

NO COMMODITIES OF ANY KIND TO OR FROM GERMANY, IS BRITAIN'S ANSWER TO THE KAISER'S SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN

WILL NOT REGULATE PRICES OF FOOD UNWISE FOR GOVERNMENT TO INTERFERE, SAYS BORDEN

Cockshutt's Resolution for Federal Control of Foodstuffs Compels Many Conservatives to Endorse Liberal Policy of Wider Markets in Natural Products—Sir James Alkins Counters Heavily on the Conservative Apostle of High Protection, Who Would Limit Farmers' Profits.

(Special to The Telegraph.)
Ottawa, March 1.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier tonight has reason to agree with the Marquis of Lansdowne, "Do not do more." For the past four years after, while the parliamentary warring with Conservative, Liberal and other food markets, free food, and other economic decline as "liberal, unpolitical and calculated to do all kinds of damage to institutions, national and imperial."
Today he must have been almost startled to hear Sir James Alkins, from the front Conservative benches, proclaiming that "there must be no restriction of markets for our agricultural products" and that it was the bounden duty of the government—a duty of patriotism—to "do everything to increase and widen our market for food products, to encourage production and to develop the agricultural industry."
He must have had the surprise further intensified when Mr. Mercer, another Conservative member, vigorously attacked the new ground, and when the hearty Liberal cheering, which greeted the declaration, was augmented by considerable genuine applause from many supporters of the government.

Mr. Cockshutt submitted his resolution authorizing the government to exercise "supreme control" over the price of export of foodstuffs in the present war crisis. He argued that, while industrial enterprise was largely at a standstill, products of the farm were getting prices never before. Mr. Cockshutt did not get very much support for his resolution from either side of the house. Sir Robert Borden maintained that the government had taken all due precautions to see that Canadian foodstuffs did not reach the enemy, and for the present, at least, he did not think it necessary for the government to go further either in the regulation of exports or of the food prices to consumers in Canada.

Valcarlos Camp Site Query.

Ottawa, March 1.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved a resolution calling for a description of all lands taken for the Valcarlos camp, copies of titles to the same, a statement of amounts paid for land and damages, and an account of amounts claimed and still unpaid.
He said some people were of the opinion that the camp at Valcarlos was unnecessary, and that the preparation of the first contingent for active service could have been carried out at the various divisional headquarters, as it was being done in the case of the second contingent.
He had been informed that of the forty or fifty men whose lands were taken for the camp, only one or two had received their money. Many of the farmers were unable to gather their crops, and were consequently in straitened circumstances. Sir Wilfrid understood that a number of claims had been referred to the justice department, and that the claimants would have to go before the courts to obtain their money.

Sir Wilfrid said that a Lieutenant Colonel William McElna had acted as agent of the militia department in the acquisition of the lands for the camp. Who was Colonel McElna? Sir Wilfrid had heard that Colonel McElna was not in the militia department, and had been made a colonel for the occasion. Moreover, it had been said that he had replaced Sir William Price, a chance which the leader of the opposition did not think was in the public interest.

General Sir's Reply.

Major-General the Hon. Sam Hughes said that the camp at Valcarlos stood unique in the history of the world as having produced "the best of shooting regiments." The object of the camp was to give the soldiers an opportunity to learn how to hit the bulls' eye. That object had been attained, and it would take the members of the second contingent from six to eight weeks practice at the target to make themselves the equals of the men of the first contingent with the rifle.
Colonel McElna, the minister of militia, said, was the great grandson of an officer who had taken part in the battle of the Plains of Abraham, and his ancestors had lived for generations on the site of the Valcarlos camp. General Hughes believed that he had given his services to the government without remuneration.
With the minister and a committee, Colonel McElna had selected the site for the mobilization camp, which was situated on a railway line. "Colonel McElna," asserted General Hughes, "had

PROOF THAT GERMAN PLAN IS A FAILURE

London, March 1, 1915.—The board of trade summary of shipping casualties, reported during February, shows that the ordinary risks of navigation were responsible for less than 100,000 tons of cargo, a larger number of British ships than were victims of German torpedoes, mines or guns.
During the month of February the total number of steamers lost was 33, of an aggregate net tonnage of 34,947, with 97 lives, of which 23 were British, and 12,389 tons were sunk by German submarines, with the loss of six lives, and one of 2,665 tons was sunk by a German mine.

Dacia's Crew Being Sent To New York

London, March 1, 1915.—The operations of the allied fleets in the Dardanelles, as perhaps presaging quick developments in the Balkan situation, dominates the military situation on sea and land. The more optimistic minds expect Constantinople to fall, but there is a noticeable disposition to realize that the ships take a easy task, notwithstanding the twenty-mile range of the super-dreadnought Queen Elizabeth.

Price of Beer In Austria is Now Higher

Venice, March 1, via London, March 2.—Beginning today the price of beer throughout Austria was raised two-fifths of a cent per glass. The increase is reported here, was received everywhere with protest.
Advice received from the province of Trent as to the effect that there is much suffering there owing to a scarcity of food and that considerable distress has resulted from the cutting of wheat bread. It was added that the distress of the poor had been greatly aggravated by the terrific snow storms in the province. The snow in many places is said to be seven feet deep.

