

## IF ALLIED FLEET CAN PREVENT IT, NO COMMODITIES OF ANY KIND SHALL REACH OR LEAVE THE GERMAN SHORES UNTIL AFTER WAR"—PREMIER ASQUITH

### TROUBLE IN RANKS OF THE OPPOSITION

Two Wings, Peace Party and War Party, Have Sprung Into Being and Laurier Finds Himself in a Dilemma—Pugsley, Aided by Dark Lantern Leader, Anxious to Stir Up Trouble in Hope of Making Political Capital for Themselves.

Special to The Standard.  
Ottawa, Mar. 1.—The trouble in the Liberal party is beginning to manifest itself in the corridors. Small as it is, the Opposition has developed two wings, a political peace party and a political war party. The former is led by Dr. Clarke of Red Deer, the ablest speaker on the Liberal side, while the scalp hunters are under the leadership of Hon. Wm. Pugsley, his chief lieutenant being F. B. Carvell and G. M. Macdonald.  
Not one of these three gentlemen is expected at Ottawa to be able to retain his seat at the next election, whether that event comes soon or late.  
The Liberal peace party are anxious to avoid as much as possible anything favoring party politics at the present time, and they are giving evidence which will be rendered all the safer if they avoid conflict. Apparently the Liberal war party with unsafe seats are anxious to create as much of a stir as possible in the hope that some political capital may be made which will prove useful to them in their constituencies.  
The lobbies tonight are full of rum-

ors when the budget debate is resumed tomorrow the Pugsley wing of the opposition will show their teeth. If this is so there will be a battle royal. The attitude that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will assume cannot be foreshadowed. He is in a terrible position for a statesman in a British country. Acquainted as he was with the danger that threatened Great Britain, informed of it by the Liberal government of Great Britain, he took the long chance that the European situation would settle itself without a conflict and used the Liberal majority in the Senate to place Canada in the humiliating position of not being able to take her place in the naval fighting line and seeing little New Zealand and Australia playing their part in the smashing of the German power upon the high seas.  
These are the ship that are being talked about, and if Pugsley or his associates come forward with any more false and malicious statements such as the submarine dream of the member for St. John there will be an avalanche from the government side that will not end with the mere debate in the house. The story of the next few days in the commons will be watched with deep interest.

### RUSSIANS PREPARE FOR ANOTHER OFFENSIVE

London, March 2.—Telegraphing from Bucharest the Daily Mail's correspondent says:  
"The Russians are preparing to resume the offensive in the fighting around Czernowitz. They already have forced the Austrians to withdraw nearly two miles from the town. Fresh Russian artillery is arriving at Focșanița, on the extreme northern Rumanian frontier."

### CLAMS PLOT AGAINST HIM AT CITY HALL

Ex-Ald. Kelly, Fredericton, Says He Was Refused Nomination Paper—Wanted to Oppose Mayor Mitchell.

Special to The Standard.  
Fredericton, March 1.—Fredericton will return an entire city council without an election this year unless ex-Ald. C. J. Kelly succeeds in having his nomination papers for Mayor accepted this evening. Up to 4 o'clock this afternoon the regular time for accepting nomination under the new election law, there had been only one nomination for Mayor and ten for aldermen, the number required to complete a council, but Kelly claims this evening he will force acceptance of his nomination papers on grounds that there was a plot at City Hall to prevent him from opposing Mayor Mitchell, and that City Clerk McCready had refused to provide him with nomination papers when he applied for them in good faith as a duly qualified citizen.  
Those nominated up to 4 o'clock this afternoon were:  
For Mayor—Moses Mitchell.  
For Aldermen—Wellington Ward, Judson Barker and Charles W. Burnett; Stanley Ward, Robert J. Baxter and F. H. Everett; Carleton Ward, Joseph Walker and T. S. Wilkinson; Queens Ward, W. J. Osborne and J. M. Lemont; Kings Ward, J. A. Reid and George McKnight.  
The first three named aldermen-elect are making their first appearance in civic politics. The new election law provides that the oldest alderman in each ward is elected for a period of two years, so that hereafter half the council will be automatically retired each year.

