

THE DRESDEN SUNK IN FIVE MINUTES BY BRITISH GUNS; BRITAIN'S ORDER ISOLATES GERMANY FROM THE WORLD

ARTERIES OF SEA COMMERCE TO AND FROM GERMANY SEALED TO WORLD BY BRITAIN'S WORD

All Merchantmen Destined For German Ports, or For Neutral Ports With Goods for Germany, and Cargoes Originating in Germany Under Ban.

Cordon of Ships Tight Around German Ports While Steamers Bound Eastward Across Atlantic Will Be Seized Long Before They Reach the North Sea—Ships of Any Nation Exempted if Compact Not to Trade With Germany, Exports or Imports, is Entered Into—Intended as Retaliation Against Submarine Warfare on Merchantmen—Great Britain Refuses to Consider American Proposal.

London, March 15, 9.45 p. m.—Great Britain made known to the world today, in a formal proclamation signed in council by the king and issued from Buckingham Palace, how she proposes to sever all the arteries of sea commerce to and from Germany during the period of the war.

As in Premier Asquith's speech forecasting the order, the term "blockade" is not used, and no prohibited area is defined. Nevertheless, the text of the order makes plain England's purpose—to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany during the war.

British officials tonight frankly called the movement a blockade, the foreign office describing it as an effective blockade, differing from the effective blockade of history only in that the property seized will not be confiscated outright, but sold, the proceeds eventually going to the owners.

In the last clause of the proclamation is the proposal most interesting to neutrals. This is a flat agreement to lift the "blockade" in case any nation will certify that the ships flying its flag shall not carry goods to Germany, or originating therein or belonging to subjects of the German Empire.

ONLY AGAINST GERMANY.

It is notable that the order declares no intention to capture ships proceeding to and from the countries of Germany's allies, Austria and Turkey, the reason being no doubt, that the measure is avowedly a reprisal against the German submarine warfare. However, a cordon of ships will be maintained to shut off the commerce of German ports, and regulate trade in the war zone, although ships voyaging eastward across the Atlantic will, it is expected, be seized before they reach the North Sea.

When a neutral vessel is held up, in all cases except where there is a false declaration of destination the cargo only will be seized. A copy of the order-in-council was handed to the American Ambassador tonight for transmission to Washington.

The foreign office emphasizes the fact that wide discretion is allowed private court officials handling neutral claims. Prominent officials urge upon neutral governments to bear in mind that many powers are conferred by the order on the officers entrusted with the disposition of detained cargoes, and instructions will be given these men to act with the greatest despatch, consistent with the proper performance of their duties.

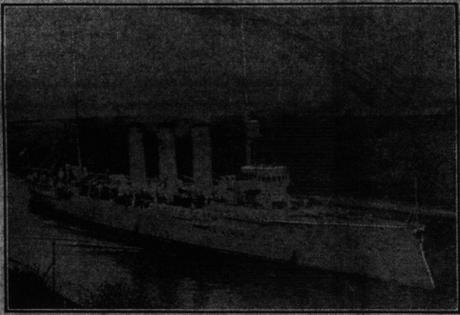
While the order is absolute, in so far as ships to and from German ports are concerned, using the word "must" in stipulating how goods shall be discharged in English ports, the provisions concerning cargoes destined for neutral ports set forth that they "may be required to discharge" at British ports.

This language is typical of the general attitude of British officials toward neutral trade.

Measure of Retaliation.

London, March 15.—The British order-in-council decreeing retaliatory measures on the part of the government to meet the declaration of the Germans that the waters surrounding the United Kingdom are a military area, was made public today in the Official Gazette.

The text of the order-in-council follows: "Whereas the German government has issued certain orders which, in violation of the usages of war, purport to declare that the waters surrounding the United Kingdom are a military area, in which all British and allied merchant vessels will be destroyed, irrespective of the safety and the lives of the passengers and the crews, and in which neutral shipping will be exposed to similar danger in view of the uncertainties of naval warfare; and whereas, in the memorandum accompanying the said orders, neutrals are warned against entrusting crews, passengers or goods to British or allied ships; and whereas, such attempts on the part of the enemy give to his majesty an unquestionable right of retaliation; and whereas, his majesty has therefore decided to adopt further measures in order to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany, although such measures will be enforced without risk to neutral ships or to neutral or non-combatant life and in strict observance of the dictates of humanity; and whereas, the Allies of his majesty are associated with him in the steps



THE DRESDEN.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA NEAR BREAKING POINT

Rome, March 15—8.50 a. m., via Paris, 1.55 p. m.—The Italian Minister of Posts and Telegraphs today issued orders suspending the exchange of telegraphic money orders with Austro-Hungary.

