for only 25 cents. Talk of it.

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### Tonight! Clean your bowels and stop headache, colds, sour stomach.

Get a 10-cent box now.

You're bilious! You have a throbbing sensation in your head, a bad taste in your mouth, your eyes burn, your skin is yellow, with dark rings under your eyes; your lips are parched. No wonder you feel ugly, mean and ill-tempered. Your system is full of bile not properly passed off, and what you need is a cleansing up inside. Don't continue to suffer from this nuisance to yourself and those who love you, and don't resort to harsh physics that irritate and injure. Remember that most disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels are cured by morning with gentle, thorough Cascarets—they work while you sleep. A 10-cent box from your drugist will keep your liver and bowels clean; stomach sweet, and your head clear for months. Children love to take Cascarets because they taste good and never gripe or sicken.

## PASSENGERS SAY THE GRAMPAN WAS CHASED BY SUBMARINE

Halifax, N. S., Mar. 1.—Fast time was made on the voyage to Halifax from Liverpool by the Allan Line Grampian, chartered to the C. P. R., which has arrived here. The Grampian had fine weather and only a little fog. Her officers say that the voyage was without incident, while some of the passengers averred that when coming through the Irish Channel she was chased by a German submarine. They say that she maintained a zigzag course at time and that naval signals had been received from the shore giving warning that a German submarine was in the vicinity. The next day Marconigrams stated that a steamer had been torpedoed a half hour after the Grampian had dropped her pilot and at the same place.



## BOUGHT NO HORSES IN UN. STATES FOR CAN. CONTINGENTS

Ottawa, Mar. 1.—Militia horses and the tubbing of penitentiary convicts were the chief subjects of inquiry under the heading of "Questions" on today's order-paper of the House of Commons.

Gen. Hughes told Mr. Deslisle that no horses at Vancorbore "had to be drowned," and that only twelve or fifteen had died in camp. "Some," added the minister, "went to the glue factory; others were buried."

No horses for the Canadian contingents had been bought in the United States.

Dr. Edwards of Frontenac received some negative replies to a series of questions implying that "rubbing" was still in force in Kingston penitentiary.

The Minister of Justice stated that bathing in ordinary bath tubs was usually welcomed by the convicts, but occasionally a refractory inmate had to be forced to take the bath. Due precautions, however, were taken to prevent any injury to the convicts in such cases. The "hosing cell" had not been made use of since May, 1913.

The Minister of Finance informed Hon. Charles Murphy that the government had not taken any steps to investigate the affairs of the insolvent Dominion Trust Company of Vancouver, pending the investigation by the courts.

Winnipeg, Mar. 1.—Contracts for the manufacture of shrapnel shells which will mean the expenditure in Winnipeg of one million dollars in wages alone have been obtained by ex-Mayor Deacon, who has just returned from the east. The contracts will be divided among the railway shops and foundries here.

## KAISER'S AGENTS BUSY AMONG SOCIALISTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

London, Mar. 1.—While Russian, French, Belgian and German Socialists are loyally supporting their governments against the war, there is a feeling of disgust in England over the unpatriotic attitude and utterances of the British Socialists. The reason for this lack of patriotism among the Socialists in England is due to the fact that the party is largely of cosmopolitan origin and the character of the doctrine freely promulgated makes no difference to "wage slaves" whether the British people are administered by a freely elected parliament or by a German military governor. The party is largely dominated by Russian Polish Jews and the Globe claims to possess exclusive information proving that the Kaiser's government through the German Socialist party is exerting influence on the British Socialists to agitate strenuously for a premature peace at a moment suitable to German interests.