

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

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

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

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

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

Valcarlos Camp Site Query.

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

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

General Sir's Reply.

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

PROOF THAT GERMAN PLAN IS A FAILURE

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

Dacia's Crew Being Sent To New York

New York, March 1.—The American flag which flew over the steamship Dacia, captured last week by a French cruiser and taken into Brest, has been hoisted and the United States consul at Brest is sending the ship's crew back to New York according to cables received here today.

Price of Beer In Austria is Now Higher

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

Attempt On Life of Turkish Minister of War

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

HALIFAX HOUSES BOMBARDED

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

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

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The steamer St. Louis Safe.
London, March 1, 9 p. m.—The steamer St. Louis, under way at Liverpool today, without any untoward incident in passing through the naval zone.

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

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

London, Mar. 1, 10.10 p. m.—The operations of the allied fleets in the Dardanelles, as perhaps presaging quick developments in the Balkan situation, dominates the military situation on sea and land. The more optimistic minds expect Constantinople to fall, but there is a noticeable disposition to realize that the ships take no easy task, notwithstanding the twenty-mile range of the super-dreadnought Queen Elizabeth.

Whether any progress has been made since the outer forts were demolished has not been made known officially, a statement issued tonight saying that a mile from the northward is spreading rain and mist before it, hindering the operations and militating against long-range firing and making it extremely hazardous, if not impossible, for aeroplanes to take wing from the ships for observations, which are so necessary to direct the fire. The interest which the British people are taking in these operations is evidenced by the frequent official statements regarding them.
Little of importance has taken place in the western theatre of the war, and the operations of the Russian army are declining rapidly, and the Germans are making heavy losses on the eastern front. The Russian army is preparing for a vigorous offensive. Germany has conceded that the Russians have a better chance of success in their offensive in the west than in the east.
Great Victory, Says Petrograd.
Petrograd, Mar. 1, 10.55 p. m., via London, March 2, 12.23 a. m.—The official communication issued tonight by the War Office regarding the progress of the campaign follows: "The operations of our troops operating successfully against the operations of the Przasnysz, where we defeated and have thrown back to the front, less than two army corps."
The Germans, having compelled the retreat of our Tenth Army, set themselves the further task of joining battle with our troops operating successfully against our right wing in the Khorzhe (Chorzelski) district, to overthrow our troops in the direction of the Vistula.

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ITALY DEMANDS APOLOGY FROM THE TURKS

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

SAYS RUSSIANS CUT GERMAN ARMY IN TWO

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

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COMBINED FLEETS BEHIND VERDICT OF THE ALLIES

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

Britain and France to Give Neutrals No More Trouble Than is Necessary But Germany's Trade is to Be Cut Off Absolutely—Empire Now Facing Great Problems and Men Are Urgently Needed, Premier Explains—Where is Germany's Fleet? He Asks Amidst Ringing Cheers—All Canadians to Front Soon—No Real Blockade.

London, March 1, 10.10 p. m.—If the combined fleets of Great Britain and France can prevent it, no commodities of any kind, except those now on the seas, shall henceforth, until the conclusion of the war, reach or leave the shores of Germany.
This is England's answer to Germany's submarine blockade, and it is to be effective forthwith.
Premier Asquith, reading from a prepared statement, made this announcement in the House of Commons this afternoon at a session which will be historic. Studiously avoiding the terms "blockade" and "contraband," for these words occur nowhere in the prepared statement, the Premier explained that after this day the allies consider themselves justified in attempting and would attempt to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership or origin.
The Premier emphasized, however, that vessels and cargoes so seized were necessarily liable to confiscation, and begged the patience of neutral countries in the face of a step through which they were likely to suffer. He added that in making such a step the allies had done so in self-defence.

