

Britain's Reply

To Submarine Piracy

Policy of the Kaiser.

Britain and Her Allies Will Stop all Sea Commerce to and From Her Enemies--War Costing \$7,500,000 Daily--Will Soon Cost \$10,000,000

Special to Evening Telegram.

Chafing for Reprisals

LONDON, To-day.

If the combined fleets of Britain and France can prevent it, no commodities of any kind except those now on the seas, shall henceforth until the conclusion of the war, reach or leave the shores of Germany. This is England's answer to Germany's submarine blockade, and it is to be effective forthwith. Premier Asquith, reading from a prepared statement, made this announcement in the Commons this afternoon at a session which will be history. Studiously avoiding the terms "Blockade" and "Contraband" for these words occur nowhere in the prepared statement, the Premier exclaimed: After this day the Allies consider themselves justified in attempting and would attempt to detain and take into port ships carrying goods, presumed to be of the enemy by destination, ownership or origin. The Premier emphasized, however, that vessels and cargoes so seized were

Not Necessarily Liable to Confiscation

and begged the patience of neutral countries in the face of a step through which they were likely to suffer. He added that in making such a step, the Allies had done so in self-defence. We are quite prepared, he went on, to submit to the arbitrament of neutral opinion and still more to the verdict of impartial history, that in the circumstances in which we have been placed, we have been moderate. We have been restrained. We have abstained from things that we were provoked and tempted to do, and we have adopted a policy which commands itself to reason, common sense and justice. Every member of the House not at the front in khaki, or unavailably detained, was in his seat to hear the Prime Minister's address. There was frequent cheering. The galleries were packed. When the Premier concluded his statement, turning to the Speaker he said: "That, Sir, is our reply." There was a tremendous outburst. Curiously the German reply to the American note seeking to solve the situation growing out of Germany's declaration of a naval war zone, was handed to Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, to-day. Premier Asquith in his address, said that Britain and her Allies were still carefully considering the American note to them on the same subject. That the British Government had rejected the proposal, he declared, was quite untrue. The tremendous cost of modern warfare, which the Premier estimated now was \$7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, is

Likely to Grow to \$8,500,000

or more daily by April, was a theme of that part of the Premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making the total \$1,810,000,000 to carry on the war till March 31st, 1915, which the House unanimously granted. The entire struggle with Napoleon cost England only \$1,831,000,000, and the South African War only \$211,000,000. These were Asquith's figures. Before the Premier had finished, newspapers were on the streets proclaiming our answer to Germany, in big letters, and it was apparent everywhere that the entire nation had been

against the sinking of merchant craft by submarines. Premier Asquith said the plan of the allied Governments for the regulation of shipping to and from ports of hostile nations contemplates the prevention of commodities of every kind reaching or leaving ports, without, however, involving risks to neutral vessels or their crews. The Allies will hold themselves at liberty to capture any 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 the Parliament and nation on introducing the third and fourth votes for the credit to meet the expenses of war. These are, respectively, \$185,000,000 to balance the expenditures of the current fiscal year, making the total cost of eight months' war \$1,810,000,000. Another vote of \$1,250,000,000 as the first instalment for the year opening April 1st. The Premier pointed out that by April 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 their nature recoverable as loans, the daily expenditure would not work out less than \$6,000,000. The total amount raised under the votes for credit during the current financial year, \$1,810,000,000 represented broadly the difference in expenditure on the peace, and war footing. Of the total \$190,000,000 represented advances for war expenditure of the Dominions and Crown Colonies. In addition to which there has been advanced \$50,000,000 to Belgium, and \$4,000,000 to Serbia. Further advances to these allies are in contemplation. The Premier continued: It is probably within the mark to say that by April 1st we shall be spending roughly

\$10,000,000 Daily Above the Normal.

