CHAS. T. WHITE LEFT $212,000 ESTATE

Sussex(N. B., Feb. 25 –The will of Charles T. White was admitted to probate today before Judge Freeze. It is dated September 4, 1914. The executors are M. Garfield White and G. Harley White, his sons.

The estate is valued at $212,000. The following are bequests:—To his wife, Louise Gerow White, Sussex, $2,000 and interest per year; to his brother, Hiram B. White, St. John, $8,000; to his nephew, Fred L. Gillis of Springfield, $500; to his niece, Ada Merritt of Queensbury, $500; to his niece, Mrs. Debora Trefry of Boston, $500; to his nephew, Rev. Ernest White of Hamilton, Ont., $500; to his nephew, Rev. Arthur White of Halifax, $500; to his namesake, Charles Titus Pidgeon, son of the late SB. Pidgeon of St. John, $500; to Mrs. Edith Ervine of Sussex, the use of the house in Peter street at present occupied by her; to the Church Avenue Baptist Church, Sussex, $4,000, and the house occupied by Mrs. Ervine, subject to her use; to the ministerial annuity fund of the United Baptist Maritime Convention, $3,000.

The residue of the estate is distributed amongst the testator's children, Simon H. White, G. Harley White, Miles Garfield White, Charles Titus White, Diadami P. Price, Mary A. Leonard and Louise Allison White. Provision is made for continuation of the enterprises with which he was connected. The enterprises of the company as well as all personal business interests belonging to Mr. White will be continued and directed by M. Garfield White as managing director and trustee. J. H. McFadzen is proctor.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Elinor Crothers.

Friday, Feb. 26.

The death occurred at the home of her son-in-law, T. H. Estabrooks, yesterday, of Mrs. Elinor Crothers, widow of Captain Thomas Crthers, of Upper Gagetown. She leaves three sons and two daughters. The sons are A. E. and W. W., of Bristol (Conn.), and T. B., of Nelson (B. C.), and the daughters Mrs. T. H. Estabrooks, of this city, and Mrs. Williams, wife of Sheriff Russia Williams, of Gagetown.

Mrs. Crothers was born on April 11, 1832, and since the death of her husband sixteen years ago, she had lived with her daughter, Mrs. Estabrooks. Captain Crothers was well known in the province, especially along the St. John river, and Mrs. Crothers had a great many friends in this city who will learn of her death with regret.

The body is to be taken to Gagetown for burial on Saturday. A private service is to be held at the house this evening.

Mrs. H. U. Miller.

Friday, Feb. 26.

Mrs. Sarah E. Miller, widow of Henry U. Miller, died yesterday at the residence of her son, Harry Miller, 158 Douglas avenue. She was eighty-six years of age. The only survivor of her family is the son, Harry, with whom she has been residing. Mrs. Miller was a native of the State of Maine, but has been living in this city for more than fifty years. Her husband was the senior member of the firm of Miller & Woodman. Mrs. Miller had a large circle of friends, who will learn with regret of her death.

James Seymour.

Friday, Feb. 26.

James Seymour, the Bulgarian who was injured on Monday at the Norton Griffiths works, Courtenay Bay, when he was buried under a landslide, died early yesterday morning in the General Public Hospital. He was in the twenties, and came to this country a few days ago. He has a brother in this city. He was popular among his fellow employes and his death will be heard of with regret by all. During the early part of Wednesday the doctors considered that his chances for recovery were favorable, but in the afternoon he took a bad turn and gradually sank. Funeral arrangements are being made by local Bulgarians.

Violet Stewart.

Friday, Feb. 26.

The death of Violet Stewart, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Stewart, took place yesterday morning at her residence, 87 St. Patrick street, after a short illness. She is survived by her parents, five brothers and two sisters. She was a bright girl, beloved by all who knew her, and her death will be heard of with regret by many friends. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon.

Daniel Smith.

Friday, Feb. 26.

A telegram received yesterday brought news which will be learned with regret not only in St. John but in other parts of the maritime provinces as it told of the death of Daniel Smith early this morning at his home in Ashland, C. B., not far from Sydney. He was forty-six years of age, and a former resident of St. John.