"We are quite prepared," he went on, "to submit to the arbitration of neutral opinion, and still more to the verdict of impartial history, that in the circumstances in which we have been placed we have been moderately, we have been restrained, we have abstained from things that we were provoked and tempted to do, and we have adopted a policy which commends itself to reason, to common sense and to justice."
Every member of the house not in front in thank or unthankably detained, was in his seat to hear the prime minister's address, and there was frequent cheering. The galleries were packed. When the premier concluded his statement, and turning to the speaker, said: "That, Sir, is my 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 zone, was handed to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin today, and Premier Asquith, in his address said that Great Britain and her Allies were still carefully considering the American note to them on the same subject. That the British government had rejected the proposal, he declared, was "quite untrue."

TREMBLEND COST OF WAR.

The tremendous cost of modern warfare, which the premier estimated now at \$7,500,000 daily, to the Allies alone, and likely to grow to \$8,500,000 or more, daily by April, was the theme of this part of his premier's address not dealing with the blockade. He gave these figures in asking for a supplementary vote of credit, making a total of \$1,250,000,000 to carry on the war to March 31, 1915, which the house unanimously granted.
The entire struggle with Napoleon cost England only £7,831,000,000, and the South African war only £215,000,000. These were Mr. Asquith's figures.
Before the premier had finished, the newspapers were on the streets proclaiming: "Our answer to Germany," in big letters, and it was apparent everywhere that the entire nation had been chafing for reprisals against the sinking of merchant craft by submarines.

THE PLAN OF THE ALLIES.

London, March 1.—The establishment of a virtual blockade of hostile countries is Great Britain's reply to Germany's attack on merchant shipping, as announced officially today by Premier Asquith in a momentous speech in the House of Commons.
The plan of the allied governments for the regulation of shipping to and from ports of hostile nations contemplates the prevention of commodities of every kind reaching or leaving the ports without, however, involving risks to neutral vessels or their crews. The Allies will hold themselves at liberty to capture goods presumed to have come from hostile countries or to be destined for them. They have no intention, however, of confiscating ships or cargoes which are detained unless they are liable to confiscation under normal conditions of war.
The premier revealed these measures of reprisals to parliament and the nation on introducing the third and fourth votes for credit to meet the expenses of the war. These are respectively \$185,000,000 to balance the expenditures of the current fiscal year, making the total cost of eight months of war \$1,250,000,000, and another vote of \$1,250,000,000 as the first instalment for the year opening April 1.
The premier pointed out that on April 1 the war would have lasted 240 days, with an average expenditure of \$7,500,000 daily.
After making full allowance for all items not in the nature of recoverable loans, the daily expenditure would not work out less than \$6,000,000. The total amount raised under votes for credit during the current financial year—\$1,250,000,000—represented broadly the difference in expenditures on a peace and a war footing. Of the total \$190,000,000 represented advances for war expenditures of the dominions and the Crown colonies, in addition to which there had been advanced \$50,000,000 to Belgium and \$4,000,000 to Serbia. Further advances to these Allies are in contemplation, the premier continued. "It is probably within the mark to say that by April 1 we shall be spending roughly \$10,000,000 daily above the normal."

GERMANY'S PIRACY AND PILLAGE.

The credit vote for \$1,250,000,000 is the largest single vote ever put before the house. It will cover the period to the second week of July.
Referring to the German naval campaign against British shipping, Premier Asquith declared that Germany had violated systematically all the conventions (Continued on page 8.)

PETROGRAD REPORTS A GREAT VICTORY IN THE PRZASNYSZ REGION

Germans, Fleeing, Abandon Prisoners, Cannon, and Many Machine Guns

Armored Motor Cars Play Important Part in Smashing Drive By the Russians at Strategic Point North of Warsaw—Enemy's Losses Very Heavy.

Petrograd, Feb. 26—The following official statement was given out tonight:

"According to supplementary information our successes in the Przasnysz region (Northern Russian Poland) during Feb. 24, 25 and the night of Feb. 26, were extremely important. The Russians courageously shattered the resistance of the Germans with rifle fire and bayonets, progressed vigorously. The enemy is retiring along the whole front, abandoning prisoners, cannon, many machine guns and commissariat.

"Our success was supported by the self-denying work of our armored motor cars, which poured their machine guns into the Germans at constantly decreasing distances, in some instances only a few score yards. The enemy's losses were very great.