The vote of 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 in July. Referring to the German naval campaign against British shipping, Premier Asquith said, Germany had violated systematically all the conventions intended for the mitigation of warfare. She had taken further steps, the Premier said, by organizing an under sea campaign of piracy and pillage. Germany, he declared, was not blockading and could never blockade the English shores. Referring to the attack on the Dardanelles, the Premier said there had been no impairment of the strength of the Allies in France or in England, as a result of the withdrawals 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 purpose of the Dardanelles operations, any weakening of the grand fleet enterprise, carefully conceived with distinct political, strategical and economic objects.

BEOTHIC DUE TO-MORROW.

The S. S. Beothic is due to arrive tomorrow from Glasgow.

NOON.

BOMBARDMENT OF INNER FORTS RESUMED.

PARIS, To-day.

The bombardment of the inner forts of the Dardanelles was resumed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, says our Athens despatch. A Russian Admiral, delegated to attend a council of Admirals, has joined the allied fleet in the Straits. A despatch from Saloniki states that the mines and submarines destined for the defence of Dedeagatch have arrived at that port. According to a Havas despatch, fire from the guns of the allied fleet has destroyed the fort Killid, Bahr and the fort Sultanie (Chand Kalasi), which guard the entrance to the narrowest part of the Straits. Information from Mitylene and Tenedos is to the effect that over 100,000 Turks have been posted along the coast of Gallipoli Peninsula, near the sea of Mar-mora, about 130 miles from Constantinople.

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feb3,tu,f,tf

Confident of Victory.

Special to Evening Telegram.

LONDON, March 1.

Speaking in the House of Commons to-day, Premier Asquith made the declaration that at no time had the Government been more confident than to-day, that the Allies ultimately would achieve victory.

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feb8,tf

K. of C. Lecture.

Mr. W. R. Howley, K.C., Advocate of Terra Nova Council, Knights of Columbus, lectured to a large gathering of Knights of Columbus and their friends at the Columbus Hall, last night, taking as his subject, "When the Kaiser came to Paris." The discourse was a most interesting one, and at the close a vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. P. J. Summers, and seconded by Dr. V. P. Burke, was accorded the lecturer by acclamation. The next lecture will be given by Mr. C. J. Cahill on Friday, the 12th inst.

JEAN VALJEAN.

The principal character in Victor Hugo's famous work, "Les Miserables," is considered the strongest character in all fiction. More has been said of him, preached of him and lectured of him than of any other creation of an author's brain. Rev. N. M. Guy will lecture on Jean Valjean on Wednesday, 8 p.m., in George St. Basement. Do not let anything interfere with your being present.—mar2,li

Reids Boats.

The Bruce, Glencoe, and Home left St. Lawrence for this port at 7.45 a.m. to-day. The Ethie sailed from Placentia for the westward at 7.40 a.m. to-day. The Kyle left Port aux Basques for Loughburg at 12.15 a.m. to-day. The Meigle left Burgeo at 9 a.m. to-day, going west.

This Date in History.

MARCH 2.

St. Chad.

Full Moon—1st

Days Past—60 To Come—304
JOHN WESLEY died 1791, aged 88. The great founder of the religious communion of the "people called Methodists." He was the son of an Anglican clergyman and took orders himself in 1735, but later he abandoned all ecclesiastical traditions and established on a wonderfully well-devised basis the connexion called by his name. He accomplished a great work of religious revivification, taking the world as his parish; and, profound as was his conviction of his high calling as an Evangelist, John Wesley "bubbled better than he knew" in rearing the denominational edifice which is the monument of his faith and strenuousness.
HORACE WALPOLE died 1797, aged 80. The younger son of Sir Robert Walpole. In 1768 he retired from public life and devoted himself to the writing of history and the accumulation of works of art. Live well, and then, how soon so'er then die, Then art of age to claim eternity.—Randolph.

SIR JOHN FRENCH VISITS LONDON AGAIN.

London, Feb. 3.—Again unknown to the British public, Sir John French, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in France and Belgium, has paid another flying visit to London, conferred with the King and the War Council, and returned to the front without a word of his trip appearing in the newspapers.

