Britain Provides Fresh Credit of Billion and Quarter Dollars

ASOUITH IS CONFIDENT

Time for Irresistible Advance Coming - Notable Success in Dardanelles

Premier Asquith estimated the daily cost of the war to the allies at \$7,500,000 and likely to grow to \$5,500,000 or more by April 1.

"The entire struggle with Napleon cost England only £1,-11,000,000 and the South African war only £211,000,000," he

lès.

ty-seven prominent citi asea, Wabasca and Fo construct a line fro Fort Vermillion, a d miles, via Wabasca an The company will to a Athabasca and Fo

CANADA SMOKER.

n Canada" smoker wa

e club's master of ce

ged a three-hour pro

by the University Guitar Club, assisted by Allen Bishop and Cauldwell, y. A. Gray, N. Bilton, E. ving "Made in Canada" s. A feature of the pro-Hawaiian Overture and Tandy MacKenzie.

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WAR

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r is the one cost \$70,000 dard author-suld own, so e-third cost. pictures. It out 3 pounds

98c

American Club r

lway.

LONDON, March 1 .- (Thru Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—In the house of s this afternoon Right Honlenry Herbert Asquith, the prime inister, in moving a supplementary redit of £37,000,000 and a fresh credit total of the credits for the financial year 1914-15 was £362,000,000. That represented, broadly speaking, the difference between expenditure on a peace footing and expenditure on a war footing. The vote was approved unanimously.

"It was not desimble" he said "to plows. They are need that the farmer storage capacity and a reform of the banking system, so that the farmer might be able to hold his wheat for a fair return.

Western Liberals Caustic.

The western Liberals severely criticized the member for Brantford and suggested taking. They are need the farmer was not desimble." of £250,000,000, pointed out that the

penditure to the dominions and crown colonies. There had been an advance to Belgium of £10,000,000 and of £800,000 to Servia and further advances to these allies were contemplated. The actual cost of the war at the close of the financial year when the war would have lasted 230 days, would be £1,200,000 daily. This credit of £250,000,000 was the largest single vote ever put before the house. It would cover the period to the second week of July. The war office estimated that from April the daily expenditure would be £1,500,000, and the navy estimated an expenditure of £400,000. This would aggregate roughly £2,000,000 daily.

Decisive Advance Coming.

The government, he added, was making a larger pecuniary demand on the first term of the site of the value of the val

to be otherwise than satisfied with the progress of recruiting, and I can assure the house that with all the knowledge and experience gained by the government we never were more confident than today of the power and the will of the allies to achieve which will of the allies to achieve which will of the allies to achieve with the progress of recruiting, and I can be paid for. The government had been represented by Col. McBain who had grown from obscurity to a high military rank during the night.

Mischief Makers at Work.

operations had there been any weakening of the Grand Fleet. The enterprise of the Dardanelles was carefully conceived with distinct political, strategical and economical objects. The operations once more illustrated the close co-operation of the allies in this new theatre of the war.
Share Glory and Hazard.

Mr. Asquith referred to the splendid which had shared the glory and the The details also showed, he said, the copiousness and variety of our own naval resources. The Queen Eliza-beth was there, the newest superoreadnought with a range unknown ore; and side by side with her was the Agamemnon, the predecessor of the dreadneight class. Congratulations, he said, were due to the admiralty for the success of these oper-

### **ETOBICOKE COUNCIL** RESCIND POOL LICENSE

Considerable difference of opinion developed when the Etobicoke meeting the township hall, Islington, yesterday received a deputation headed by the Rev. C. S. Applegach of the Islington dethodist Church, which protested against the granting by the council at its last meeting of a one-pool table license within the Hamlet of istington. It was said that Mr. Anderson, to whom the license was granted, nad already paid the \$10 license fee and nad purchased and hestellast. Installed a table. It was agreed, however, that the license should be rescinded. Mr. Anderson was given till the 15th inst. to close, and the treasurer, D. L. Streight, was instructed to return the request of G. E. Wright for a pool license in Lambton was refused. Rev. A. F. Bamford presenting a

Bond For Rifles. we Chas. Silverthorn was authorized a bond guaranteeing the safe of the rifles supplied by the of York to the Heme Guard Comnames in the Township of Etobicoke.

