FOREIGN OFFICE MAY ISSUE MERORANDUM OUTLINING BRITISH PLANS FOR REPRISAL

U. S. PROPOSAL FOR FEEDING THE CIVIL POPULATION OF GERMANY REACHES LONDON

Berlin, via London, Feb. 24.—The American identical note on marine warfare sent by the United States government to Great Britain and Germany is now in the hands of Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, Imperial German Chancellor, and Gottlieb Von Jagow, the German Foreign Minister, who are examining carefully the various proposals contained in it. The German government is not yet ready to make a statement regarding the contents of the note, but it is said that they may be regarded as the basis for further negotiations. Certain of the proposals, as an example, the removal of the mine fields around England, probably will be inacceptable to Germany, but it is thought that Germany possibly may make concessions on other points.

It cannot be said, however, that that there is any great optimism in either Germany or diplomatic quarters that Great Britain will accept any of the proposals permitting the importation of foodstuffs into Germany.

The German government, it is said, is not counting on such concessions.

British Foreign Office May Issue a Memorandum.

London, Feb. 24.—The Foreign Office is extremely reticent in discussing the American proposal made to London and Berlin, outlining a plan for the feeding of the civil poplation of Germany under certain regulations.

Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary and other members of the cabinet still lay emphasis on the fact that Great Britain has not yet made food destined for Germany absolute contraband. While Sir Edward Grey's reply to the United States government's note concerining the food steamer Wilhelmina intimated that such a step probably would be necessary, the absolute prohibition of food shipments to Germany has not actually been announced. In fact, the decision of the Wilhelmina case by the prize court is being looked forward to, as it is considered that this will amount to a definite statement of the British position.

For several days it has been intimated in official circles that the foreign office might issue a memorandum setting forth definitely the British policy concerning foodstuffs destined for Germany, and outlining plans for the reprisals deemed necessary because of the operations of the German submarines. The impression still prevails that such a general statement may be issued independently of any reply which Sir Edward Grey may give to the latest American suggestion for feeding the civilians of Germany.

Expect Little Opposition Fron Neutral Powers.

It is known that part of the material for such a memorandum has been considered, and that the issuance of the statement within two or three days is not improbable.

British officials are said to be firmly convinced that the neutral powers will offer little objection if food supplies are cut off from Germany, in retaliation for the German submarine activities, which they allege is in violation of all international history. A prominent British official, discussing today the probability of making foodstuffs absolute contraband, mentioned the position taken by Count Coprivi, once German Imperial Chancellor, on this subject. The Chancellor, in a speech in the Reichstag, March 4, 1892, was declared by this official to have said: "A country may be dependent for her food or for her raw products upon her trade. In fact, it may be absolutely necessary to destroy the enemy's trade. The private introduction of provisions into Paris was prohibited during the siege and, in the same way, a nation would be justified in preventing the import of food and raw product."

NETHERLANDS IS WATCHING DEVELOPMENTS

The Hague, Feb. 24.—The Netherlands government is watching closely the outcome of the exchange of notes between Germany and the United States regarding Germany's proclamation of a sea war zone. The government is still awaiting an answer to its own protest to Germany.

Despite the movement in certain quarters in Holland in favor of demobilization because of the fact that industries are being dislocated by the absence of the men with the colors, and the added fact that the keeping of them and their families is thrown on the state, the government is considering calling to the colors the recruits who are due in 1916, as well as further classes of the Landsturm. At the same time the number of volunteers is increasing steadily.

Extreme activity is being displayed by the military on all sides, especially along the west and the eastern borders of the Kingdom. The popularity of the army is extraordinary. As the battalions march through the streets, on their way to the training fields, the populace greets them with cheering and the waving of hats.

Food prices are rising steadily, and the number of unemployed is growing rapidly. The building trades are all at a standstill, which makes it difficult for the municipalities to provide relief.

RUSSIANS HAMMERING AT ENEMY IN CARPATHIANS

Venice, Feb. 24, via London—Despatches from the headquarters of the Austrian forces in the Carpathians, as published in Vienna newspapers and telegraphed to Venice, state that furious fighting has been renewed at several points in the Carpathians. The Russians made particularly violent attacks on the Austrians in the neighborhood of the Uzsok Pass, with a considerable measure of success.

