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GERMANY'S SUBMARINES MAKE POOR BEGINNING IN THEIR MUCH-HERALDED BLOCKADE OF BRITISH ISLES

No Ships Lost, So Far as Known, During the First 24 Hours—Shipping People Not Greatly Disturbed—White Star Liner Crosses Irish Sea in Safety—Diplomatic Questions Arousing Great Interest—Allies Taking the Offensive in the West with Considerable Success—Germans Say They Have Captured 64,000 Russians.

London, Feb. 18, 10.40 p. m.—No incidents, so far as is known, have yet marked the opening of Germany's submarine blockade of the British Isles, although it has been in force for nearly twenty-four hours. Nor has the British government thus far announced its promised retaliatory measures.

Precautions, however, are being taken on this side of the North Sea, and although the German government has warned the German people not to expect any sensational developments for some days, the regular cross-channel passenger services have been somewhat curtailed and altered. Otherwise the sea-borne trade of the country is proceeding, much as usual.

The White Star Steamship *Adriatic*, from New York, Feb. 10, crossed the Irish Sea, during the night, but did not resort, as did the *Lusitania* some days ago, to the use of the American or other neutral flag to evade German submarines. Other ocean liners and freight steamers are maintaining their regular schedules.

A fleet of freight steamers left Denmark for England with provisions aboard, and it was to keep track of these, it is believed, that German airships, one of which was destroyed by the yesterday and another of which was reported wrecked today on the Danish coast, have been so active.

In England Germany's reply to the American note of protest against interference with neutral ships is creating more interest than the threatened blockade, and there is a great deal of curiosity as to what the United States will say in response.

DIPLOMATIC QUESTIONS TO THE FORE.

Even Germany's victory over the Russians in East Prussia and Northern Poland, and the claim of the Germans to have taken 64,000 prisoners, take second place to these diplomatic questions between the German and the neutral nations. In Germany, however, this second victory of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's in the province, of which he had long made a military study, is being celebrated with great enthusiasm, and the expectation there is that the Russians will take a long time to recover from this blow, even should they succeed in making a stand on the Niemen river, as they did last autumn.

It is evident, however, that the Russians are far from being beaten. According to their reports, battles are in progress not far from the East Prussian frontier, and troops are being rushed from the interior to check the German advance, which is being made on a front some 200 miles in extent across the provinces of Vilna and Grodno.

In the Carpathians heavy fighting continues, and the Russians claim to have repulsed all the Austro-German attacks, while in Bukovina the Austrians with their German support, are pushing across the country. They have occupied Kolomea, in Galicia, about sixteen miles north of the Bukovina frontier. It is again reported—this time officially—that they are in possession of Czernowitz, the capital of Bukovina.

UNITED STATES

More Alarmed Now Than Before

Washington, Feb. 18.—Germany's reply to the American note of warning against any attacks on American vessels or lives in the new sea zones was served to increase, rather than to diminish, the concern of officials of the United States government over possible complications, though the friendly tone of the communication made a favorable impression, and gave some hope that an understanding for the protection of neutrals might yet be obtained.

Officials were apprehensive over the formal statement in the note that Germany disclaimed all responsibility for what might happen to neutral vessels venturing in the danger areas. The additional warning, too, that mines would be laid by Germany in the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland was regarded by them not only as menacing to ships carrying legitimate cargoes, but as likely to add further to the interruptions which American commerce has suffered since the outbreak of the war.

President Wilson's Secretary Bryan read the Associated Press copy of the German note, the official text, delayed by transit, from Ambassador Gerard, being expected tomorrow, but no comment was made at either the White House or the state department, the feeling of grave concern was manifest.

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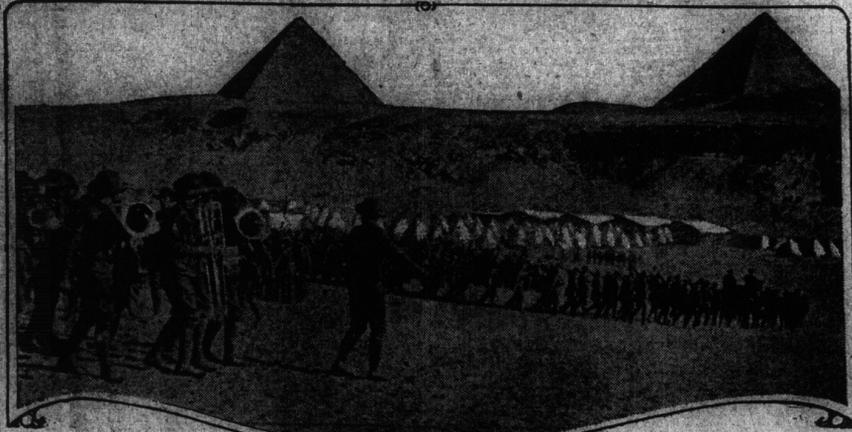
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ANCIENT PYRAMIDS AGAIN LOOK DOWN ON WAR



NEW ZEALAND TROOPS ENCAMPTED NEAR THE PYRAMIDS IN EGYPT, WHICH WERE BUILT NEARLY 6,000 YEARS AGO AND HAVE SEEN A THOUSAND WARS, PERHAPS, IN THE FOREGROUND A MILITARY BAND.