His father Louis Smith survives him here, with two sisters, Mrs. Oscar Collins and Mrs. Martin Jeffries, and one brother Louis, with another brother, Joseph, in Boston. In Ashland, his wife, who was formerly Miss Grace Campbell of this city, survives, with five sons, Louis, Joseph, William, Henry and Charles. One of the boys, William, is a member of the second Canadian expeditionary force.

Although it is some twelve years since Mr. Smith left St. John, his name is still happily recalled by followers of sport. He was particularly active in boxing circles, besides taking an interest in other branches of athletics. During his residence here he was responsible for many clever boxers being seen in the local ring, while since going to Sydney, where he resided for some time prior to engaging in the hotel business in Ashland, he had been a factor in promoting many athletic events. He was generous and kind-hearted and well thought of among a large following. Heart trouble is thought to have been the cause of his death. Burial will be in Ashland.

Miss Sarah Farry.

Saturday, Feb. 27.

The death of Miss Sarah Farry took place early yesterday morning at the residence of her sister, Mrs. James Ready, Manawagonish road. She was a daughter of the late Hugh and Mary Farry. She is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Ready and Miss Catherine Farry. She was well known and respected, and her death will be heard with regret by a wide circle of friends. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, from her late residence.

William Lawton.

Saturday, Feb. 27.

William E. A. Lawton, of High street, received word at noon yesterday telling of the death of his father, William Lawton, which took place yesterday morning at his residence in Hampton. The late Mr. Lawton was a former resident of this city and was a member of the firm of Scott & Lawton. About six years ago he moved to Hampton and had since resided there. He had been ailing since last November. Mr. Lawton was in the 78th year of his age, and is survived by one son, William E. A. Lawton, of this city, and one daughter, Mrs. T. C. Donald, of Hampton, with whom he resided. He had a large number of friends in this city, who will regret to hear of his death.

James A. Niles.

A former resident of St. John, James A. Niles, died in Lynn, Mass., on February 6th from paralysis. Mr. Niles was seventy-three years old. At one time he was connected with the shoe firm of Valpey & Co of this city. After his removal to Lynn he had been identified with the shoe business of that city, manufacturing shoe patterns and forms. One son, W. L. C. Niles of East Saugus and one daughter, Mrs. Pearson B. Dunham of Malden survive. The late Mrs. John D. Short was a sister and Mrs. F. V. Hamm is a niece. Interment was in Pine Grove cemetery, Lynn.

Edward Bernard.

Richibucto, Feb. 24—The death of Edward Bernard, youngest son of the late John Bernard, occurred at his home here on Friday morning, after a short illness. He was fifty-six years of age. His wife, who was Miss Mary Legoof, of this town, is left to mourn the loss of a good husband. He also leaves to mourn a sister, Miss Margaret Bernard, of Richibucto; and four brothers, William, Peter and Charles, of this town, and Alexander, of the Canadian west. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon, and was very largely attended. Requiem mass in St. Aloysuis church was celebrated by Rev. J. J. McLaughlin, priest. Interment was made in the Roman Catholic cemetery here.

Mrs. W. H. Bowman.

On Saturday at 12.30 p.m., Mrs. W. H. Bowman passed quietly away at her residence, 104 Stanley street, after an illness of only a few days. She had been in good health up to within a week of her death. She was seventy-seven years old and, for a woman of her years, was very active.

Mrs. Bowman was formerly Miss Jane Spears. She was married on August 12, 1862, to Wm. H. Bowman, having been married nearly 53 years at the time of her death. In 1912 Mr. and Mrs. Bowman celebrated their golden wedding.

Mrs. Bowman leaves one brother, James Spears, and one sister, Mrs. John Lalacheur, both of this city, also one son, W. H. Bowman, Jr., of Hyde Park (Mass.), and one daughter, Mrs. Chas. A. Fisher, of Lakeside (N.B.), besides grand and great-grand-children and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

Amasa L. Fowlie.

The death of Amasa L. Fowlie took place Saturday morning at his residence in Bridge street, after a brief illness. He is survived by five sons, Charles, of California; William, Fred and Alexander of this city, and Harry of Oakland (Me.), also three daughters, Mrs. A. L. Mowry, of Victoria street; Mrs. E. Appleby, of Boston, and Miss Jennie, at home. Many friends will hear of his death with regret.

Harry D. Driscoll.