"Up to the present it has been ascertained that during Feb. 24 and 25 we captured thirty officers, 2,600 men, seven cannon, eleven machine guns, a huge quantity of equipment and commissariat supplies."

Soldier Shot In Saving Canadian

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 26—A thrilling story comes from the front today in a letter received by Miss Margaret Purdie, nurse at the home of Mrs. William Harry, Jr. Her nephew, William Purdie, aged 17, was shot three times in the battle of La Basse but escaped death. His life was saved by his prayer-book which he had in his pocket. A bullet striking it and glancing off. Later he was shot in the leg and fell. A sergeant in his regiment picked him up and was carrying him off the field when a shot by a sniper blew off one of the young man's fingers, the bullet striking the sergeant and killing him. Another soldier carried young Purdie away from the firing line.

TWO OF FIRST CONTINGENT IN THE CASUALTY LIST

Ottawa, Feb. 26—The following casualties among the Canadian expeditionary force were announced by the militia department tonight:

Feb. 20—Corporal E. L. Dary Thomas, P. P. C. L. I., at No. 14 Stationary Hospital, St. Omer, from enteric fever. Next of kin, P. D. Thomas, Avenue D, Cornwall (Eng.).

Seriously ill.
Admitted to No. 14 Stationary Hospital, Private L. T. Leatherby, P. P. C. L. I., with cerebra spinal fever. Next of kin, J. T. Leatherby, Lyra Cottage, Tinsley, Middlesex (Eng.).

At No. 2 Stationary Hospital, Captain B. J. Coghlin, First Battalion, with pleurisy (Progressing favorably). Next of kin, Miss Lillian Coghlin (sister), Stratford (Ont.).

Ottawa, Feb. 26—While nothing official as to the whereabouts of the First Canadian Contingent in France, as yet been given out by the government, it is understood advice will be shortly received by the Canadian authorities as to the condition and situation of its overseas expeditionary force.

The casualty list received today contains the names of two members of the first contingent, which would indicate that some of Canada's soldiers, at least, are now in the thick of the fight.

It is understood that the report from England will be that the first contingent is now in splendid trim, and as good a body of fighting men as can be found in Kitchener's army. From what can be learned the Canadians have made a splendid showing at repairs, maintenance, in connection with which they promise to surpass the performance of the ordinary British soldier.

Casualty List.
The following casualties among members of the Canadian expeditionary force are announced officially by the militia department.

Feb. 18—Private John Murdoch, P. P. C. L. I., at La Brasserie. Next of kin, J. Murdoch, No. 5 Comiston Gardens, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Feb. 19—Private A. F. Cameron, P. P. C. L. I., at La Brasserie. Next of kin, T. L. Cameron, St. Lambert, Montreal (Que.).

Feb. 26—Lt. Duncan Peter Bell-Irving, Second Field Company, Divisional Engineers. Next of kin, D. Bell-Irving, 1191 Seaton street, Vancouver (B. C.).

Wounded Severely.
Feb. 18—Private Albert John Duchesnay, P. P. C. L. I. Next of kin, Mrs. H. Duchesnay, St. Joseph De Beauce (Que.).

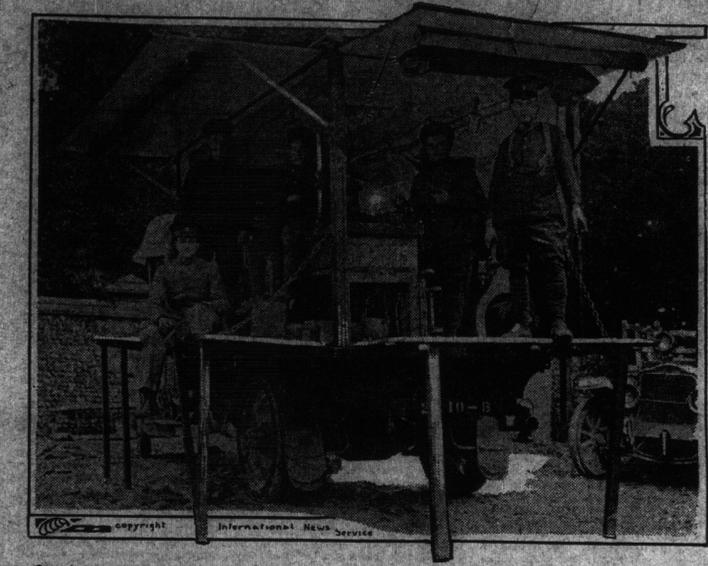
Wounded Slightly.
Private George Austin, P. P. C. L. I. Next of kin, Alice Austin, 28 Curzon Street, London (Eng.).