It was reported by J. N. Wallis that 180,25 had been collected for relief purposes in subdivision No. 8. It was decided to devote half of the sum to the Balgian Fund and half to the Red Cross

invitation of the key. H. O. Tre-to attend the opening of the Public Library tonight was ac-by the council otted by the council.

t was agreed to pay J. M. Gardhouse
um of \$10.65, two-thirds of the value

# NO MAXIMUM PRICE FOR FOODSTUFFS

Proposition of Mr. Cockshutt for Government Control Not Well Received

FARMER'S DAY DAWNS

Superabundance of Food in Canada and Britain, Says

OTTAWA, March 1.—W. F. Cockshutt of Brantford stirred up a hornet's nest in the house this afternoon by his proposal that the government should control the price and exportation of foodstuffs, especially wheat and flour. Messrs. Merner of South Huron. Sutherland of North Oxford and Sir. James Aikins of Brandon were among the Conservative members who vigorous'y combated the proposition. Mr. Sutherland said that the house had spent the day in debating a proposal at which the country would be laughing tomorrow.

Abundance of Food.

The prime minister declared that we had a superabundance of food in Canada and said that the government could not interfere with the price of wheat at this time marks.

could not interfere with the price of wheat at this time, unless it was prepared to keep up the price in times of depression, and W. F. Maclean (South York) suggested establishing not a maximum but a minilishing, not a maximum, but a mini-mum price for wheat. Mr. Mackan desired to see the price increased ra-ther than reduced and urged wider

war footing. The vote was epide unanimously.

"It was not desirable," he said, "to plows. They argued that the manufacture, but the army and navy took out of that total about £275,000,000 Hon George P. Graham said it was which was in addition to the sums far more important for Canada to prohibit the export of nickel. If Canada and France kept nickel away from the enemy, Germany would soon have to sue for peace. He favored prohibiting the export of nickel durpositions and crown

The government, he added, was making a larger pecuniary demand on the house than ever before; but they made it in the full conviction that after seven months of war the country and the empire were every whit as determined as ever to bring a righteous cause to a triumphant issue. (Cheers).

"There is much to encourage and stimulate us in what I see in the heroism of Belgium and Servia, in the undaunted tenacity with which our allies hold their far-flung lines until the moment comes for an irresistible and decisive advance," declared the prime minister amidst remewed cheers. "We have no reason to be otherwise than satisfied with the progress of recruiting, and I can assure the bause that with all the assure the bause that with all the control of the site of the Valcartier camp. He ventured to doubt if the purchase of the site of the Valcartier camp. He ventured to doubt if the purchase of the site of the Valcartier camp. He ventured to doubt if the purchase of the site of the Valcartier camp. He ventured to doubt if the purchase of the site of the Valcartier camp. He ventured to doubt if the purchase of the site of the Valcartier camp. He ventured to doubt if the purchase of the site of the Valcartier camp. He ventured to doubt if the purchase of the site of the Valcartier camp. He ventured to doubt if the purchase of the site of the Valcartier camp. He ventured to doubt if the purchase of the valcartier camp. He ventured to doubt if the purchase of the valcartier camp. He ventured to doubt if the purchase of the valcartier camp. He ventured to doubt if the purchase of the valcartier camp. He ventured to doubt if the purchase of the valcartier camp. He ventured to doubt if the valcartier camp. He ventured to doubt if the purchase of the valcartier camp. He ventured to doubt if the purchase of the valcartier camp. He ventured to doubt if the purchase of the site of the Valcartier camp. He ventured to doubt if the purchase of the site of the Valcartier camp. He ventured to doubt if the purchase of the site of the v ing a larger pecuniary demand on records in connection with the acquisi-

and the will of the allies to achieve ultimate victory." (Cheers).

Operations in Dardanelles.