Harry D. Driscoll, a popular young man, died suddenly of meningitis Saturday morning at his home in Broad street. He was ledger keeper in the Bank of Quebec, Prince William street, and was about his work as usual Friday morning. Later in the day he complained about not feeling well and was advised to go home. He expected he would be all right in a few hours. During the afternoon his condition become worse and medical aid was summoned. All night he suffered and Saturday morning about 7 o'clock he passed away. He was in his nineteenth year, and the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. William N. Driscoll. During the last two years he was an active member of St. Peter's Y. M. A., and took deep interest in the debates and literary entertainments. He was also interested in sport and was acknowledged to be one of the most promising baseball players in the society. His death will be keenly felt by his many friends in the society.

Besides his parents he is survived by three brothers, John, Thomas and Florence; and two sisters, Margaret and Helen. The news of his death came as a great shock. The funeral will take place this morning at 8.45 o'clock from his late residence.

Hanford Kelly.

The death of Hanford Kelly, aged fifty-seven years, occurred Friday, at his home, 107 Simonds street. He is survived by his wife and one son. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

Mrs. William Stephenson.

Newcastle, Feb. 27—The death of Eliza, wife of Wm. Stephenson, of Chatham, occurred at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hutchison, of Douglastown, yesterday morning. Deceased, who had been ill about fourteen weeks, was removed to her parents' home about eleven days before her death. She had been married last August and was only twenty-one years of age. Besides her husband and parents, the following brothers and sisters survive: Harry Hutchison, Winnipeg; Alex., Barbara, Mrs. Clare Geikie, Robert, Mary and David, of Douglastown; also the following half-brotaers and sisters: Wm. Moore, of Winnipeg, with the second contingent; John Moore, Chatham; Mrs. Frank McEwen, Chatham, and Mrs. Harrigan, of Boston. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved family.

It's not what we eat that nourishes us. It's what we assimilate; what we make our own.

WILL NOT REGULATE PRICES OF FOOD

(Continued from page 1.)

Mr. Cockshutt proposed were not for the benefit of the empire, but for the benefit of other members of the community, and particularly for the manufacturers. If any mere to be called upon to make such sacrifices, thought, Sir James, it should not be those who were constantly called upon to pay tribute to tae manufacturers, of Mr. Cockshutt's own kind.

When the question of wider markets for the farmers had been before the house some time ago the house had chosen not to give him even those which might be available, because it migat have been bad for the manufacturers. The member for Brantford would not give him even his natural markets. His policy was that because the manufacturers required food, the export of food should be limited. Why should it not be that because the farmers required agricultural implements, the export of them saould be prohibited. Mr. Cockshutt's resolution was not for the benefit of the people in the trenches, or for the Allied governments, but for the benefit of those who remained at home in Canada. Sir James did not consider that the food supplies of the Allies were at all short, and read a despatch which stated that Britain had enough food in store now to keep her for a year. He concluded by stating that the government should do everything in its power to increase the markets of the farmer and increase the price he received in them.

W. Martin, of Regina, stated that before the war, gentlemen of Mr. Cockshutt's type had been advocating mixed farming for the farmers; after the war began they had urged him to increase production; today, no doubt, was the climax, when they asked him to consent both to restricted market and restricted prices. The millers in Canada today had raised the price of flour by $3 per barrel, and were manufacturing it from wheat bougat a year ago at $1 per bushel. It was a fact, too, that they had always been able to sell flour for less in the European market than in Canada itself.

Western Members Object.

W. A. Buchanan, Medicine Hat, objected that the resolution would cut down the price of what the farmer produced, while the new tariff would increase the price of what he used. In support of this contention, Mr. Buchanan quoted a report in the statement by H. W. Hutchinson, vice-president and managing director of the John Deere Plow Company, to the effect that a new price list was being prepared, and that the tariff on tillage implements would be a burden to the consumer.

Mr. Cockshutt asked if these prices were given by Canadian firms, and Mr. Buchanan read the statement attributed to Mr. Hutchinson, in which he said he had been notified by Canadian firms that prices would rise.

Mr. Cockshutt replied that, so far as his company was concerned, there would be no increase, the directors having decided against it.

Mr. Buchanan paid a warm tribute to the loyalty of the people of western Canada, including the settlers from the United States. There was no better citizenship, he said, anywhere in the dominion.