To the east of the Uzsok Pass the Russians are conducting a most vigorous defence. The Austrian troops there are facing a particularly difficult task, as the Russians last fall constructed an elaborate network of cement and earthworks trenches.

The Austrian authorities have issued emphatic warnings against the return of fugitives to these portions of Bukowina from which the Russians have been expelled, on account of the shortage of provisions.

FAVORS PATRIOTISM, BUT DON'T WANT SACRIFICES IT ENTAILS

J. G. Turiff, Spasmodic Patriot, Throws Political Truce Overboard and Talks Election—Conveniently Forgets Some of His Own Offences in the Past.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—Parliament was treated today to the annual tirads on the tariff by that ex-civil servant and spasmodic patriot J. G. Turriff, present profession politician. Mr. Turriff preached patriotism but objected to the tax burden that affective patriotism entails. Patriotism is the last refuse of an undesirable, was the opinion of a good judge of human nature. This statement was made without an intimate knowledge of Mr. Turriff's political career or it would likely have been even more emphatic.

He announced himself in favor of an election, threw the political truce overboard. It is gone and Mr. Turiff is not now the favorite son among his friends who wished to continue attack under the white flag.

His expressed desire for a general contest was received with applause by the Conservatives, and in chilly silence by his friends. While A. K. MacLean, opposition financial critic, endorsed and accepted the war and special taxes, Mr. Turriff denounced these as well as the increased custom duties. His alternative was to stop public works and dismiss civil servants. He had been a cruel servant himself, he acknowledged, but did not acknowledge the extra expense he caused by the "Dark room" required for his special work in connection with Dominion lands.

Like previous opposition speakers he denied that the taxes were for war purposes. When questioned about the U S. extra taxation he stated that there was a depression there before the war. He justified extra taxes in that country to meet fall of revenue caused, as he said, by depression, but denied the right of Canada to do the same when there was a war in addition to our share the depression on this continent for the past year.

Mr. Turiff has become an intense patriot since he refused to assist the Empire with three dreadnoughts. Although the British preference in our tariff was made by the Liberals, he went copious tears tonight over the wrecked Conservatives who maintained this feature of the Laurier tariff. The preference was and still is 33 1-3 per cent., but Mr. Turiff, by a system of his own, sought to show that this had been changed.

Ottawa, Feb. 24—Several questions mostly with regard to militia matters were answered in the House today. Sir Robert Borden made a statement in regard to the departure of the Princess Patricia Regiment from Canada, informing the House that the steamship Megantic, on which the regiment went from Montreal to Levis, had not been chartered, passenger rates being paid for the regiment, or a total of $54,754. He could not give the reason for the delay in the sailing of the regiment because of the request of the War Office for secrecy.

General Hughes told Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux that 2,500 pairs of slippers for the Canadian contingents had been purchased by the government from Ames Holden & McCready at $1.50 per pair. Canvas shoes were obtained at $2 per pair as follows: Cook & Fitzgerald 5,000; Dufresne & Galipeau 5,000; Dufresne & Locke 10,000; James Muir Company 10,000; Brandon Shoe Company 5,000; Regal Shoe Company 5,000; E. T. Wright Company 5,000.

The Minister of Militia told Mr. Gustave Boyer that if thirty-four remounts had been purchased by Sir Adam Beck for the first contingent at an average cost of $166.03, the average expense of purchase of each horse being $7.50. The horses were branded when purchased and payment was made by an order on the Bank of Montreal from the principal remount officer, endorsed by the sellers.

Gen. Hughes informed Dr. Neely that Mr. A. Dewitt Foster, M. P. had purchased 428 horses in Nova Scotia at the request of the principal veterinary officer and without remuneration.