Referring to the operations in the Dardanelles Mr. Asquith said that there had been no denudation or impairment of the forces working in second contingent would have to practice target shooting for six or eight which has been expressed by an honorable gentleman on the other side of the spirit of those Canadian citizens which has been expressed by an honorable gentleman on the other side of the spirit of those Canadian citizens which has been expressed by an honorable gentleman on the other side of the spirit of those Canadian citizens which has been expressed by an honorable gentleman on the other side of the spirit of those Canadian citizens which has been expressed by an honorable gentleman on the other side of the spirit of those Canadian citizens which has been expressed by an honorable gentleman on the other side of the spirit of those Canadian citizens which has been expressed by an honorable gentleman on the other side of the spirit of those Canadian citizens which has been expressed by an honorable gentleman on the other side of the spirit of those Canadian citizens which has been expressed by an honorable gentleman on the other side of the spirit of those Canadian citizens which has been expressed by an honorable gentleman on the other spirit of those Canadian citizens which has been expressed by an honorable gentleman on the other spirit of those Canadian citizens which has been expressed by an honorable gentleman on the other spirit of those Canadian citizens who have come from the spirit of those Canadian citizens who have come from the spirit of those Canadian citizens who have come from the spirit of those Canadian citizens who have come from the spirit of those Canadian citizens who have come from the spirit of those Canadian citizens who have come from the spirit of those Canadian citizens who have come from the spirit of those Canadian citizens who have come from the spirit of those Canadian citizens France and Flanders. We should the target shooting for six or eight continue, he said, to give the fullest weeks to equal the first contingent in morksmanship. As to Col. Wm. Mc-morksmanship. As to Col. Wm. Mc-barthe purpose of the Dardanelles Bain, General Hughes said that his great grandfather had fought with Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham and the family had ever since been among the leading people of the Valcartier district. Col. McBain was, therefore, the one man to acquire this site for the government and he had worked hard without compensation. As a matter of fact the government had offered generous terms to the farmers which would have been acepted long before now had not mischief makers incited them to hold out for higher prices.

To Control Food Prices. W. F. Cockshutt (Brantford) spoke to a resolution calling upon the government to control the exportation and price of food stuffs. Canada, he said, was unique among British countries in having taken no step of this kind. In Australia the government had fixed the price of wheat at \$1.25 a bushel and similar measures had been resorted to in New Zealand. We were in the midst of hard times. In the city of Brantford alone 2,000 industrious artisans were out of employment. Sir James Aikins (Brandon): "Do you want the farmer to take a low price for his wheat in order to benefit

your constituents?' Speculators Make Profits. Mr. Mr. Cockshutt retorted that Sir philanthropy and he should now be ready to make sacrifices for the good of Canada and the empire. The visible supply of wheat in Canada today was only 8,000,000 bushels, and it would require 22,000,000 bushels to feed the people until the next harvest, while some 15,000,000 more were needed for seed grain. The only country in the world today with a surplus of wheat was the United States, and that country was exporting 9,000.000 bush els a week. The millers and the speculators had largely bought up Canadian wheat and were making hig profits and looking forward to extor-

tionate profits in the future.
Wheat Shipped to Germany. Our foodstuffs should not be sent to any but friendly countries, Mr. Cock-shutt persisted, and none of them should be allowed to reach Germany, Sinec the outbreak of war, however, we had actually shipped some wheat to Germany, and a large quantity of Can-adian flour had probably gone to that country via Denmark and Norway. Sir James Aikins suggested that manufacturers as well as farmers brould make sacrifices. The government was possibly finding wider markets for the manufacturers, but denied make sacrifices. wider markets to the farmers. Now

it was proposed to make the farmer take a low price for his wheat, while compelling him to pay high prices for plows and other agricultural imple-

plows and other agricultural implements.

Opposed Mr. Cockshutt.

Mr. Merner (Conservative. South Huron) also went after Mr. Cockshutt's proposition hammer and tongs. He said the farmer was only getting a fair return even with the present high prices. As a matter of fact they were not so high because cattle and swine were comparatively cheap. The so-called high cost of living, he thought, was largely imaginary.