Mr. Turriff, Assinaboia, and William Sharp, Lisgar (Man.), opposed the resolution. The latter asserted that the increase in food prices should not be attributed to the farmers, but those who gambled in food products. He also said that the farmers of the three prairie provinces had 18,000,000 acres of land ready for seeding. Assuming that the next crop averaged twenty bushels an acre, they would produce 60,000,000 bushels of wheat for home consumption, and would have 200,000,000 bushels for export.

D. D. McKenzie, of North Cape Breton, and Mr. Kyte, of Richmond (N. S.), on the other hand, favored the proposals embodied in Mr. Cockshutt's resolution. The former maintained that it was a reasonable thing for a country to control the quantity and destination of food exports, and pointed out that a precedent existed in legislation of the last regular session of parliament dealing with the exportation of fuel-oil. He thought it might be wise fo rthe government to take power to handle the country's food supplies, if necessary, and to regulate prices, if speculators were manipulating them.

Hon. Arthur Meighan pointed out that under the War Measure act, passed during the August session of parliament, the government had already power to take control of food supplies.

With this Mr. Kyte agreed. He added that he did not think the resolution implied that the farmers should not get fair prices for their products. It was aimed at the middlemen.

Too Much Advice to Farmers.

Donald Sutherland, South Oxford, stated that while he believed in mixed farming he considered people were too fond of giving advice to the farmers. If the patriotism and production people, from whom so much was being heard at present, would devote their attention to prayer, they might do almost as much good. He concluded with a statement that there were too many transcontinental railways in Canada, which had to pay dividends by fixing high rates, and with an appeal to leave things as they were.

W. F. Carroll favored the resolution He considered that the farmer did not make any more money when prices were high than when they were low, since farm products were cornered by the middlmen. He considered that there might well be a danger that Canada was feeding the enemy, since its wheat crop was being sent to the United States, and from there might be going to Germany. Mr. Carro concluded with the statement that since the workers in Canadian cities were onl yemployed at half-time at present it was not fair that they should be asked to pay double prices for their foodstuffs.

Premier Borden.

Sir Robert Borden deprecated the attempt of hon. gentlemen on the other side of the house to interpret Mr. Cockshutt's address as reflecting on the patriotism of the Canadian farmers. Sir Robert stated he had gathered no such idea, and that he knew Mr. Cockshutt realized, as did all, the splendid patriotism shown, not only by the farmers of Canada, but by all classes in the present crisis.

In regard to the question of preventing the export of foodstuffs in such quantities as would leave Canada destitute, for instance, he believed the government had considered the matter thoroughly, and did not consider conditions in the country at present were such as to render any action necessary.

After referring to the order-in-council of Aug. 29 last, prohibiting the export of oats and foodstuffs to neutral ports, from which they might reach German ports eventually, Sir Robert passed on to the question of regulation of prices.

NINE CASUALTIES AMONG FIRST CONTINGENT

Two Killed in Battle and Seven Wounded—No Maritime Men in the List.

Ottawa, March 1—The following casualties among members of the Canadian expeditionary force were announced by the militia department tonight:

FIRST BATTALION.

Killed in Action.

Feb. 20—Bugler Edward Callan. Next of kin, Fred. Callan (brpther), Preston (Ont.)

Severely Wounded.

Private W. J. Broumpton, wounded in scalp. Next of kin, Mrs. Elinor Broumpton (relationship not known), Catwick (Eng.)

Slightly Wounded.

Private E. Chapman. Next of kin, Mrs. Jennie Chapman, Ailsacraig (Ont.)

SECOND BATTALION.

Slightly Wounded.

Lance Corporal J. H. Hannaford, in thigh. Next of kin, P. M. Hannaford (father), Westmount (Que.)

Sergeant Henry Hamilton, in leg. Next of kin, H. C. Hamilton (father), Sault Ste. Marie (Ont.)

Private John Davis, in foot. Next of kin, Mrs. J. Davis, Renfrew (Ont.)

THIRD BATTALION.

Severely Wounded.

Sergeant Victor Holland, in shoulder. next of kin, Mrs. G. Holland, 73 Gravelly Hill, North Birmingham (Eng.)

Slightly Wounded.

Bugler William Henry Sanders. Next of kin, Rita Martha Sanders, 141 Manning avenue, Toronto.

SEVENTH BATTALION.

Killed in Action.