### TO REBUILD RUINED TOWNS IN BELGIUM

Union Des Villes Formed For Purpose of Restoring Cities Devastated by Invaders.

Berlin, March 1. (By wireless to Sayville)—There has been formed in Brussels, according to the Overseas News Agency, a new association called the Union Des Villes, the object of which is the re-building of Belgian towns. It is headed by prominent Belgians. The German government has promised the association full facilities for the carrying out of its work.

### WASHINGTON WILL PROBABLY ENTER PROTEST

Washington, Mar. 1.—All commercial intercourse by sea between Germany and the outside world was today declared prohibited by Great Britain and France.  
The impression was general in official quarters tonight that a strong protest would be made against the action of the Allies, which was regarded as unprecedented and novel step. Officials pointed out that in the reprisals which the belligerents were making toward each other, there was a singular forgetfulness of the fact that what might be the violations of international customs, as between these countries at war, this could not affect the status of international rules as between the United States and countries with which she was at peace.

Assurances given by Great Britain that today's note was not a reply to the recent proposals of the United States for an adjustment of the entire situation, which led to the retaliatory measures, gave ground for some hopes that the measures taken might be only of a temporary character.  
The text of the British note is identical with the statement in the House of Commons today by Premier Asquith.  
Officials were unanimous in their opinion that the notification could not be called a "blockade" although it had virtually the effect of the same.

### ONLY FEW OF THE STRIKERS BACK TO WORK

Executive of Amalgamated Engineers Believe, However, Men Will all Return Soon.

London, March 1.—The executive committee of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the striking members of which were ordered by the government to return to work today after meeting held tonight in Glasgow issued a statement saying:  
"Six meetings were held in the affected area today and there are strong indications of an early resumption of work."  
The committee urged the men to return to their places of employment, but, according to the Central News, the meetings were failures. The Central News says that all the meetings broke up after disorderly scenes, and the men were left to decide for themselves what their future action shall be.  
"The executive committee strongly appealed to the men to resume work," the news agency adds, but at none of the meetings was the direct issue placed before the strikers, although there were clamorous appeals for a vote.  
According to the same authority, only a small fraction of the ten thousand strikers returned to work today.

### U.S. PROPOSALS TAKEN UNDER CONSIDERATION

Washington, Mar. 1.—Great Britain today notified the United States that the recent proposal "respecting a possible limitation of submarines and mines and an arrangement for supplying food to Germany is being taken into careful consideration by His Majesty's government in consultation with their Allies."  
The British Ambassador, on instructions from his government, informed the State Department of the fact, after he had delivered the Anglo-French communication concerning reprisals and the holding up of neutral shipping to and from Germany.

### PRIME MINISTER IN BR. COMMONS GIVES GERMANY ENGLAND'S ANSWER

WILL GIVE RUSSIA FREE PASSAGE OF THE DARDANELLES

HON. MR. WHITE GIVES NOTICE

Of Resolution Asking Ratification of Resolution Providing for Over Issue of Dominion Notes in Sept., Oct. and November.

Ottawa, March 1.—Hon. W. T. White has given notice of a resolution providing for parliamentary ratification of the over issue of Dominion notes to the extent of \$25,000,000 in September, October and November last, to which reference was recently made in the House. The total increased issue of Dominion notes since the war broke out has been something like \$55,000,000. Of this amount \$15,000,000 was authorized under the war session legislation permitting an increased issue to that amount against the gold reserve, already held in the treasury. Fourteen millions of Dominion notes were loaned to the Canadian banks against approved securities as also authorized by the special legislation of last August. Ten millions was advanced to the Canadian Northern against a pledge of the company's guaranteed securities; six millions were similarly issued to the Grand Trunk Pacific and ten millions were issued for Dominion Treasury purposes. It is to secure legislation sanction for these last three issues that the Finance Minister is now introducing his resolution.