"I am a merchant as well as a farmer," he continued. "I have been behind the counter for thirty-seven years. Thirty-five years ago I got a dollar for six pounds of sagar, and today a dollar will buy twelve pounds. Tea I then sold for seventy-five cents and is now worth forty cents, and coffee then worth forty ceats is now worth twenty-five. Drygoods are considerably cheaper."

Millers Made Profits.

year ago Mr. Cockshutt had done all he could to prevent the Canadian farhe could to prevent the Canadian farmer from selling his wheat in the
United States, where a good price
awaited him. Now, at last, when he
had a good price in Canada, it was
proposed to head him off by more legislation.

"Let the farmer get a good price,"
Mr. Turriff suggested, "and the working man will not lose in the end, he
will get better wages."

Suggests Valorizing Price. W. F. Maclean (South York) said W. F. Maclean (South York) said the government should stabilize or valorize the price of wheat, not that on hand, but the wheat of the coming harvest, they fixing the price which the farmer could rely upon as the minimum price—a price the government would be prepared to pay. If the farmer could get more, so much the better, but he should be protected from being compelled to sell for less. The valorization price might be for the first and second grades \$1.40 and \$1.50 respectively. Then the farmers could hold their wheat and not be compelled hold their wheat and not be compelled to take a low price when forced to re-

to take a low price when forced to realize quickly.

There was a startling spread between the price paid to farmers for 1914 wheat and the price now being asked for the floor made from that wheat. At the price flour is now selling the wheat should have netted the farmer \$1.40 or even \$1.50 a bushel Mr. Maciean thought that one remedy for present conditions would be a wider storage capacity, a widespread system of storage in the west, and even more helpful would be a banking system by which the farmer could be carried until he obtained a reasonable

price for his grain. Would Increase Wheat Price.

supported the Cockshutt resolution, saying that the increase in the cost of living bore heavily upon the coal miners and iron workers of the Syd-

Americans Commended. "I desire to join other gentlem observed the prime minister, in clos ing the debate, "in the appreciation which has been expressed by an hon

at the present time, but before the war Sir Robert said that some members who called upon the member for Brantford (Mr. Cockshutt) to make sacrifices of the empire probably did

not know that he already had made the supreme sacrifice of sending members of his own family to the theatre of war. He said that he regretted the unemployment of Canada which, however, was after all less appalling than the unemployment in the United States, but the general interest and the interest of the men themselves would be better served by providing work than by interfering with the business

Plenty in Canada and England. There was plenty of food in Canada, vast stores of flour as well as wheat, 1,500,000 bushels of potatoes in New Brunswick without a market and vast accumulations of canned goods that could not be sold for cost. And it was the same in England, the British Government had been appealed to to relieve our situation by taking at cost price much of our surplus food, but had replied that 'they were overstocked themselves

How could the government in justice limit the price of wheat when wheat was high, unless it guaranteed a good price when the wheat was low? Hon George P. Graham said it was far more important to prohibit the export of nickel. Practically all the nickel in the world was in Canada and France, and if it was kept from the enemy, the enemy would have to quit fighting for want of the munitions of Canadian emporium. war. He knew that the governmen had endeavored to regulate the export of nickel, but he urged greater precau-tions than had yet been adopted. clared lost on division.

## FINANCIAL SITUATION IS ACUTE IN AUSTRIA

Billions in Flat Money Being Issued by the Gov-

ernment Special Cable to The Toronto World. BERNE, March 1.—A well informed Austrian financier admits that the financial situation could not be worse in Austria-Hungary. The Imperial Bank is issuing billions in extra bank notes, altho the gold reserve for ordin-

## LATEST CREATIONS **SHOWN AT EATON'S**

Spring Sunshine and Sounds Heralded Promenade and Pageant of Fashions

### AN ELEGANT DISPLAY

From Grandmother's Days Up to Present Best in

while other hundreds had to view it from behind or above outlying barriers.