Feb. 26—Lieutenant Herbert Beaumont Boggs. Next of kin, Beaumont Boggs (father), 620 Fort street, Victoria (B. C.)

FIRST AID FOR WEAK DIGESTION

Like Nearly Every Trouble Afflicting Mankind Indigestion is Due to Poor Blood

Almost everybody experiences times when the organs of digestion show painful signs of weakness. Some slight disturbance of the health starts the trouble; then the patient takes a dislike to food and dull, heavy pains in the abdomen give warning that the stomach is unable to do its proper work. Sometimes a false craving for food arises; if this is satisfied the result is additional torture —flatulence, a drowsy depression, sick headache and nausea are common signs of indigestion. The foolish practice of taking drastic, weakening purgatives at such times should be avoided. Indigestion arises from stomach weakness and the only effectual method of curing the trouble is to strengthen the feeble organs of digestion by supplying them with richer, purer blood. This is the true tonic treatment, by which natural method Dr. Williams' Pink Pills achieve great results. These pills make the rich, red blood needed to strengthen the stomach, thus imparting a healthy appetite and curing indigestion and other stomach disorders. Mr. Thos. Johnson, Hemford, N. S., writes: "For five years I was a great sufferer from indigestion which wrecked me physically. I suffered so much that for days at a time I could not attend to my business. I had smothering spells so bad at times that I was afraid to lie down. I doctored and tried many medicines but with no benefit. I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised to cure the trouble and decided to try them. I had not been taking them long before I found that I had at last hit upon the right medicine. The improvement in my health was constant, and after I had used ten or twelve boxes I could eat and digest all kinds of food, and I felt physically better than I had done for years. I shall never cease to praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for they proved a real blessing to me."

You can get these pills from any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WEDDINGS

Carpenter-Hanson.

Friday, Feb. 26.

Last evening, at the home of Rev. A. J. Archibald, West St. John, there was a pretty wedding, witnessed by a few intimate friends only, when Miss Mary Hanson, of St. John, became the bride of Hermann Smith Carpenter, of Fairvile. The groom is a son of the late Salathiel Carpenter. The bride, who was prettily dressed, carried a bouquet of pink roses. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter drove to their new home.

DALHOUSIE CONFERS DEGREES ON TWELVE SOLDIER-STUDENTS

Halifax, Feb. 26—A ceremony unique in the history of Dalhousie University was that which was held in the Munro room of the college building today, when the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon twelve students of Dalhousie who are now serving the king.

The university's record of its sons who are now in military service is a long and interesting one, and today's ceremony was a fitting recognition on the part of Dalhousie of those students of this year's senior class who have joined the forces. These men are released from further examination and now have their degrees.

Seven students were capped by Dr. A. S. MacKenzie, president of the college, and five were given degrees in absentia.

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

(Continued from page 1.)

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 English shores.

Referring to the attack on the Dardanelles, the premier said that there had been no impairment of strength of the Allies in France, or in England as a result of 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. The enterprise was carefully conceived, with distinct political, strategical and economic objects."

CLOSE CO-OPERATION OF ALLIES.

The premier said that the operations against Turkey again illustrated the close co-operation among the Allies.

The premier referred to the splendid contingent of the French navy which shared the glory and hazards of the enterprise. "The Dardanelles operation also demonstrated," he said, "the copiousness and variety of British naval resources."

The Queen Elizabeth was Great Britain's newest super-dreadnought, with a power of range never before known, while at the other side was the Agememnon, the predecessor of the dreadnought.

THE NEW CREDIT MEASURES.

Referring to the new credit measures which the government presented, Mr. Asquith said:

"The government is making this large pecuniary demand with the full conviction that after seven months of war the country and the empire are every whit as determined as ever—if needs be at a cost of all we can command in men and money—to bring the righteous cause to a triumphant issue. There is much to encourage and stimulate us in what we see in the heroism of Belgium and Serbia, and in the unbounded tenacity wherewith our Allies hold their far-flung lines until the moment comes for an irresistible decisive advance.

"We have no reason to be otherwise than satisfied with the progress of recruiting. I can assure the house that, with all the knowledge and experience gained by the government, we were never more confident than today of the power and will of the Allies to achieve an ultimate victory."