The Prime Minister, in response to a question by Sir Wilfrid Laurier as to the government's intention with regard to the appointment of a High Commissioner, stated that Sir George Perley had been acting in this capacity since before the war and his services had been a great advantage in facilitating co-operation between the Canadian and the home government, to an extent otherwise impossible. Sir George had been authorized to make some inquiries as to certain changes in the status of the office and until the Premier and his colleagues had an opportunity to confer with Sir George upon this subject no new arrangemnts would be made in regard to the office.

Sir Robert told Mr. Lemieux that the government had no intention of introducing legislation this session to scoop the depositors of the Farmers' Bank.

In reply to a question by Mr. W. M. Martin as to whether the government knew that life insurance companies were charging enlisted men additional premiums, the Minister of Finance replied that the government was aware that life insurance companies generally were charging additional premiums Some companies were charging as much as $200 per $1,000 on all insurance in excess of $2,000. The government had taken steps to see that the provisions of the Insurance Act in regard to the military services were complied with, but the Act did not provide for the regulation of the amount of additional premiums.

Budget Debate Resumed.

The debate on the budget was resumed by Mr. J. H. Burnham, of Peterboro, who stated that the effect of Hon. Frank Oliver's appeals for economy was that he would prefer to see the people walking the streets, rather than that the government should find work for them. Unemployment was the great problem of the budget. Mr. Burnham then took up the British preference which was, he stated, the most extraordinary measure ever put before the country. It possessed all the evils of protection, and none of the good, since it sent money out of the country when Canadians imported goods and left the taxpaying to them. It was un-British and he thought the British were ashamed of it. It was intended both as a display of loyalty and a sop to free trade.

The member for Peterboro then took a new tack, and quoted from speeches delivered by Dr. Michael Clark at the time of the naval debate to show that he had derided the idea of an emergency.

Mr. Burnham replied that it was because the House had been kept an entire winter sitting in its seats by people who did not believe in doing anything for the Empire. He then quoted from the Naval Service Act to show that it was a "practical declaration of independence."

Mr. Burnham, himself, he declared, was not a believer in Imperial Federation, but believed Canada would be all right as she was, providing the Naval Service Act were repealed.

Dr. Clark asked him how he would administer the Niobe and Rainbow at present.

Mr. Burnham—"I would put them on the end of a tooth-pick, and present them to the first passer-by."

Mr. Burnham was followed in the evening by Mr. J. G. Turiff, who followed Mr. MacLean's lead in declaring his readiness to support all war expenditures, but his claim to extravagant ordinary expenditure. Mr. Turiff thought very few voters would have voted for high expenditure, had they been given a chance to express their wishes.

"Let us go and find out," suggested Mr. G. H. Bradbury.

"You can't go too quickly," said Mr. Turiff. He continued that the Conservatives had been threatening that if the Liberals were not "good boys" there would be an election. As a matter of fact, they did not dare dissolve and go to the country with such a budget as that presented by the Finance Minister. The Minister of Public Works had stated in the House the other day he hoped there would be no election. Hon. Gentlemen opposite knew what to make of that.

The said honorable gentlemen were mighty busy sending out party literature at the present time.

"So are you," said Mr. Bradbury.

"I am not saying anything about that," replied Mr. Turiff. "We know, as well as hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House how to interpret the words of the Minister of Public Works and we are not blinded by what he said."

Mr. Turiff then went on to criticize the government's taxation proposals, stating that as war taxes they were an attempt to get money under false pretences. He claimed that the British preference had been increased so as to keep British trade out of the Dominion. The Grain Growers' Association had passed resolutions calling upon the government to remove the duties on British goods, and in their place to impose a direct tax upon all land. Mr. Turiff said that hundreds and thousands of people would be leaving the land because they could not make a living with the new taxes.

Putting Burden on Those Best Able to Bear it.

Mr. Wright, of Muskoka, said that the new taxes had been levied in such a way as to fall on those best able to pay them. He said that Mr. Turiff, who now showed such friendship for the western farmers, was one of those who objected when the Conservative party wished to reduce the duty on agricultural implements. Mr. Wright pointed out that Great Britain tendered no preference to the overseas Dominions, and in some cases treated them less considerately than other nations.