Musical selections from an orchestra and a mad-in-Canada clear vibrant soprano singing "The Voices of the Woods," preceded a charming tableau in which the god Pan was discovered playing on his pipe in the company of bewitching woodland nymphs. A great "O!" went up from the assembled women, when the entire top of a pyramid of flowers packed on a wheelbarrow, flew to the celling by some mysterious means, and revealed the finiest sprite of all nestling in the blossoms. Then Fairy Fay was wheeled down, the walk by the boy nymphs, while the others scattered flowers along her path. By this time people were fairly permeated with the spirit of spring and in the real receptive mood to enjoy the view of the gowns and costumes which Fashion's mandate decrees shall be worn in these early days of bright Canadian springtime.

Back to the days of grandmothers

mandate decrees shall be worn in these early days of bright Canadian spring-time.

Back to the days of grandmothers and great-grandmothers went the minds of the audience when the pretty girls in short bell-shaped skirts and close-fitting bodices came out from behind the curtain a nd the diminutive hats worn were replica and fac-simile of those seen in the old "Ladies' Journals" of 1870. Then came a creation and development in the military effects seen in costume and chapeau and which are so pronounced a feature in the spring evolutions for 1915.

Victorian Era.

A revival of the Victorian era was seen in the materials worn—silk poplin, gros-grain, taffeta in soft old-time finish, in the delicate colorings, billowing gored skirts or frills and in the tight-fitting bodices or pointed waists.

gros-grain, taffeta in soft old-time finish, in the delicate colorings, billowing gored skirts or frills and in the tight-fitting bodices or pointed waists. The military influence was evidenced in the belt, pockets and buttons of the field uniform, in the khaki and in the kindred sand, battleship, storm, gull gray tones.

To detain and take into port ships to deta

help the situation by increasing the storage capacity for wheat and by improving our banking system."

By progressive legislation of a character indicated the South York member believed the west could be made so attractive to settlers as soon rapidly, to grow in population, production and prosperity.

Mr. McKenzie (North Cape Breton) supported the Cockshutt resolution. material. Several models in black silk vere a feature, shirred from the waist low on the hips, then loose and flowing, with an upper pointed skirt and short bodice or basque.

Navy Cloth Used.

Dark navy cloth was used in a suit

cream chantilly lace over white silk, flowered in dainty pinks and delicate greens. The lace overdress just allowed the flowered hem to be seen-the full waist was a combination of silk and lace and the wide hat worn had a band of flowered silk, which, with the dainty parasol, was of the same design as that of the costume. Coats with suits are all short and belted. Buckles on straps and vamps are seen on many slippers and low shoes. Streamers and bows are pronounced and popular on hats, from the tab ends on the small sailor to the long flowing tails on the wider shepherdess. Silk coats in blue or green silk for tennis or boating, are bright and useful. Loose, flowing veils with narrow ribbon edges are the vogue and with mourning costumes especially, give a graceful and

pecoming finish.

Closer in Fit. The blouses shown were closer in fit than those of last season and characterized by distinctive collars, the favorite being those which cling close to the throat and flare out in points or pleats at the back or side. For children lingerie frills and flounces were shown on the skirts and linen costumes in pink or blue were pleated and belted, with a touch of handembroidery as trimming. The hats, all worn in the pageant, were of the latest of New York and Parisian models, the newest thing in the "Tom-Tom," "Torpedo," "Chin-Chin," sallor and the large Louis Philippe poke being displayed. These

### WANT LOCAL MEMBER TO AID THE TOWNSHIP

There was much interesting discussion regarding the proposal to split the township into two municipalities, President J. A. Macdonald pointing out the many advantages to the eastern section that would result from the change.
Phillip Pediar referred briefly

some unpleasant incidents which oc-curred at the previous meeting, and explained certain remarks he had made, to the satisfaction of Mark

# ASQUITH'S REPLY TO KAISER GER

we cannot." (Cheers.)

Where is Kaiser's Fleet?

Mr. Asquith ridiculed the theory of a German blockade. He asked where was the German fleet? It had only was the German fleet? It had only been seen twice on the sea since the war began. The plain truth was that the German fleet was not blockading, could not blockade, and never would blockade the English shore. (Cheers.) There was no form of economic pressure, he added, to which the allies did not consider themselves entitled to renot consider themselves entitled to re-sort; and if neutrals suffered incon-venience the allies regretted 't; but neutrals should remember that this phase of the war was not initiate by us. We had not proposed to assas-sinate their seamen or destroy their ships. The British and French Governments would hold themselves free to detain and take into port ships

Would Increase Wheat Price.