Attempt On Life of Turkish Minister of War

Paris, March 1.—The Temps prints a dispatch from Sofia saying that news has been received from Constantinople that an unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday to assassinate Enver Pasha, Turkish minister of war, and Talaat Bey, Turkish minister of the interior.
An attempt on the life of Talaat Bey was reported from Sofia on Feb. 26. He was fired at by a man in the street, but was unharmed.

HALIFAX HOUSES BOMBARDED

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

A Twelve-pound Shell Went Through Two Houses in the City and People Were Panic-stricken—Thought to Have Been Fired in Target Practice

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THE STEAMER ST. LOUIS SINKS

London, March 1, 9 p. m.—The steamship St. Louis, arriving safely at Liverpool today, without any untoward incident in passing through the naval zone.

STRONG GERMAN FORCE THROWN BACK BY CZAR'S MEN AT STRATEGIC POINT

Germany Admits Set-back—Russians Conclude the Operations Around Przasnysz and Are Preparing for Very Strong Offensive—Little of Importance Has Taken Place in Western Theatre—Bad Weather There.

London, Mar. 1, 10.10 p. m.—The operations of the allied fleets in the Dardanelles, as perhaps presaging quick developments in the Balkan situation, dominates the military situation on sea and land. The more optimistic minds expect Constantinople to fall, but there is a noticeable disposition to realize that the ships take a easy task, notwithstanding the twenty-mile range of the super-dreadnought Queen Elizabeth.

Whether any progress has been made since the outer forts were demolished has not been made known officially, a statement issued tonight saying that a mistake from the northward is spreading and must be cleared up, hindering the operations and militating against long-range firing and making it extremely hazardous, if not impossible, for aeroplanes to take wing from the ships for observations, which are so necessary to direct the fire. The interest which the British people are taking in these operations is evidenced by the frequent official statements regarding them.

Great Victory, Says Petrograd.

Petrograd, Mar. 1, 10.55 p. m., via London, March 2, 12.23 a. m.—The official communication issued tonight by the War Office regarding the progress of the campaign follows: "The operations were concluded yesterday the operations around Przasnysz, where we defeated and have thrown back to the frontier, not less than two army corps."
"The Germans, having compelled the retreat of our Tenth Army, set themselves the further task of joining battle with our troops operating successfully in the Milawa region. Their plan was first to drive back, by a demonstration in force, our left wing in this region and then, apparently by a headlong dash against our right wing in the Khorzhe (Chorzelski) district, to overthrow our troops in the direction of the Vistula."
"On the 19th the enemy took the offensive in the Lipno-Sierpc-Biesun district bringing five divisions into the operations."
"About the middle of February the enemy had reached the Plozna-Racjona front, but as a result of desperate battles on the 16th and 18th we stopped his further progress in this section."
"About this date the Germans concentrated very great forces between Milawa and Villenborg (Willeberg) and took the offensive on the 19th. We discovered great activity on the part of the German advance guards in the Khorzhe district, and on the 20th great forces began an impetuous advance."
"Passing Przasnysz on the east they reached the village of Ciska. Przasnysz formed the extreme point of support of our right wing in this region. Here our infantry brigade was operating and, after meeting the enemy's attack with a defence characterized by vigor and initiative, it threw part of its strength into Przasnysz."
"Besides this brigade we had only an unimportant force of cavalry, which served as a reserve, and impeded the German enveloping movement. After detaching troops for an attack on Przasnysz, we strongly covering his operation in the direction of the Narw river, on a front comprising Praytuly, Krasnostelo, Podossie, Musty, Vangherky and Kraino Kolkonovo, the enemy made his principal effort against the right flank of our troops concentrated in the Milawa region."
"The sector, seven verst (about 7 miles) from Lytakowa and Kholmovo, was simultaneously attacked from the north and the south. This compelled the retreat of the enemy. In the result we had turned Przasnysz and reached Volla-avrovska, half way between Przasnysz and Ciochanow. At the same time the Germans delivered energetic auxiliary attacks against the whole of our front at Przasnysz."
"On Feb. 24 the enemy succeeded, after a sanguinary engagement, in entering Przasnysz, but already at six o'clock on the morning of the same day we had inaugurated a decisive offensive on an extended front including Krasnostelo, Vengoinovo, Kolkackovo and Volla-avrovska. We crossed the enemy at all points and the 96th German Reserve Battalion, which had maintained itself tenaciously as a passage of the river Ar-tilitsa, suffered by evening a serious defeat."
"Nevertheless, on the morning of the 26th, the enemy had not abandoned his

COMBINED FLEETS BEHIND VERDICT OF THE ALLIES

Germany Has Brought It All Upon Herself, Declares Asquith in Commons

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 prepared statement, the Premier explained that after this day the allies consider 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 moderately, 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."