The Conservative party, he asserted, had done more to reduce the tariff in three years than the Liberals had done in fifteen years of power, and had increased the British preference thirty-three per cent to nearly thirty-six per cent. He said that when the Liberal government granted the British preference they first raised the general tariff, and in some cases lowered it in favor of the United States exporters.

Mr Wright adjourned the debate, and the House rose at 10.50.

FIRST WEEK ENDS WITH THE ODDS AGAINST ENEMY

(Continued from page 1)

On the other side of the account it is reported that two German submarines are missing and that a third had been hit and possibly sunk by a French destroyer.

Besides the vessels which fell victims to the submarines, two American and one Norwegian steamer have been sunk by mines in the North Sea, and the Swedish steamer Specia and one or two British steamers are overdue, and it is feared have been lost with their crews.

In almost every case the steamer sunk by a submarine was a small and slow vessel, and at least three of the steamers were caught while at anchor or while they were barely underway. This, with the failure of a submarine to hit a fast cross-channel steamer at which it fired a torpedo, apparently proves to the satisfaction of British naval writers that steamers with moderate speed, which observe obvious precautions, can invariably escape the under-water craft, and such vessels are continuing to cross the seas.

Insurance Rates Gone Up

The blockade, however, has had the effect of increasing insurance rates, and some neutral owners are keeping their ships in neutral waters.

With conditions such as these, the public, both in England and neutral countries, are naturally curious as to the latest proposal of the American government to Great Britain and Germany, of which little has been allowed to leak out either in London or Berlin, and also as to what the Allies' reply to the German blockade will be, another matter in which secrecy is being well maintained.

In addition to the loss of the merchantmen, the British Admiralty has been impelled to give up hope for the armed steamer Clan MacNaughton, which has not been heard from since Feb. 3, and which, it is believed, went down, as did another armed merchantman, the Viknor, during the storms which prevailed early in the month. The Clan MacNaughton carried a crew of 280 men, composed largely of Royal Naval Reserve men, twenty of whom belonged to Newfoundland.

The Admiralty also reported tonight the loss of three airmen of the forty who recently carried out a raid on the German positions along the Belgian coast.

CLEANSES YOUR HAIR MAKES IT BEAUTIFUL

It becomes thick, wavy, lustrous and all dandruff disappears.

Surely try a "Danderine Hair Cleanse" if you wish to immediately double the beauty of your hair. Just moisten a cloth with Danderine and draw it carefully through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; this will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt or any excessive oil—in a few minutes you will be amazed. Your hair will be wavy, fluffy and abundant and possess an incomparable softness, lustre and luxuriance.

Besides beautifying the hair, one application of Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff; invigorates the scalp, stopping itching and falling hair.

Danderine is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. Its exhilarating, stimulating and life-producing properties cause the hair to grow long, strong and beautiful.

You can surely have pretty, soft, lustrous hair, and lots of it, if you will just get a 26 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter and try it as directed.

OVER 800 GERMAN NEWSPAPERS SUSPENDED PUBLICATION IN 6 MONTHS

Amsterdam, Feb. 24, via London—Figures compiled by the postal authorities show that since the beginning of the war 864 German newspapers have suspended publication.

VISITING DAYS FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS

London, Feb. 25.—A system of regular visitation for wounded Canadians is being organized by the Canadian Red Cross, in conjunction with the Record Office. Arrangements have been made with hospitals to supply the names of Canadian inmates, and to recognize authorized visitors.

An appeal is being made for lady volunteers for this visiting work, who will report regularly to the Red Cross, and the latter will keep relatives either here or across the ocean informed as to the condition of the patients. On behalf of the relatives of those reported missing, inquiries will be made, through the Red Cross of France, a list of missing being published weekly in the Morning Post.

This work, which will greatly relieve the anxiety of relatives overseas, is being arranged under the superintendency of Lady Drummond.

Canada Lodge of Free Masons has made a further contribution of $2,500 to the Canadian War Contingent Association.

NOT ANXIOUS TO START TROUBLE WITH ITALY

German Reply to Note of Protest Says Italain Flag Will be Respected by Germans.