Private Lloyd Salisbury, P. P. C. L. I. Next of kin, J. A. Salisbury, Reynoldsford (Ont.).

Wounded.
Private Alfred George Nugent, Third Battalion, in right thigh. Next of kin, William Nugent (father), Quebec and Waverley Road, Toronto (Ont.).

CANADIANS FROM FRONT IN ENGLAND.
London, Feb. 26—(Gaelic Cable)—The first surgical operation on a wounded member of the Canadian contingent at the Queen's Canadian Military Hos-

SKILLED ARTISANS WITH THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE



One of the traveling mechanical workshops of the Canadian Supply Column being overhauled before leaving Salisbury for the battlefields of the continent.

GROUND AT FRONT LIKE VAST CEMETERY, SAYS EYE-WITNESS

London, Feb. 26, 10.15 p. m.—"All the ground near the front line is plowed up with shells and furrowed with the remains of old trenches and graves. The whole place is a vast cemetery, in which our trenches and those of the enemy wind in every direction." This statement is made by the British official "eye-witness" at the front, in a despatch describing the recent battles southeast of Ypres, and of the country in which the armies are fighting.

"In a sheltered spot," he continues, "there is a little graveyard, where some of our men have been buried. Their graves have been carefully marked and a rough square of bricks has been placed around them. In front of the trenches German bodies still lie thick.

All Were Shot.
"At one point of the brick fields recently some thirty men tried to rush our line. At their head was a young German officer who came on gallantly, waving his sword. He almost reached the barbed wire and then fell dead, and he lies there yet with his sword in his hand and all his thirty men about him."

"It is the same all along the front in this quarter. Everywhere still, gray figures can be seen lying, sometimes several rows together and sometimes singly, in two or three."

"This description might serve with a few minor alterations for many of the localities along our front where the fighting has centered around some wood, a village or line of trenches. It is as if each had been swept by a withering blast before which every object, whether a work of nature or of man, had crumbled into ruins or become twisted and deformed, and even the very ground itself looks as if it had been shaken by a violent convulsion of nature."

The Mud Deep.
"To the south of the Ypres-Comines canal, says the witness, the ground, although there are some enclosures, is comparatively open. To the north of it, however, there are many woods and that have become a tangle of fallen trees interspersed with cedars. To add to the hardships of such fighting, the troops have been attacking on ground in which the men sink up to their knees in mud."

"Despite all these drawbacks," continues the observer, "counter attacks have been carried out with such resolution that in nearly all cases the original line has been regained. On the night of Feb. 19, as our troops were advancing

to drive the enemy out of one of these trenches, his guns suddenly opened a tremendous fire. Our men were in the open, at some distance from the Germans at the time, and being thus taken at a disadvantage their chance of success looked small. Without a moment's hesitation, however, the attacking line broke into a double-quick and, pounding through the mud, burst into the German trench.

A Dashing Counter Attack.
"A counter attack on the 17th also was a most dashing piece of work. Trenches occupied by the enemy had been subjected to such a heavy fire that they would not await our onset. As our men charged forward cheering, the Germans were observed to be leaving the trenches and hurrying to the rear."