TREMBLOUS COST OF WAR.

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 \$8,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of this part of his premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,250,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 1915, which the house unanimously granted.

ITALY DEMANDS APOLOGY FROM THE TURKS

Rome, via London, March 2, 2.15 a. m.—The agent of an Italian maritime company, who disembarked at Jeddah, Arabia, to deliver correspondence to the Italian consul, was arrested by the Turkish authorities, who seized the correspondence. The Italian government has sent a demand for satisfaction to Constantinople.

SAYS RUSSIANS CUT GERMAN ARMY IN TWO

London, March 2, 3.30 a. m.—"A Russian cavalry movement succeeded in cutting the German East Prussian army in two last Friday at the village of Krasnostelo," says the Daily News Petrograd correspondent. "The Germans are now divided into two parts, with a considerable gap between them. The main Austrian army also is in a dangerous position, owing to the sudden offensive taken by the Russians in Galicia. The Russian force made a rapid advance, and threatened the main Austrian headquarters near Stanislaw, and the Austrians are now retreating through Kolomea toward Bukovina."

PRACTICAL PROBLEMS

continue for many months yet, in which the mind of man cannot fathom or foresee the damage that will have been done to every form of industry. Agriculture in particular, by the waste of life, by the wrecking of property and the spreading of desolation. It is in placing the damage others cause that farmers are called upon to act. It is their mother country that cries to them. The Agricultural Department is not holding conferences at such points in the country, but it is engaged, as will be seen by the announcements elsewhere, in distributing large quantities of literature. Can you, the farmer, can best serve the interests of the empire, display his grateful sense of patriotism and bring profit to himself, in brief and explicit language, that all who may read and understand, is pointed out the needs of the situation and how those needs can be met. Above all, the advice is given to avoid waste, everything can be utilized. Nothing need be thrown away as valueless. The economy of production is in saving. The wisest can learn something by seeing, and in the Bulletin and Reports prepared and written by experts and men of practical science, farmers will find hints, suggestions and information of the greatest value. This is the reason, and such as will advantage both their land and themselves for all time. They will also find in that city to the Empire which is such points of instant importance that to shirk is to be criminal. Copies of the publications of the Department can be had on addressing Publication Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. No postage is required on the application. (See government advertisement on page six of this issue.)

ers were nearly all newspapermen and lawyers. It would be better, he thought, a few farmers were elected.

George Kye, of Richmond, who replied, said that it did not come with good grace from the Conservative member to draw attention to the number of legal representatives in the house. During the long term of the former Liberal administration was in power the department of agriculture had been presided over by a brewer, a lawyer and a medical officer. It remained for the Liberals to call a practical farmer at the head of the department.

Dr. Edwards, of Frontenac, followed. He took issue with the Liberals that the present was the proper time to stop public works. He claimed that when men went out of work was no time to stop public expenditures. They were charged with extravagance during the past few years, but he would like to point out that the finance minister had to find \$6,000,000 for the N. T. R., \$10,000,000 for the Quebec bridge, \$88,000,000 for implementing the Grand Trunk bonds, and \$10,000,000 to meet the Grand Trunk all expenditures for which Liberals are responsible for, and amounting to some \$120,000,000. He argued that the department of agriculture, which is considered as cheaply, or more cheaply, than under the Liberal administration. From 1896 to 1911 the revenue increased two and a half times, while the cost of collecting in the time increased 168 per cent. From 1911 to 1914-15 the revenue increased 67 per cent, and the cost of collecting, 47 per cent.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley, who followed, said that the finance minister proposed to spend, out of equalized revenue, \$140,000,000, not a dollar of which was a war tax.

Ordinary prudence in the selection of officials, maintained the member for St. John, would have saved the government enough money to pay the interest on the \$100,000,000 it was proposed to borrow in imperial government to meet war expenditure.

Dr. Pugsley said he was not so familiar with the civil service as was Professor Adam Shortt, and he occupied a responsible position in the employ of the government.

Some honorable gentlemen—"In the reply to the Liberal member, the minister of public works, and did so. He explained that his words applied to Professor Shortt's remarks, and not that of Dr. Pugsley.

Dr. Pugsley observed that it was unfortunate for Mr. Rogers' statement, when he made this terrible imputation against Professor Shortt, that the remarks brought down by the government itself would seem to justify it.

Mr. Rogers—"Surely my honorable friend intends to be fair. The return says nothing of the kind. In my own department there were 801 dismissals, and some 700 resignations, of which Professor Shortt has taken no notice at all. It is the same in all the others, which puts an entirely different face on the situation."

Dr. Pugsley continued to the effect that for the department public works, railways and canals \$100,000,000 had been voted last year, which could not be expended. Yet the government was now spending in the history of the world as having produced "the best of shooting regiments." The object of the camp was to give the soldiers an opportunity to learn how to hit the bulls' eye. That object had been attained, and it would take the members of the second contingent from six to eight weeks practice at the target to make themselves the equals of the men of the first contingent with the rifle.

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