NETHERLANDS SERVES NOTICE ON GERMANY; SOME LONDON COMMENT

The Hague, via London, Feb. 18, 1.45 p. m.—An official statement issued by the Netherlands government gives the contents of the note and points out that Germany has violated the neutrality of its sea zone.

The note declares that the Netherlands has pursued a strictly neutral attitude in both Great Britain and Germany, and protests against Germany's declaration as a breach of war, such an enormous stretch of water which peaceful neutrals may not safely enter or cross. It adds that the sinking of merchantmen, without arrest or search, contravenes international law, and that if a Dutch ship were sunk, the Netherlands would hold Germany responsible.

London Comment.

London, Feb. 18, 9.09 a. m.—The London morning newspapers comment in strong terms on Germany's reply to the note to the United States concerning Germany's sea war zone. They especially resent Germany's claim that the United States government should not permit American arms and ammunition to reach the Allies. They contend, in answer to Germany's suggestion that American warships convoy American merchant ships to Germany, that such convoys would not adequately protect the vessels from submarine mines.

The *Morning Post*, in its editorial, says these are somewhat indigestible propositions to set before a great and great nation. The *Daily Chronicle* asserting that no country in the past forty years has indulged in supplying arms to belligerents more than Germany herself, and instancing, as cases in point, the Russo-Japanese and Balkan wars, says: "Indeed the substance of the German note is pretty open demand that America shall take sides with Germany. Such a demand, accomplished as it is by a Dutch ship were sunk, the Netherlands would hold Germany responsible."

"We may safely guess," says the *Daily News*, "that America will see, in the strange diplomatic efforts of the German note, no reason for changing its opinion that the destruction of American ships or citizens would be an outrage involving the greatest peril to peaceful relations between America and Germany. If Germany is prepared to run the risk, that is her concern."

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Germans Have Been Busy Building Big Submarines

London, Feb. 19, 8.17 a. m.—A despatch to the *Daily Mail* from Copenhagen, dated Thursday, says: "Emperor Wilhelm, with his brother, Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia, and Admiral Von Tirpitz, the minister of the navy, and their respective staffs, left Berlin today for Wilhelmshaven, Holland, and other naval stations, to direct the arrangements for blockading England."

It is reported that the Germans have built 120 big mine-laying submarines during the last six months, each with a carrying capacity of over one hundred mines.

BRAVE SOLDIERS AWARDED HIGH HONOR FOR THEIR FINE WORK AT THE FRONT

London, Feb. 18, 7.55 p. m.—Lieut. Arthur Martin Leake, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, has been awarded the Victoria Cross, an extremely unusual honor.

Lieut. Martin Leake won the Victoria Cross in the South African war, and, as this decoration is bestowed only once on an individual, the clasp has been given him for "most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty throughout the campaign, especially during the period from the 29th of October to the 6th of November, near Zonnebeke, in rescuing, while exposed to a constant fire, a large number of wounded who were lying close to the enemy's trenches."

Lieut.-Col. E. W. Alexander, of the Royal Field Artillery, has been awarded the Victoria Cross for saving his guns at Elouges, Belgium, while under a flank attack, and for rescuing a wounded man while under a heavy fire.

Among others who received the Victoria Cross are Drummer William Kenny, for rescuing men on five occasions while under fire, and twice saving machine guns by carrying them out of action; Lieut. J. A. O. Brooker, of the Gordon Highlanders; Captain John Franks Vallett, and Lieut. F. A. De-pass, all of whom were killed, for leading attacks on German trenches and rescuing wounded; James MacKenzie, of the Scots Guards, who also was killed, and Privates Henry Robson, of the Royal Scots; A. Acton and James Smith, of the Border Regiment, and Lieut. Philip Newson, of the Royal Engineers, for rescuing wounded, and Lance Corporal Michael Leary, of the Irish Guards, for conspicuous bravery at Cullyne, Feb. 1.

Leary, according to the official account, formed one of a storming party, which advanced against the German trenches. He rushed to the front, and killed five Germans who were holding the first barricade, after which he attacked the second barricade, which he captured, after killing three Germans and taking two other prisoners.

Leary thus, says the official report, "practically captured the enemy's position by himself, and prevented the rest of the attacking army from being fired upon."

A large number of military crosses and other honors have been awarded to officers and men for conspicuous services during the operations in Flanders.

MENINGITIS AMONG BRITISH RECRUITS

Eight Deaths Occurred at Crystal Palace Camp.

London, Feb. 18.—The statement in the house of commons by Dr. McNamara that fifteen cases of meningitis, with eight deaths resulting, occurred in the Crystal Palace camp, where there were 6,078 officers and men, shows that the dread disease was not confined to the Canadian Expeditionary Force. It has been a disputed point here whether the disease was brought to England by the Canadians, or was induced by environment.