"In one trench, which became in the course of the fighting, more or less isolated, forty of our men continued to hold firm until every one of them had been either killed or wounded. Eventually there were only three left who were capable of fighting, and these three continued to hold the enemy at bay. In the meantime word was brought to these in the rear that their ammunition was nearly exhausted, and seven men, the strongest available, were selected to bring up as much ammunition as they could carry. These latter found the three wounded survivors still standing amid the bodies of their dead and disabled comrades, and still firing steadily. The support, slender as it was, came in the nick of time for at that moment the Germans launched another assault which, like the previous ones, was beaten off and the position was saved."

"Our howitzers did especially good work on the trenches captured by the Germans at one point."

"Observers could see one lyddite shell after another bursting in the trenches, and hurling the defenders into the air."

Quoting from letters which he says were found on the bodies of German soldiers, in support of his statement, the "eye-witness" says:

"There is no doubt that the feeling in Germany towards the war is changing. They probably are as determined as ever to fight to the last, but the early optimism and confidence are vanishing. It would appear, also, that the drain upon the enemy's manhood is having a depressing effect."

"It is reported that even the Ersatz reservists who are suffering from ailments which would render them unfit for military service, are being brought up and that the supply of sound Ersatz reservists has been exhausted in some districts. Some letters speak of the calling up of the untrained Landsturms, which represent a large reserve still available, to make good the wastage of war."

**THE DACIA ARRESTED
IN THE CHANNEL**
Paris, Feb. 26—A French cruiser arrested the American steamer Dacia in the channel, and has taken her to Brest. This announcement is officially made.

The announcement of the capture of the Dacia, which was issued by the marine department, gave no details, nor the name of the cruiser which took her under arrest.

The steamship Dacia left Galveston for Rotterdam on January 31 with 11,000 bales of cotton to be trans-shipped to Bremen. It was fully expected at that time that the ship would be seized on her way to Rotterdam as Great Britain questioned the validity of the recent transfer of the Dacia from German to American registry.

Representations were made immediately by the British embassy at Washington, questioning the validity of the transfer of the Dacia from German to American registry, and it was generally understood that if the ship sailed she would be seized by British or French warships and taken before a prize court.

CANADIANS FIRM UNDER HEAVY FIRE AT THE FRONT

Boulogne, Feb. 26—The first and second brigade received their baptism of fire under circumstances to test the courage and endurance of tried campaigners. Although they were heavily shelled for a time the casualties were comparatively light. Several men were wounded but details of the casualties have not yet been received.

ARE GALLANT AND STEADY UNDER FIRE

Canadians Cover Themselves With Glory in First Hours in Trenches

Capture German Trench and from Now On Will Take Their Full Share of the Fighting—"Little Black Devils," in a Brilliant Charge, Inflict Heavy Losses on the Enemy— Reports from the Front.

Toronto, Feb. 26—The Mail and Empire prints the following despatch this morning:

"Northern France, Tuesday, via London, Feb. 25—I am able to state definitely that the Canadian troops have been in action. They conducted themselves with the utmost gallantry and steadiness, and were under heavy shell and rifle fire for hours.

"The Infantry Brigade was first in action. Its casualties were not heavy. The Regiment repulsed a determined attack. The machine gun section is doing good work, but has had a number wounded.

"The Rifles distinguished themselves, but are reported to have lost a number of men. They captured a German trench. Only twenty-five men are reported unhurt out of a full company.

"The Canadians entered the trenches under cover of darkness, marching in single file over a road shattered by bursting shells. Their behavior was a credit to Canada, and the British soldiers are proud to fight beside them. From now on the Canadians will regularly take their share of the fighting."

The Mail and Empire adds the following footnotes:
"The Ontario Infantry Brigade, the Toronto Regiment and machine gun section, and the Queen's Own Rifles apparently are the units referred to in the foregoing despatch."

LITTLE BLACK DEVILS IN ACTION.

Toronto, Feb. 26—The Globe prints the following despatch today:
"London, Feb. 25—According to a report here, the 'Little Black Devils' (the 90th Regiment, Winnipeg, or the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto), in a brilliant charge won some German trenches, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. It is said that one company (of the Canadians) had several men killed.