"My desire," Mr. Maclean continued, "is not to reduce the price of wheat in this country, but to increase it. If my suggestion as to valorization be thought too radical, I hope the government will help the situation by increasing the storage capacity for wheat and by improving our banking system."

By progressive legislation of a character indicated the South York memacle of the made of the days of 1830. Another costume had a black pleased skirt other. Police of wheat in front, completed this modernized with black velvet strings tied loosely in front, completed this modernized what he had said upon that subject in November last, at the Guildhall, he now repeated in March. (Renewed cheers.)

cheers.)
Duties of Prize Court-Mr. Asquith here read a statement regarding German submarine piracy. He said that the laws and customs of material. Several models in black silk were a feature, shirred from the waist low on the hips, then loose and flowing, with an upper pointed skirt and short bodice or basque.

Dark navy cloth Used.

Dark navy cloth was used in a suit composed of a skirt of medium width, box-pleated at back, and short coats confined with a narrow green belt. A soft sailor collar at back was surmounted with a high ruching of net. With this a small hat trimmed with French red and a few flat white flowers, was worn.

The sinking of prizes," he said. "is in itself a questionable act, to be resorted to only in extraordinary circumstances and after provision has been made for the safety of all crews and passengers.

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Onus on Assailant.

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Onus on Assailant.

Onus of Assailant.

The sinking of prizes, "he said with a first duty of the captor of a merchantman is to bring it before the prize court. Where irregularity the formation and customs of the same cardinary cardinary cardinary shall be a sinking of prizes," he said. "is in itself a questionable act, to be resorted to only in extraordinary circumstances and after provision has been made for the safety of all crews and passengers.

Onus of Assailant.

Onus of Assailant.

# **VIEW DECLARATION** AS FULL BLOCKADE

Washington Disposed to Regard Allied Decision as Tantamount to One

**CUTS OFF BIG TRADE** 

Exports of Food From U. S. to Germany Had Begun to Grow

Special to The Toronto World WASHINGTON, March 1 .- Dupli-

cate announcements of the proposed 'long range blockade" of the German allies were delivered to Secretary of State Bryan today by Ambassadors Jusserand and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice on behalf of the Franch and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice on behalf of the French and British Governments.

The announcement of today on behalf of the British and French Gov-

ernments that they will detain and restrain all commerce overseas with the German Empire, is accepted by high officials in Washington as tantamount to a blockade. It was pointed out by one international lawyer of high repute that modern conditions of sociation last night, asking George S. Henry, M.L.A., to support the township application to the legislature for the right to connect with the city sewers, and an order compelling the city to supply water to closely populated districts in the township.

There was much interesting discussion recording the city to record the connect with the city to supply water to closely populated districts in the township. or an enemy coast, with a view to arresting inbound cargo-carrying ships within a few miles of their destinations was impossible of enforcement.

Conditions Have Changed.

Should protests against the policy of Great Britain and France be registered by any of the neutral powers, including the United States, the answer of Great Britain and France and of licia. The Russian force made a rapid their allies, it is believed here, will be found in a modified setting forth of the trian headquarters near Stanislau, and changed conditions of warfare out the Austrians are now retreating thru lined above. Great Britain and Kolomea toward Bukowing.

(Continued From Page 1.)

have adopted a policy which commends itself to reason, to common sense, and to justice."

Tremendous Cheering.

Every member of the house not at the front in khaki or unavoidably detained, was in his seat to hear the prime minister's speech, and there was trequent choering. The galieries were packed. When the premier concluded his set statement, and, turning to the speaker, sail:

"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 speech, said that Great Britain and serving and the enemy vessels and between neutral and enemy varies with the attacking ship, whose duty it is to verify the status of the vessel and cargo and to preserve all papers before sinking ocapital to capturing the ship, whose duty it is to verify the status of the vessel and cargo and to preserve all papers before sinking ocapital to preserve all papers before sinking ocapita

Considerably cheaper."