Orders also were issued suppressing the travelling post office on trains bound for the Austrian frontier.

GERMAN VICE CHANCELLOR SOOTHES PUBLIC OPINION WITH TALK OF BIG VICTORY

London, March 15.—A Reuter despatch from Berlin, by way of Amsterdam, quotes the German minister of the interior and Vice-Chancellor Clemens Delbrueck as declaring, in a speech in the upper chamber, Germany's intention to continue the war until she obtained the guarantees she desired. "If we were satisfied merely with repelling the enemy," said the vice-chancellor, "we should soon have peace. But we cannot rest satisfied with that alone; we shall not sheathe the sword until we obtain guarantees that our enemies will not attack us again. Discussion of these guarantees at the present moment would not further German interests."

Herr Delbrueck spoke before the upper chamber had adopted the budget without discussion.

At the conclusion of his speech, the Prussian diet adjourned to May 27.

SAYS GERMANS ARE TURNING OUT A SUBMARINE A DAY

Washington, March 15.—Extraordinary precautions adopted by German port authorities to prevent foreigners learning anything about their coast defenses, or havens of the German navy, are described in a communication which Washington officials have just received from an officer of an American steamer. "The officer says that before entering the port of Bremerhaven his vessel was boarded by about sixty Germans, who took complete command of the ship, sending the captain and every one of the officers and crew down below, where they were shut in with closed ports until the vessel was at its berth. The movements of both officers and crew afterwards were closely restricted as long as they were in port. Nevertheless, this officer speaks of the extraordinary number of submarines he saw, some of them very much larger than anything he had ever seen in this country. He says he was told also that the Germans were turning out these vessels at the rate of one a day."

French Paper Points Out the Difference

Paris, March 15, 4.30 p. m.—The Temps in an editorial today contrasts Germany's law of the sea as applied to the American ship William P. Frye, and the British and French treatment of American ships thus far, and adds, with reference to the retaliatory measures about to be undertaken by the Allies against Germany: "We await in all security the reception by the United States of our declarations relative to the application of the maritime regulations decided upon by France and Great Britain and of the rules under which they will be put into force."

The Serbian Army Is Now Stronger

London, March 15, 11.41 p. m.—Official information has been received by the Serbian legation here, which, according to the legation, indicates that the reports of the outbreak of typhus in Serbia have been greatly exaggerated. The legation further announces that the Serbian army has been strengthened by the addition of two fresh classes, and has received new supplies. The military

authorities are well satisfied with the situation, the Austrian forces arrayed against Serbia, it is added, being merely the remnants of those previously defeated.

JAPAN SENDS TROOPS TO CHINA

Report That Latter Country Will Appeal to Britain Over the Situation.

London, March 15.—The Daily Telegraph's Peking correspondent says he is able to assert, on reliable information, that 27,000 Japanese troops have embarked for China, and that China is about to appeal to Great Britain.

Austrians Deny It

Vienna, March 15, via Berlin, to London, March 15, 1.09 a. m.—Official denial has been issued here of the widespread report that Cosmowitz, capital of Bukovina, was abandoned by the Austrians on March 12.

ALLIES ARE LEADING ON LAND AND SEA

Yesterday's News Brings Cheer to the British Public

VERY GOOD REPORTS FROM ALL QUARTERS

French Official Statement Shows That Considerable Progress Has Been Made Against the Enemy in the West—Great Battle Impending in Przasnysz Region—Earl Kitchener's Approval of the Workingmen of England.

London, March 15, 11 a. m.—"The Dresden has been sunk," "the British are holding the Germans in their efforts to re-take Neuve Chapelle and Epinette," "Russians continue in possession of Przasnysz."

These were the headlines which attracted the attention of the English people today and tonight.