London, Feb. 25.—A Rome despatch to the Morning Post says:

"The German reply to Italy's memo on the blockading of British coasts has reached the government here. The note declares that in view of the friendly relations between Germany and Italy, Germany will respect the Italian flag."

Seriously Ill.

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—The following casualties in the Canadian Expeditionary Force was announced by the Militia Department tonight:

Dangerously Ill.

At No. 11 Stationary Hospital, Rouen, Private Donald Paterson, Canadian Cyclist Company (formerly Sixth Battalion), with pneumonia. Next of kin, Thomas Paterson (father), Winnipeg.

Frankfort-On-The-Main, Germany, Feb. 24, (Via London)—The Frankfurter Zeitung estimates that the prisoners of war in Germany and Austria now number 1,035,000. This number, it says, is divided as follows: Russians, 692,000; French, 237,000; Serbians, 50,000; Belgians, 37,000; British, 19,000. About 75 per cent. of the total is held by Germany.

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS

AUSTRIA

Vienna, Feb. 24, via London.—The folloding official communication was issued today:

"On the Polish-Galician front quiet generally prevails, apart from isolated violent artillery duels and skirmishes.

"The situation in the Carpathians is generally unchanged.

"In yesterday's fight on the Upper San river we stormed a height capturing five officers and 198 men.

"To the north of the ridge of Volvoecz the enemy, under the protection of a snowstorm, made an obstinate attack and attempted to break through our positions but was repulsed with severe losses. We captured 300 Russians.

"The fighting south of the Dniester river is expanding."

INSURANCE RATES ON AMERICAN CARGOES NOW ABOUT 1 PER CENT.

London, Feb. 25.—As a result of a German attacks on neutral ships, insurance rates on the cargoes of American liners crossing the Atlantic have been raised to the same level as on British liners, and are now about one per cent. American cargoes were formerly insured at half the rates charged British vessels.

ZEPPELIN'S WIFE WAS BORN IN CANADA

Sarnia, Ont., Feb. 24.—A fact not generally known is that Countess Zeppelin, wife of the inventor of the famous German aircraft, is a Canadian girl. Countess Zeppelin was the daughter of the late W. H. MacGarvey, and was born in the village of Wyoming, Lambton County, in 1875, going at an early age with her father to live in Austria.

SERVANT GIRL PLEADS NOT GUILTY TO MURDER OF HER EMPLOYER

Toronto, Feb. 24—Carrie Davies was arraigned before Chief Justice Sir William Mulock in the Assizes this afternoon, charged with the murder of Charles A. Massey on Feb. 8 last. She pleaded "not guilty." His Lordship set the trial for Friday morning, or as soon thereafter as possible.

HAVE CLOSE CALL IN FIRE AT HALIFAX

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 24.—A one-storey wooden barracks at Long Lake Dam, occupied by Captain McFatridge, 66th P. L. F., and some 50 men, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning.

How the fire originated is not known but those inside were asleep, and when they were obliged to leave hurriedly they left most of their belongings, which were destroyed. Several of the men received burns in endeavoring to extinguish the fire. The men are guarding the city water supply.

THE CASUALTY LIST

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—The following casualties in the Canadian Expeditionary Force are announced today:

Death.

Feb. 13—Gunner William John Ball, Third Brigade, C. E. A., on government transport Australind, from fractured skull. Next of kin, Mrs. Annie Ball, wife, 128 Seneca street, Fairbank, Ont.

Injured.

Admitted to French military hospital Feb. 15, Lt. James MacKerras MacDonnell, Third Brigade, C. E. A., with fractured ribs. Next of kin, G. M. MacDonnell, father, Kingston, Ont.

JOHNSON AND WILLARD MAY FIGHT IN HAVANA

Havana, Feb. 24—It is stated here that there is a strong probability that a fight for the world's heavyweight championship between Jack Johnson and Jess Willard will be arranged to take place in Havana early in April. Johnson, having made all possible efforts to reach Juarez in time for the proposed fight there March 6, has fully decided to remain in Havana. He expressed confidence today that Willard would consent to come here for the fight.