Returning to the subject of Germany's submarine activities and the situation which they have brought about, Mr. Asquith said:

"I may say that the suggestion which has been put forth from German quarters, that we have rejected certain proposals or suggestions made to two powers by the United States are untrue. All we have stated to the United States so far, is that we have taken this matter into careful consideration, in consultation with our Allies.

A WORD TO NEUTRALS.

"I shall have to use some very plain language. It did not come upon us as a surprise that war has been carried on by Germany with systematic violation of all the conventions and regulations under which, by international agreement it was thought to mitigate warfare.

"Can we, here I address myself to neutrals, sit quiet, as though we were under the protection of the rules of civilized warfare? I think we cannot."

WHERE IS THE GERMAN FLEET.

Mr. Asquith rudiculed what he called the German blockade and asked: "Where is the German fleet?" It had been seen on the sea only twice since the war began, he said.

"The plain truth is that the German fleet is not blockading, cannot blockade and never will blockade the English shore," the premier continued.

"The measures to be adopted by France and Great Britain, however, will not involve risks to neutral vessels or neutral lives.

"If neutrals suffer inconvenience the Allies will regret it but neutrals should remember that this phase of the war was not initiated by us. We do not propose to assassinate their seamen, or destroy their ships."

The Allies will hold themselves free to capture goods of presumed enemy origin or destination. There is no form of economic pressure where-to we do not consider ourselves entitled to resort.

NO CHANCE OF PEACE NOW.

Referring to whispers of peace, Premier Asquith remarked: "It is not the time to talk peace. Those who do so, however excellent their intentions, are victims of grievous self-delusion."

It will be time to talk peace when the great purposes of the Allies are in sight of accomplishment, continued the premier.

Referring to the two occasions on which German warships had been seen by the British at sea, Mr. Asquith said that the purpose of the Germans in both cases was "murder and wholesale destruction of property and undefended towns."

He described the German campaign against British shipping as grotesque and puerile and said that it was a perversion of language to call it a blockade.

"The gravity of our immense task increases each month," he continued. "The call for men has been responded to nobly, both at home and throughout the empire. That call has never been more urgent than today."

Referring to the recent labor troubles, the prime minister said that the first duty of all concerned was to go on producing with might and main what the safety of the state required. If that were done the government would ensure prompt and equitable settlement of disputed points affecting the labor world.

CHEERS GREET PREMIER'S WORDS.

"Our own dominions, and our own great dependency of India have sent up a splendid contribution of men, a large number of whom are already at the front and very soon the whole of them will be in the fighting line in one of the actual theatres of the war. We hear today that the Princess Patricias Regiment have been doing during the last few days most gallant and efficient work. The Territorial divisions are now fully trained and capable of confronting any troops in the world; and the new army which lately has been under the critical scrutiny of skilled observers are fast realizing all our most sanguine hopes" said the premier. This statement was received with cheers. Throughout Mr. Asquith's speech was very heartily received and prolonged cheers followed its conclusion.

GERMANY HAD NO PRECEDENT.

Washington, March 1—It was pointed out here that while there might be no precedent for such a wide range of action as the Allies propose there was likewise no precedent for the German submarine blockade of the British Isles. Neutrals have not always recognized the validity of blockades and many contests have arisen where belligerents have attempted to confiscate ships and cargoes seized for running blockades that were alleged to be not in accordance with the rules of international law.

Called on Grey.

London, March 1, 10.50 p.m.—Walter Hines Page, the American ambassador called on Sir Edward Grey, the British secretary, this afternoon. The Italian and Russian ambassadors and the Swedish and Danish ministers also made calls. It is presumed that they went to the foreign office to discuss Great Britain's policy of reprisals, designed to cut off commerce to and from Germany.

United States Gets Notice.

Washington, March 1—Great Britain and France served notice on the United States today that they would hold themselves at liberty to stop all shipping hereafter to and from Germany.

A communication outlining measures of reprisal on the part of the Allies for the submarine warfare on merchant ships conducted by Germany was delivered to Secretary Bryan by the British and French ambassadors here, who called personally at the State Department together for that purpose.

Secretary Bryan promptly apprised President Wilson of the new move, but declined to make any statement. What the nature of the step was was not disclosed by the ambassadors, who intimated that the State Department would make all announcements on the subject.