Contrary to precedent, the King called on Sir John at his residence, 94 Lancaster Gate W., instead of Sir John going to Buckingham Palace.

Sir John crossed the Channel and reached London on Tuesday morning, January 12. Dressed in a dark suit and a Derby, no one recognized him either on the train from the coast or when he stepped from a motor car in front of his house.

His first caller was Premier Asquith, who remained about an hour. The Premier was followed by Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, and he by Lloyd George. It was evening and dark when the King arrived by motor. No one knew of his coming, and there was no crowd to greet him. It is doubtful even whether Sir John's butler for the moment recognized the distinguished visitor.

For more than an hour the King remained with Sir John in a conference in which they alone participated. What they discussed it will remain for some future chronicler of the war to disclose.

London's dim street lamps were lighted when the King left. His departure was as unostentatious as his coming.

Next day Sir John, dressed in the same Derby, took train from Charing Cross station for Dover.

There he boarded a cruiser for Calais. To guard against mines or sudden attack a destroyer preceded the cruiser and at each side of her steamed a battleship.

Our Volunteers.

Two volunteers enlisted with the Second Contingent yesterday, making a total of 1,224 enrolled to date. The names of those who enlisted yesterday are:—

Ern L. Braithwaite, Cambridge, Mass.

Jas. Patrick Kennedy, St. John's.

Drill was held indoors yesterday morning, and in the afternoon the men numbering about 350 had company and an extended order drill under command of Lieut. Windeler.

Cape Report

Special to Evening Telegram.

CAPE RACE, To-day.

Wind E.N.E., light, weather fine. Ice about five miles off seaward, but scattered ice inshore west. The steamer Sagona passed west at 2 p.m. yesterday; an unknown steamer was in sight the same time outside of ice about seven miles southwest. There is no sign of her to-day. A three-master schooner is in sight to-day west of here, bound in. Bar. 29.10; ther. 28.



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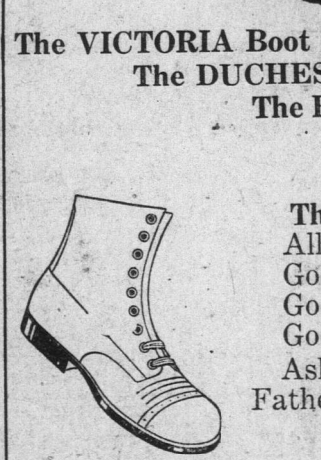
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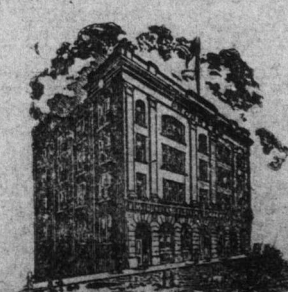
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Central Stores

St. John's, Feb. 23.—Colonel Marchand, a Canadian fame, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. He has been in the army some time ago, and offered his services at the outbreak of hostilities and was appointed Colonel, the rank he held upon his retirement. He has distinguished himself several times upon the field.

DIED.

At 87, Dorchester St. West, Monmouth, P. Q., Canada, a daughter, "Margaret," to Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Johnson.

At the 14th ult., at Haubinda, Germany, Margaret, third daughter of the late John Canning, of this city, and widow of the late Edward Muhlenberg, of New York, U. S. A.

At the Emily Pretty, sister of the late Albert Pretty, of the R. N. Co., died peacefully away at the Tuberculosis Camp, on Feb. 19th, aged 25.

At the papers please copy. The late Mrs. Elizabeth, aged 29 years, leaving father and mother, one sister and three brothers, and a large circle of friends to

be buried on Wednesday, at 2.30 p.m., from her late residence, 57 Alexander Street.

At the papers please accept this, the only funeral, Boston and Sydney papers please copy.

AND'S LINDENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.