Biggest Single Vote of Credit Ever Asked by Gov't Unanimously Adopted by House—Yesterday's Session One of Most Enthusiastic and Eventful in History—Asquith's Confidence in Outcome Strikes Responsive Note in Large Audience.

London, March 1, 10.10 p. m.—If the combined fleets of Great 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 House of Commons this afternoon at a session which will be historic. Studiously avoiding the terms "blockade" and "contraband," for these words occur nowhere in the present statement, the Premier explained that after this day the allies considered themselves justified in attempting, and would attempt, "to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership or origin."

The Premier emphasized, however, that vessels and cargoes so seized were 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 arbitration 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 commends itself to reason, to common sense and to justice."

Great Enthusiasm in House  
Every member of the House not in front in khaki, or unavoidably detained, was in his seat to hear the Prime Minister's address, and there was frequent cheering. The galleries were packed. When the Premier concluded his statement, and turning to the Speaker, 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 today, and Premier Asquith, in his address said that Great 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 at \$7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to \$3,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of that part of the Premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,810,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 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 Mr. Asquith's figures.  
Before the Premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming: "Our answer to Germany," in big letters, and it was apparent ever 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 at \$7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to \$3,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of that part of the Premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,810,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 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 Mr. Asquith's figures.  
Before the Premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming: "Our answer to Germany," in big letters, and it was apparent ever 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 at \$7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to \$3,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of that part of the Premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,810,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 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 Mr. Asquith's figures.  
Before the Premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming: "Our answer to Germany," in big letters, and it was apparent ever 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 at \$7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to \$3,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of that part of the Premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,810,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 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 Mr. Asquith's figures.  
Before the Premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming: "Our answer to Germany," in big letters, and it was apparent ever 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 at \$7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to \$3,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of that part of the Premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,810,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 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 Mr. Asquith's figures.  
Before the Premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming: "Our answer to Germany," in big letters, and it was apparent ever 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 at \$7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to \$3,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of that part of the Premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,810,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 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 Mr. Asquith's figures.  
Before the Premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming: "Our answer to Germany," in big letters, and it was apparent ever 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 at \$7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to \$3,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of that part of the Premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,810,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 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 Mr. Asquith's figures.  
Before the Premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming: "Our answer to Germany," in big letters, and it was apparent ever 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 at \$7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to \$3,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of that part of the Premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,810,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 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 Mr. Asquith's figures.  
Before the Premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming: "Our answer to Germany," in big letters, and it was apparent ever 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 at \$7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to \$3,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of that part of the Premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,810,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 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 Mr. Asquith's figures.  
Before the Premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming: "Our answer to Germany," in big letters, and it was apparent ever 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 at \$7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to \$3,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of that part of the Premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,810,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 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 Mr. Asquith's figures.  
Before the Premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming: "Our answer to Germany," in big letters, and it was apparent ever 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 at \$7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to \$3,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of that part of the Premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,810,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 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 Mr. Asquith's figures.  
Before the Premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming: "Our answer to Germany," in big letters, and it was apparent ever 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 at \$7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to \$3,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of that part of the Premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,810,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 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 Mr. Asquith's figures.  
Before the Premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming: "Our answer to Germany," in big letters, and it was apparent ever 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 at \$7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to \$3,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of that part of the Premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,810,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 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 Mr. Asquith's figures.  
Before the Premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming: "Our answer to Germany," in big letters, and it was apparent ever 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 at \$7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to \$3,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of that part of the Premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,810,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 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 Mr. Asquith's figures.  
Before the Premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming: "Our answer to Germany," in big letters, and it was apparent ever 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 at \$7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to \$3,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of that part of the Premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,810,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 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 Mr. Asquith's figures.  
Before the Premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming: "Our answer to Germany," in big letters, and it was apparent ever 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 at \$7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to \$3,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of that part of the Premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,810,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 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 Mr. Asquith's figures.  
Before the Premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming: "Our answer to Germany," in big letters, and it was apparent ever 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 at \$7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to \$3,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of that part of the Premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,810,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 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 Mr. Asquith's figures.  