The announcement of the sinking of the German cruiser, Dresden, came after midnight, but the news spread quickly through the theatres and restaurants and there was much rejoicing that this commerce raider, whose whereabouts have been a mystery since her escape after the Falkland Islands engagement in December, had at last been sent to the bottom.

The fact that all the crew of the Dresden were saved sets a new record for rescue after an action at sea, and a naval battle of two minutes duration has probably another record. The details furnished by the Admiralty are scant, but apparently the British ships were not even hit, for no damage whatsoever is reported.

In the region of Przasnysz, Russian Poland, the great battle has not yet been fought, and what fighting there has been is of the character of a running fight in his favor. The Russians are claiming hard earned progress all along the line; the Germans just as stoutly assert that the Russian attacks have been repulsed.

In the west the Germans are not so optimistic regarding Neuve Chapelle, as they are in their official statements. Any cessation of the fighting there although they have been bringing up reinforcements and are fighting desperately to re-take the ground from which they were driven with such losses. There is no British statement to throw light on the present situation, but the French war office says there has been no change.

It is believed that another sanguinary engagement will be fought near Neuve Chapelle. The Germans are seeking to distract the British by their activity in the region of Lons-le-Saunoy, and the coming battle will necessitate reinforcements.

Kitchener's Speech.

Earl Kitchener, Secretary for War, in a speech in the house of lords today, referred optimistically to the military situation in general from the Allies' standpoint, but he complained of the slowness with which munitions of war are being turned out. He emphasized what is striking in the war authority's statements is the early phase of the task of throwing an army into the field—the great problem of keeping the British and allied armies supplied with the vast amount of ammunition that the guns devour, an amount which will perhaps triple, if the generally expected rapid advances come.

Blaming trade unionism, with its restrictions, for some of the delay, he added: "I have heard rumors that the workmen in some of the factories have an idea the war is going so well that they are going to let them to work their hardest. I can only say that the supply of war material at the present moment, and for the next two or three months, is causing me very serious anxiety. The output of every round of ammunition has a large influence on the operations in the field."

Gains in the West.

Paris, March 15, via London, March 15, 12.26 a. m.—The following official communication was issued by the French war office tonight:

"The day has been marked by numerous actions favorable for us. In the region of Lons-le-Saunoy, our artillery very effectively bombarded the enemy's works. The Germans attempted to re-capture a small fort which we took from them during the night of March 11-12. They were repulsed, leaving about 150 dead on the ground. Our losses were insignificant.

"To the south of Ypres the British army, which a German attack yesterday had compelled to fall back beyond St. Eloi, re-captured that village, and almost all of the neighboring trenches, in spite of several counter-attacks.

"To the north of Arras a very brilliant attack by our infantry enabled us to capture, by a single effort, three lines of trenches on the spur of Notre Dame de Lorette and to reach the edge of the forest."

(Continued on page 8.)

COMMERCE RAIDER SENT TO BOTTOM IN SOUTH PACIFIC

Captain Hauls Down Flag and Surrenders After Ship is Doomed

Fifteen of Her Crew Badly Wounded and Are Taken to Valparaiso—No British Casualties and No Damage to the British Ships, Glasgow, Kent and Auxiliary Cruiser Orama—Only Two German Raiders Left Now.

London, March 15, 7.55 p. m.—The sinking of the German cruiser Dresden was announced by the British admiralty tonight in the following statement:

"On the 14th of March, at 9 a. m., H. M. S. Glasgow, Captain John Luce, R. N., H. M. auxiliary cruiser Orama, Captain John B. Seagrave, R. N., and H. M. S. Kent, Captain John D. Allen, C. B., E. N., caught the Dresden near Juan Fernandez Islands.

"An action ensued and after five minutes fighting the Dresden hauled down her colors and displayed the white flag. She was much damaged and set on fire, and after she had been burning for some time her magazine exploded and she sank.

"The crew were saved. Fifteen badly wounded Germans are being landed at Valparaiso.

"There were no British casualties and no damage to the ships."

The Dresden was a member of the German squadron which was defeated by the British squadron off the Falkland Islands in December. She was the only one of the five German warships to escape. She was said to have fled to the westward, but there have been no definite reports as to her whereabouts since that time. She was reported unofficially to have been seen in the Straits of Magellan, and later to be in hiding in one of the bays on the Chilean coast. The Dresden was a sister ship of the Emden, which was sunk off Cochin Island, in the Indian Ocean, by the Australian cruiser Sydney after an adventurous career.