Since the first report from London that the Allies had decided to hold up all shipping to and from Germany, a notification along this line has been expected here, but officials have refrained from expressing any opinion as to the course of the American government in recognizing the validity of the proposed measures until the text of the declaration to be made had been carefully examined.

Considering It.

Washington, March 1—Great Britain today notified the United States that the latter's 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 this fact, after he had delivered the Anglo-French communication concerning reprisals and the holding up of neutral shipping to and from Germany.

Germany Willing.

Berlin, March 1, via London, 8 p.m.—Germany's reply to the American note concerning the naval war zone was handed today to Ambassador Gerard. It corresponds in general with the forecast of some days ago.

The foreign office characterizes the German reply as "acceptance with few modifications," of the American proposals.

The reply suggests that, in accordance with the principles of international law, the importation should be permitted not only of foodstuffs but also of such raw materials as are urgently necessary for the peaceful civilian population.

The American note and the German reply probably will be published here tomorrow afternoon.

London, March 2, 3.17 a. m.—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 withdrawn nearly two miles from the town. Fresh Russian artillery is arriving at Povosielica, on the extreme northern Roumanian frontier."

Not Fewer Men in France.

Paris, March 1—"It is untrue that the Germans have fewer men on the Allies front now than they had in January," says an official note which was issued today, dealing with the distribution of German forces on the French and Russian fronts.

"Only one German army corps was taken from the Allies' front, and this was replaced later by other formations. It is true that Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's offensive was carried out with strong reinforcements, but these were made up of new formations, and those taken from sections along the eastern front.

"The German army fought the battle of the Mazurian Lakes with reinforcements of six army corps. The total number of German corps on the eastern front is thirty, to which should be added Austrian forces numbering twenty-two.

"On the French front the Germans have forty-seven army corps. These figures have not varied since December.

As an army corps consists of 40,000 men, the figures of the French government indicate that there are 2,080,000 Germans and Austrians on the eastern front, and 1,980,000 Germans on the western front.

The Washington View.

Washington, March 1—All commercial intercourse by sea between Germany and the outside world was today declared prohibited by Great Britain and France. Identical notes presented by the French and British ambassadors here informed the United States government of this drastic step by the Allies in reply to Germany's war zone proclamation. If this policy is enforced it will no longer be possible to ship cotton, manufactured articles and commodities hitherto of a non-contraband character, from the United States to Germany, directly or indirectly, and from the latter country the supply of dye stuffs, and other merchandise, for consumption in this country, will be cut off.

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 an 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. In this connection, the state department issued the following statement:

"The British ambassador has presented the following instructions from his government:

"'When presenting joint Anglo-French communication you should inform United States government that communication received from them, through the United States ambassador, in London, respecting a possible limitation of use 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 text of the British note is identical with the statement in the house of commons today by Premier Asquith.

Copies of the notes were immediately sent by Secretary Bryan to President Wilson. State department officials admitted that one of the most complex problems of the war had arisen. Officials were unanimous in their opinion that the notification could not be called a "blockade" although it had virtually the effect of the same. It was noted generally that the communication did not use the word "blockade," and at the French and British embassies here there was an avoidance of the same word.

THE MONGOLIAN SAFE AT HALIFAX

Halifax, Feb. 28—The Allan liner Mongolian from St. John's, Nfld., for Glasgow with over 200 passengers on board, arrived here today, leaking in the forepeak. Some of the plates put on at St. John's opened up and the ship sprang a leak. There was no great excitment, and the pumps were able to keep the water in check.

The Mongolian came to port under her own steam, but was convoyed by the American revenue cutter Seneca, which stood by her from the time of the first wireless calls for assistance were sent out.

METHODIST.

Captain A. H. Borden, of Halifax, has been at the university organizing the military training corps amongst the students. A drill sergeant is expected from Halifax. Lieut. Wetmore, one of the students, has been drilling the corps during the past few weeks.

Mount Allison defeated Acadia in a keenly contested hockey match at Sackville.

A special peace centenary service was held in the town church on Sunday evening, the address bein gdelivered by President Borden.

A service of special interest was held in Hearts Memorial hall, Charlottetown (P. E. I.), on Peace Sunday, the 14th instant. A special programme of responsive readings, recitations and singing was carried out. The speakers were the lieutenant-governor of the province and the consul of the United States. The speeches were of a high order and the entire service was most successful.