"The infantrymen of the Canadian expeditionary force have had their baptism of fire. They were sent forward to relieve imperial troops in the trenches.

"Letters from Toronto officers state that the men behaved splendidly under a fierce shelling. Lieutenant-Colonel Renne, of the Queen's Own Rifles reports that several men have been wounded by sharpshooters and snipers. The casualties all around have been unusually light."

"The censor prohibits the sending of unofficial casualties."

Aeroplane Arrows Showering Death From the Sky

ALLEGED SPY IMPLICATES GERMAN OFFICER

New York, Feb. 26—Charles H. Griffiths, attorney for Richard P. Steger, the German naval reservist arrested here Wednesday on the charge of fraudulently obtaining an American passport, announced tonight that he would place in the hands of the federal authorities an anonymous typewritten letter received by Mrs. Steger, which would be compared with letters alleged to have been written to Steger by Captain K. Boyed, naval attaché of the German embassy at Washington. Steger, according to Mr. Griffiths, has told the federal authorities that Captain Boyed wanted him to go to England and spy for Germany.

Dr. E. A. Fuchs, who Steger says told him that Captain Boyed was responsible for sending to England Carl Hans Lody, the German spy, who was shot in the Tower of London, denied today that he had ever made any such statement to Steger, or knew anything whatever of the matter.

Steger today reiterated, Mr. Griffiths says, his declaration that Captain Boyed had wanted him to go to England as a spy. As told by the attorney, Steger was informed by the naval attaché that by dropping a few hundred of these arrows upon them from a height of over 3,000 feet.

(By Herbert Quick)
Early in this was the statement was published in this country that the French had invented a steel arrow which they meant to use by dropping them from aeroplanes.

"Dropped from a height of some thousands of feet, these needle-pointed darts pierce horse and man, and would, no doubt, pierce ordinary coverings for trenches. One case is reported in which one of them, striking a man's head, ranged down through his whole body, coming out at the calf of the leg."

"This is the beginning of something new in warfare—something which may change it very basically. The aeroplane is to become an engine of offense as well as a means of gathering intelligence.

"There are two or three thousand of these machines in service in the war, but it is certain that, unless something is done by way of disarmament, the next war will see, perhaps, hundreds of thousands of them filling the sky with their wings like great flocks of birds.

"Why is powder used in firing sharpshooters or other projectiles? Merely to propel a dropping agent to the place where the enemy is located against the force of gravity. Gravity is the thing to be overcome. We build great guns and make costly shells to overcome gravity. We hoist huge 42-centimeter projectiles away up into the air so that gravity may drop them destructively on the enemy's ranks."

"But the aeroplane arrow uses gravity instead of overcoming it. The deadly archer of the skies lifts himself into the air with his machine—a machine that is growing better and more powerful every day—and when he reaches a point five or ten thousand feet above his foe he dumps a bushel of steel darts overhead in such a manner as to spread them over a circle a hundred, or two hundred, or three hundred yards in circumference.

"New jets in support of that instead of seven hundred aeroplanes, France had only a hundred thousand. She might easily have that number. They are not very expensive to build. One of the German howitzers represents, it is said, by the time it is used up, over a million dollars in cost. It takes 250 men to operate it. That million dollars would build up

five hundred aeroplanes, capable of carrying a thousand soldiers a hundred miles an hour and of sowing the fields below with a number of steel arrows or other and perhaps even desolator missiles, which cannot be even estimated.

"I should think that a few thousand aeroplanes, armed with these little contrivances, might make it very difficult for the foreign expedition to land on the shores, of which our people are so apprehensive."

Alice Pelletier at Death's Door.
Thomaston, Me., Feb. 26—Alice Pelletier, who began last January a sentence of six months in state prison as accessory after the fact in the murder of Mildred Sullivan, of Houlton, was reported tonight to be at death's door.

Her sister, Miss Edna Pelletier, who was summoned from Presque Isle and found her unconscious.

An application for the pardon of Alice Pelletier was filed immediately after her commitment, as it was said that she was a victim of tuberculosis, but no official action has been taken.