ONLY TWO LEFT NOW.

The sinking of the Dresden leaves at large on the high seas, so far as is known, only the cruiser Karlsruhe, last reported as operating in the West Indies, and the auxiliary cruiser Kron Prinz Wilhelm, which is still raiding commerce in the South Atlantic.

The Dresden, a vessel of 3,600 tons, was no match for the battle cruisers in the fleet of Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee in the battle off the Falkland Islands, and after the destruction of the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Nürnberg and Leipzig, she steamed away and escaped her pursuers in the darkness.

Since that time both British and Japanese warships have searched persistently the waters of the South Pacific and South Atlantic, but for more than three months the German cruiser eluded pursuit.

The Dresden's armament was comparatively light. She carried twelve 4.1-inch guns, four 2.5 guns, four machine guns and two torpedo tubes. She was 364 feet long. Her complement was 361 men.

ROBINSON CRUSOE'S ISLAND.

Juan Fernandez Island, near which the Dresden was finally run down, is a Chilean dependency in the Pacific Ocean, about 400 miles off the mainland. The Chilean government protested to Germany in December against alleged violation of the neutrality by German warships in Chilean waters, and three destroyers were sent by Chile to the Juan Fernandez Islands.

The solitary residence on Juan Fernandez Islands for four years of a Scotchman named Alexander Selkirk is supposed to have formed the basis of De Foë's tale, Robinson Crusoe.

There seems to have been the elements of old time poetic justice in the sinking of the Dresden off the coast of Chile. Juan Fernandez is the one possession of which the Chileans are proud; it is the island on which Alexander Selkirk was for so many years cut off from the world and which furnished to Daniel Defoe the inimitable material for a world's classic in The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe. As the Cape of Good Hope and the Monmouth were defeated only five hundred miles away, the prestige of the British navy, which since the days of Admiral Lord Cochrane in the Emeralds, of the Chilean navy just a century ago has stood high in the estimation of the South America republics, has been restored. Sir Christopher Cradock is being revenged in the best traditions of the navy.

The Dresden is the cruiser that escaped from the battle off the Falklands early in December. She was traced into the Magellan Straits and there can be little doubt that her whereabouts have been known ever since. She was a vessel of 3,544 tons, 364 feet long, and was built in Hamburg in 1908. Her crew was 361 all told and she was armed with twelve 4.1 inch, four 2.5 and machine guns and had two submarine torpedo tubes. Her speed was 27 knots.

The Glasgow, on which most attention will be centred on the British side, is a vessel of 4,800 tons, but was two knots an hour slower and carried 376 officers and men. She, too, was a new vessel, having been finished at Gosport in 1910. Her armament is much superior to that of the Dresden for she carried two 6-inch guns, ten 4-inch, one 12-pounder and other guns.

The Kent, however, was the largest of the British ships in the engagement and by a coincidence she was the same type vessel as the ill-fated Monmouth. An armored cruiser she has a tonnage of 9,900 and a length of 440 feet. She carries a crew of 537 men. Her armament is fourteen 6-inch, eight 12-pounders, three 3-pounders and eight machine guns and she has a speed of 21 knots an hour.

With the intermingling of the Prinz Eitel in an American port the number of German vessels on the sea is reduced to two, of which the Karlsruhe is the principal.

WICK THE FRONT

ster. Next of kin, Mrs. E. Starke, at Hockham, Norfolk (Eng.)

Private John Ingram, gunshot in the neck. Next of kin, J. T. Ingram, Woodstock, Ontario (Eng.)

Private Alexander Lang, gunshot in the shoulder. Next of kin, Alexander Lang, Kilmarnock Road, New Glasgow, Scotland.

Private Joseph Ellick (formerly 12th Battalion), admitted to No. 18 General Hospital, Boulogne, wounded in leg, and is by hospital. Next of kin, Anna Ellick, Belgrade, Serbia.

led in Action Feb. 27.

Sergeant Major Charles Lloyd. Next of kin, Mrs. W. Lloyd, No. 14 Bristol Road, Portsmouth (Eng.)

Private Ronald Cecil Fruen. Next of kin, C. Fruen, No. 18 Church Street, Southampton, Lancs (Eng.)