Paris, Feb. 23.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Toulon says that the commissioners sent out by the American embassy in Paris to inquire into conditions at concentration camps in France, have concluded their investigations in the Department of Basse-Alpes and Var. They report having found international regulations strictly observed by the French authorities. Today they left here for Corsica to continue their inspection.

MARRIED.

CORMIER-DOUCETTE—At 105 Leinster street, on February 22, by Rev. W. R. Robinson, Fred M. Cormier, formerly of Buctouche, now of Moncton, to Miss Margaret Doucette, formerly of Rogersville, now of Moncton.

DIED.

BELL—At her late residence, 52 St. David street, on the 23rd inst., Elizabeth, widow of the late John P. Bell and daughter of the late John B. and Elizabeth Smith.
Funeral Thursday, service begins at 2.30.

LAWTON—In this city on the 23rd inst, Stanley Lawton, aged fifty-six years, youngest son of late W. G. Lawton.
Funeral on Thursday, 25th, at 3.30 o'clock from the residence of S. Girvan, 183 Princess street.

McKILLOP—Suddenly, at St. John West, on February 24, James W. McKillop, aged 68 years, leaving four daughters and four sons to mourn.
(Scotland papers please copy.)
Funeral on Friday, at 2.30, from the residence of his son-in-law, George Clarke, corner of St. James and Victoria streets. Friends invited to attend.

CORR—In this city, on the 24th inst. Mrs. May Corr, wife of Michael Corr, leaving besides her husband, three sons and one daughter to mourn.
Funeral on Saturday morning at nine o'clock from her late residence, 121 Brussels street, to the Cathedral for High Mass of Requiem.
Friends invited to attend.

DONALD—At 175 Metcalf street, St. John, on the 24th inst, Phyllis, aged one year and eight months, youngest daughter of Charles A. and Charlotte Donald.
Funeral service at family residence Thursday evening. Burial at Brown's Flats on Friday morning. (Boston papers please copy).

MOORE—On the 24th inst., at his residence, 125 Marsh Road, Benjamin Moore, leaving his wife, one son, one daughter, one brother and two sisters to mourn.
Notice of funeral later.

OPERA HOUSE
TONIGHT FRI. SAT.
YOUNG - ADAMS COMPANY
"A FATAL WEDDING"
All New Vaudeville
BIG AMATEUR CONTEST Tomorrow Night
10 - 20 - 30c
Phone 1363 for Good Seats

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c. is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops dropping in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever 25c. a box; blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

IMPERIAL INTRODUCES TO ST. JOHN PEOPLE HAZEL DAWN
The Wonderful Little Actress of "Pink Lady" Renown in Bronson Howard's
"One of Our Girls"
A 4-Act Famous Players Play
A Romance of Hearts and Swords, of High Society and Exclusive Diplomatic Circles.
COUNTESS NARDINI
Pianista and Accordioniste
An Exquisite Musical Novelty that has caught the town. Charming Little Artiste in Elaborate Setting.
ALSO COMEDY FILMS and the HEARST-SELIG WEEKLY
Orchestral Musicales -:- Box Seats Reserved

Old Enough to Be Her Grandpa
A dainty American love comedy of a young fool and a would-be old one.
Big Feature of Special Merit.
THE SPARK ETERNAL
In 2 acts overflowing with all that goes to make a picture successful.
The PINEAPPLE Industry.
An interesting study of an industry that is something new to St. John.
UNIQUE for the Latest and Best
FRI. SAT. Monster Fire Scene in "THE WIDOW'S CHILDREN." FRI. SAT.
LYRIC IT'S UP TO YOU — WE HAVE THE GOODS! HAVE YOU THE TIME?
THAT HAPPY SINGING PAIR—
THE FOLLIES OF ANN Majestic Comedy Drama
SUPERSEDED SERVANTS Trick Funny Film
MON. THE EMMET BROS. Some Dancers
SKEDDON & PIKE IN BRIGHT MELODIES —WITH— HARRY MONTGOMERY THE FUNNY FELLAR