Before the Premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming: "Our answer to Germany," in big letters, and it was apparent ever 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 at \$7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to \$3,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of that part of the Premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,810,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 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 Mr. Asquith's figures.  
Before the Premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming: "Our answer to Germany," in big letters, and it was apparent ever 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 at \$7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to \$3,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of that part of the Premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,810,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 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 Mr. Asquith's figures.  
Before the Premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming: "Our answer to Germany," in big letters, and it was apparent ever 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 at \$7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to \$3,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of that part of the Premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,810,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 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 Mr. Asquith's figures.  
Before the Premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming: "Our answer to Germany," in big letters, and it was apparent ever 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 at \$7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to \$3,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of that part of the Premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,810,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 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 Mr. Asquith's figures.  
Before the Premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming: "Our answer to Germany," in big letters, and it was apparent ever 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 at \$7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to \$3,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of that part of the Premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,810,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 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 Mr. Asquith's figures.  
Before the Premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming: "Our answer to Germany," in big letters, and it was apparent ever 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 at \$7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to \$3,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of that part of the Premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,810,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 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 Mr. Asquith's figures.  
Before the Premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming: "Our answer to Germany," in big letters, and it was apparent ever 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 at \$7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to \$3,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of that part of the Premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,810,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 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 Mr. Asquith's figures.  
Before the Premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming: "Our answer to Germany," in big letters, and it was apparent ever 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 at \$7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to \$3,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of that part of the Premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,810,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 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 Mr. Asquith's figures.  
Before the Premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming: "Our answer to Germany," in big letters, and it was apparent ever 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 at \$7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to \$3,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of that part of the Premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,810,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 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 Mr. Asquith's figures.  
Before the Premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming: "Our answer to Germany," in big letters, and it was apparent ever 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 at \$7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to \$3,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of that part of the Premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,810,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 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 Mr. Asquith's figures.  
Before the Premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming: "Our answer to Germany," in big letters, and it was apparent ever 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 at \$7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to \$3,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of that part of the Premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,810,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 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 Mr. Asquith's figures.  
Before the Premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming: "Our answer to Germany," in big letters, and it was apparent ever 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 at \$7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to \$3,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of that part of the Premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,810,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 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 Mr. Asquith's figures.  
Before the Premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming: "Our answer to Germany," in big letters, and it was apparent ever 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 at \$7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to \$3,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of that part of the Premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,810,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 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 Mr. Asquith's figures.  
Before the Premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming: "Our answer to Germany," in big letters, and it was apparent ever 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 at \$7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to \$3,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of that part of the Premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,810,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 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 Mr. Asquith's figures.  
Before the Premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming: "Our answer to Germany," in big letters, and it was apparent ever 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 at \$7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to \$3,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of that part of the Premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,810,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 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 Mr. Asquith's figures.  
Before the Premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming: "Our answer to Germany," in big letters, and it was apparent ever 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 at \$7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to \$3,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of that part of the Premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,810,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 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 Mr. Asquith's figures.  
Before the Premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming: "Our answer to Germany," in big letters, and it was apparent ever 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 at \$7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to \$3,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of that part of the Premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,810,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 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 Mr. Asquith's figures.  
Before the Premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming: "Our answer to Germany," in big letters, and it was apparent ever 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 at \$7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to \$3,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of that part of the Premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,810,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 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 Mr. Asquith's figures.  
Before the Premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming: "Our answer to Germany," in big letters, and it was apparent ever 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 at \$7,500,000 daily to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to \$3,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of that part of the Premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,810,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 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 Mr. Asquith's figures.  
Before the Premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming: "Our answer to Germany," in big letters, and it was apparent ever 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 at \$7,