Private George Arthur Batschance. Next of kin, Mrs. G. A. Batschance, 28 Rosary Gardens, London, S.W. (Eng.)

led in Action Feb. 28.

Private Donald Ross. Next of kin, Mrs. Jessie Henderson, No. 12 Parker Street, Dundee, Scotland.

Private Christopher H. Dawson. Next of kin, Mrs. Marion Dawson, Harfield Lane, Eastbourne (Eng.)

Private Owen Parry. Next of kin, Mrs. M. Parry, 16 Tower Street, Lisburn, Co. Down (Eng.)

Private G. Page. Next of kin, Mrs. Page, Carleton Road, Attlebury, Northants (Eng.)

Private Archibald Albrow. Next of kin, Mrs. K. Albrow, No. 24 Drury Lane, Harrow-On-The-Hill, Middlesex (Eng.)

led in Action March 1.

Private J. S. Leven. Next of kin, W. S. Leven, No. 81 Cambridge Road, Ford, Essex (Eng.)

ed of Wounds.

Private James McLaughlin. Next of kin, Mrs. A. McLaughlin, No. 61 South Road, Belfast, Ireland.

Private Daniel McLean (formerly 12th Battalion). Next of kin, Mrs. Elizabeth McLean (aunt), No. 2 Canal Street, Paisley, Scotland.

Private George Morrison. Next of kin, Mrs. Morrison, Gledyevend, Lancs (Eng.)

Private George Duncan. Next of kin, A. Duncan, Fochabers, Elgin, Scotland.

Private George Henry Brown. Next of kin, Mrs. H. Brown (mother), 14 Elm Street, Limerick, Ireland.

Private H. T. Urquhart. Next of kin, Mrs. Louise Urquhart (wife), Clovelly, Devon Road, Bexley Heath, Kent (Eng.)

Private Edward Arnold. Next of kin, Mrs. F. H. Arnold, No. 1 Clifton Street, Folkestone (Eng.)

Private Charles Little. Next of kin, Mrs. P. Little, No. 214 River View, Hull (Eng.)

Private George Simmons. Next of kin, Mrs. Lydia Simmons, 5 Shepherd Bush Road, Hammersmith, London (Eng.)

Private William Richards. Next of kin, Mrs. B. Richards, Staggers Hill, Amroth, Wales.

Private Arthur D. Sykes. Next of kin, Mrs. A. Sykes, Albany Street, Hull (Eng.)

Private Gerald Arthur Johnson. Next of kin, Walter Johnson, Griseley Road, Grange Road, London (Eng.)

Private Daniel McLean (formerly 12th Battalion). Next of kin, Mrs. Elizabeth McLean (aunt), No. 2 Canal Street, Paisley, Scotland.

Private Cross Concert at Aroostook Jet, N. B.

Aroostook Jet, N. B., March 5.—A very successful concert and entertainment was given on Thursday evening, March 4, by the ladies of the Red Cross Society of Aroostook Jet; president, Mrs. T. Hoyt; secretary, Mrs. H. H. Hopkins; treasurer, Mrs. R. Kelly.

The programme included an old-fashioned dialogue entitled How the Story was told by the ladies, Mrs. Sloat, Mrs. K. Hawkins and Mrs. J. T. Smith being especially good. Some of the ladies taking part being dressed in the style of about five years ago.

The Red Cross nurse military drill, uniform, evolutions, applause, being ably rendered by a number of girls.

The boys of Aroostook Jet, trained by Captain H. H. Hopkins, gave a military flag drill, in exceptionally good style.

A violin solo was rendered by Miss Wakeman; accompanist, Miss Ritchie, a patriotic recitation was given by Mrs. L. Rivers.

Refreshments were sold during the time and everything left over was donated to the Red Cross.

Small Deposits Welcome

If you wish to start a Savings Account do not hesitate because you have only a small sum to begin with you will be welcome at our office. Some of our savings accounts began as deposits of \$1. It is our aim to have customers come to us with the feeling that we will attend to their business with pleasure.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital - - - - - \$2,000,000
Surplus - - - - - \$2,000,000
Total Resources over - - - - - \$4,000,000

BRANCHES OF THIS BANK in every Canadian Province, and in Newfoundland, West Indies, Mexico, Chilean and New Zealand.