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London, Feb. 18.—So great is the distress in Montreal, Archbishop Brochu told the board of control this afternoon that many people are facing starvation. The board decided to take \$50,000 out of the appropriation of \$100,000 made by the city council last fall for the relief of the unemployed, and devote the money to charity. On December 17 last \$25,000 was taken from the fund and distributed through charitable organizations.

First Contingent Private Drowned.

Ottawa, Feb. 18.—The following casualty among the Canadian Expeditionary Force was announced by the militia department tonight: Accidentally Drowned. Feb. 16—Private Alfred Ellis, Canadian Army Veterinary Corps. Next of kin, John Ellis (father), 72 Union street, Runcorn, Cheshire (Eng.).

LOCAL HOUSE OPENING FIXED FOR MARCH 11

Fredericton, Feb. 18.—(Special)—At a meeting of the government tonight it was decided to summon the legislature to meet on March 11.

Rome, Feb. 18.—Germany, in answer to the Vatican's protest concerning Cardinal Mercier, primate of Belgium, has notified the holy see that the interdict against the cardinal corresponding with the Belgian bishops has been withdrawn. Cardinal Mercier complained against this interdict in his Latin letter of Jan. 10, which was addressed to the deans of his archdiocese.

Germany Gives In.

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NOW USE EVERY ASSURE TO CHOKE YOURS FOOD SUPPLY

page 1.) the expenditures of the Allies on the (\$10,000,000,000) during the current more money than were her two Al-

aid, was the most expensive in mater-

schauer, told the house of commons, of the proceeds of her investments about two or three years with some-

resources, was in a different po-

decided at the conference of the fi-

increased her productivity from thirty of yodka, Russia had had special road, and the same thing applied to

upon this gallant country," the er proportion in the field, and the er visitor to Paris. There is to sed to be investigated with the general assurance that the German ce as of over-running them."

to the common stock, Mr. Lloyd nder limited liability principles. The international loan which would have aided that each country should raise oy, so far as conditions allowed, broad, those who had means would ay joint loan would be with respect he smaller of the Allied states.

a chancellor said it had been decided e should be raised in equal amounts

nts, the minister would have some e of why the road had not been com-

Hon. Frank Cochrane, in reply, said e road in question could be op- ed just as cheaply as the one plan- ed by the late government. On Oc- ber 15, last, the Dominion govern- nt notified that a portion of the road e ready for operation. On Novem- 3 government engineers, accompanied by members of the New Brunswick government, went over the line, when e discovered that it was not com- ed. In some cases terminals and tions had not been built. The New- swick government asked the depart- nt to establish a service. This was g done, and the cost was being di- ed between the two governments.

cky Service to Gasstown.

Mr. Cochrane expressed his determi- n to carry out the terms of agree- nt when the road is completed. At e section of the line to Gasstown, had been decided on Friday last to e a single three-quarter of a- ight be increased to two trains at e date. He proposed to see that e was built up to specifications, and e done to the satisfaction of the re was no authority for the work e was done to the satisfaction of the re was no authority for the work e was done to the satisfaction of the re was no authority for the work

F. Smith Given the Limit.

Hon. Dr. Roche replied that Mr. Smith e been given the limit of the law. ll his history the department had not e anybody more than double dues, pt Mr. Smith.

to the chief, he had not only cut e himself, but he had defaced e secure mark placed on the logs by e representative of the department, had been given the minimum pen-

forever, said the minister, while the urment had charged Mr. Smith \$4 e for the lots he bought, in the e regime lots in the Tobique re- e been sold at 25 per cent. Dr. e also remarked that Mr. Carvell e speaking against the man who op- ed him at the last election. The min- e did not know whether this influ- ed him or not.

Mr. Carvell, in closing the debate, de- ed that stumpage dues had been col- ed on only about 250,000 feet, where- e Mr. Smith had taken out nearly 750, e feet. The papers will be brought n.

DIVID DIVERT ST. CROIX WATERS.

Indian and American Power Com- mision Apply to International Joint ommission for Permit.

Stavos, Feb. 17.—The International t Commission will hear an applica- on for the St. Croix Water Power Com- y, a Maine corporation, and the eque's Falls Manufacturing Company, eadian company, for permission to ruct and divert the waters of the Croix River near Grand Falls, the Croix being an international bound-

erman Boat Blown UP BY STRIKING A MINE.

London, Feb. 18, 1.35 a. m.—In a des- h from Amsterdam the Exchange raph Company's correspondent says e report has been received there from e, to the effect that at the end of e week a German special service boat- erty of which was to precede tor- ty boats in the mine fields, struck e mines near Borkum Island, off the e of Hanover, and was blown up.

Divine Sarah? May Lose a Leg.

ordeaux, France, Feb. 15.—Sarah hard, suffering intensely from an y to her right knee, was brought to eptial here today from Arzaccon. A litation of doctors is to take place y, and it is hoped that amputation ut be necessary.

me hens lay on fat faster than e. Give these hens corn and e corn products, and more wheat, oat- eckwheat. You will save money e more eggs.