Millers Made Profits.

Spring sunshine and sounds heralded to Ambassador Gerard at Bertin substitutes inflied captures had mainly sold their wheat at minety cents, yet the millers had increased the price of flour enormousty. Mr. Verville (Maisymenve) said he would favor inflining the price of the wheat if the government took similar common of the western people should not make they might be moved for the same subject. That the British government had rejected the proposal the same subject. That the British government had rejected the proposal the same subject. That the British government had rejected the proposal the same subject. That the British government had rejected the proposal the same subject. That the British government had rejected the proposal the same subject. That the British government had rejected the proposal the same subject. That the British government had rejected the proposal the same subject. That the price of all kinds, including common the same subject. That the British government had rejected the proposal the same subject. That the British government had rejected the proposal the same subject. That the British government had rejected the proposal the same subject. That the British government had rejected the proposal the same subject. That the British government had rejected the proposal the same subject. That the British government had rejected the proposal the same subject. That the British government had rejected the proposal the same subject. That the British government had rejected the proposal the same subject. That the British government had rejected the proposal the same subject. That the British government had rejected the proposal the same subject. That the British government had rejected the proposal the same subject. That the British government had rejected the proposal the same subject. That the British government had rejected the proposal the same subject. That the British government had rejected the proposal the same subject. That the British governm

frese measures, however, win be enforced by the British and French Governments without risk to neutral ships or to neutral or non-combatant lives, and in strict observance of the dictates of humanity. (Cheers.)

Britain's Reply.

"The British and French Governments will therefore hold themselves free to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership or origin. It is not intended to confiscate such vessels or cargoes unless they would be otherwise hable to confiscation. Vessels with cargoes which have salled before this date will not be affected. That is our reply. (Loud cheers.)

"I may say," continued Mr. Asquith, "that the suggestion which we see put forward from German quarters that we rejected certain proposals or suggestions made to Britain and Germany by the United States is untrue. All we have stated to the United States so far is that we have taken them into careful consideration in consultation

"We shall not relax our efforts," said "We shall not relax our efforts," said the prime minister, in conclusion, "until we have achieved all our aims. To achieve them we must draw on our resources, both material and spiritual. The appeal on the material side is before the house. The appeal on the spiritual side is to the ancient and inbred qualities of our race, which have never failed us in times of stress, have never failed us in times of stress, namely, self-mastery, self-sacrifice, patience, tenacity, willingness to bear one another's burdens, the unity which springs from a dominating sense of a common duty, never failing faith and an infiexible resolve."

Prolonged cheers greeted Mr. Asquith's closing words, and both votes of credit were unanimously adopted by the house

### Washington Reassured

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 alies.

The British ambassador, on instructions from his government, informed the state department of this fact after he had delivered the Anglo-French communication concerning French communication concerning reprisals and the holding up of neu-tral shipping to and from Germany.

France are expected to hold that their system of blockade is entirely tenable in view of the action of Germany in uttering and attempting to enforce and in a measure enforcing the war zone decree. It is believed also that protests, if uttered, will receive unfavorable consideration at the hands of the

allied powers.

United States Suffers,
The direct effect of the general blockade of German ports will cut off utterly the commerce of the United States with both Germany and Australes. States with both Germany and Austria. At the present time American shipments of cotton alone have been in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000 per month destined for Germany. Austria also has been expressing a crying need for cotton. The foodstuffs exportation for Germany had begun to increase with rapid strides just at the time the German expropriation decree induced Great Britain to halt food-carrying ships. The direct loss to the United States is not to be measured for the present as calculations of American commercial statistics must, of course, include some minor increases in view of the depleted state of the allied nations in the matter of feeds and mode. foods and goods.

# IN EAST PRUSSIA

Russian Cavalry Reported to Have Executed Brilliant Feat

Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, March 2.-(3.59 a.m.)-"A Russian cavalry movement succeeded in cutting the German East Prussian army in two last Friday at the Village of Krasnosielo," 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 dangerous position, owing to the sudden offensive taken by the Russians in Ga-

Russian Cavalry, Headed by Cossacks, Foiled Von Hindenburg's Plans

LINE BENT BACKWARD

Famous Corps of Kaiser Cut Up and Austrians Retreat

BY FREDERICK RENNET.
PETROGRAD, March 1.—It is now
known that a Russian cavalry brigade, headed by Cossacks, pierced the
centre of Von Hindenburg's army last 20-mile front, stretching westward beyond Przasnysz. The enemy began pouring in fresh troops from the frontier and attempted to maintain the battle simultaneously against the cavalry, now supported by infantry corps, and southward against the chief Russian strength, advancing from the Narew. The operations thruout were of the fiercest character without the possibility of manoeuvring movements, owing to the great without the possibility of manocuring movements, owing to the great numbers on both sides. The Russians steadily shot and charged their way thru village after village, while the Germans attempted to form again and started counter-attacks. Their southern line, however, was gradually bent backward by the assaults sustained from Wednesday until Saturday.

Prisoners Taken in Groups.

German prisoners were taken in hundreds. They complain that their formation had been in confusion. They sometimes had been without leadership for a whole day and ammunition failed to reach them.

By breaking the German line and capturing their foremost depot the Russians have divided the northern campaign into two parts. The Germans on the east have abandoned their initiative for a stubborn defensive against the Russians moving westward from the Niemen battles. In the latter contests several guns and a great number of prisoners taken belong to the famous 21st Field Corps, one of the best in the kaiser's army which is usually stationed in peace time in full strength on the French frontier. Large captures were also made around the Augustowo fovest Prisoners Taken in Groupe

time in full strength on the Franch frontier. Large captures were also made around the Augustowo forest from the 40th Reserve Corps, recently organized. Their rifles and equipment were practically new.

Credit to Cossacks.

The lion's share of the great achievement of breaking up Von Hindenburg's elaborate scheine within a fortnight belongs to the Russian cavalry, especially to their horses, which carried the men splendidly over a country where a sharp frost made the surface of thawed roads slippery as glass. Great fighting seems now likely to develop across the line from Miawa to Thorn, with the Russians moving from Przanysz at the southeast corner of the Russian war line.

Austrians in Danger.

The main Austrian army had been forced into a dangerous position, Russians from the Stryl Valley attacked from the west and rapidly defeated all the enemy troops between Dollina and Stanislau. Another Russian column advanced energetically along the left bank of the Pruth and threatened the rear of the main Austrian quarters near Stanislau. The Austrians are now trying to retrace their route thru Kolom towards Bukowina. Their communications are in danger and a decisive battle may be forced on them near the Roumanian frontjer.

## VASSALS OF KAISER **UNLESS MEN ENLIST**

Pointed Comment at Fairbank Meeting-Costly Parsimony

"That the West Fairbank Ratepayers' Association write the York Township Council asking them to insure each man going to the front from the township for \$1000 and to pay over to the widow of the late Gunner William Ball \$1000." .

This resolution was passed last night after the township council's reluctance to insure the soldiers had been warmly discussed by the residents of Fairbank

been warmly discussed by the residents of Fairbank.

J. Nudd said: 'If we cannot get men living in the township to volunteer owing to the action of the council what will become of us, should the allies not come out on top? Owing to the lack of men we would be vassals of the German kaiser. We can scarcely bear to think about it, and yet Mrs. Ball will only receive \$2.55 per week from the Government to support herself and four little children. It is monstreus."

"If we do not insist on this widow getting her just rights," said President Cunliffe, "she will probably get \$100 from the York Township Council, and I strongly recommend the resoluand I strongly recommend the resolu-tion going from the meeting to that

requesting that she receive That's what the families of city soldiers will get if the men are killed." W. Speight reported on behalf of the relief committee of the association that there were only two cases of dis-tress in the district during the past

was working. To enable a motorist to smoke white driving, a New York inventor has patented a perforated metal shell to inclose a cigar and retard the draft.

week, and that every man apparently