Dr. Lionel E. Dudley, who performed the operation which caused Miss Sullivan's death, is also under sentence in the prison.

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative for the treatment of fruit trees throughout the province. We wish four good men to visit and general agents in the fruit-growing districts of New Brunswick offer opportunities for men of energy to offer a permanent position. Pay according to the right man. Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in the New Brunswick. Reliable Agents now in the district. Pay weekly. Palham Nursery Co.

HELP WANTED

LADIES TO DO LIGHT SEWING spare time; good pay; distance, charges prep for full particulars. Sewing Company, Montreal.

TEACHERS

WANTED—A second teacher, to open March. Apply, stating qualifications, Secretary, C. Johnston, Secretary, C. Johnston, C. N. B.

WANTED—A second female teacher for a school first of March. Salary, \$1,000. Apply, Mill St. West, Sunbury, N. S. 22157-4.

WANTED

YOUNG man wants good dry goods or fifteen year experienced and French fluently. Address, P. L. care of R.F.D. No. 8, Woodville.

THE BEST OF 1 rail. The Best Courses Individual Attention Student.

Our Best Advertisers Success of our Students can enter Catalogues to enter.



MARRIAGE

CARPENTER - H. Thursday, Feb. 26, at A. J. Archibald, Wesleyan Smith, Carpenter, Mary Hanson, of St. John.

DEATH
MOORE—In this city, at his residence, Benjamin Moore, least son, one daughter, one sister to mourn.

DONALD—At her 115 Metcalfe street, on Phillips, youngest daughter and Charlotte Donald, and eight months.

MCKILLIP—Sudden death, on Feb. 24, 1915, Killip, aged sixty-eight, four daughters and four sons, all dead.

McMULKIN—Sudden death, 148 Bridge street, John McMulkinn, one daughter, leaving three sons at home.

CROTHERS—At the son-in-law, T. H. E. 29th inst. Elnor, of Thomas Crotthers, of leaving three sons at home.

FERRY—At the residence, Mrs. James Ferry, on the 26th inst. of the late Hugh and two sisters to mourn.

NISBET—Died at the residence of the late Mrs. Nisbet, on the 26th inst. of the late Mrs. Nisbet, leaving three sons at home.

LAWLOR—In this city, at his residence, William Lawlor, one daughter, leaving three sons at home.

FOWLE—At his residence, Amasa L. Fowle, and three daughters to mourn.

LAWTON—At his residence, William Lawton, one daughter, leaving one daughter to mourn.

REAL ESTATE

Transfers of real estate recorded as follows: St. John County

D. E. Berryman to Alexander Crawford Simonds.

Charlotte, wife of J. H. Black, Sr., prop. of \$1,000 property in Lawrence to M. W. Maher to property in Simonds, Kings County

City of Bruley, Prop. Court, to J. A. Poyton.

Will Jones's dog hand? Yes, and get it. If mess, if he gets it.

CHAS. T. WHITE LEFT \$212,000 ESTATE

Sussex, N. B., Feb. 29.—The will of Charles T. White was admitted to probate today before Judge Fozzard. 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, \$5,000 and interest per year; to his brother, Hiram B. White, St. John, \$5,000; to his nephew, Fred L. Gillis of Springfield, \$5,000; to his niece, Ada Merritt of Queensbury, \$5,000; to his niece, Mrs. Debora Treby of Boston, \$5,000; to his nephew, Rev. Ernest White of Hamilton, Ont., \$5,000; to his nephew, Rev. Arthur White of Halifax, \$5,000; to his namesake, Charles Titus Pidgeon, son of the late S. B. Pidgeon of St. John, \$5,000; 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, \$5,000.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Elinor Crothers.

Friday, Feb. 28.—The death occurred at the home of her son-in-law, W. H. Estabrook, yesterday, of Mrs. Elinor Crothers, widow of Captain Thomas Crothers, of Upper Gasquetown. She leaves three sons and two daughters. The sons are A. E. and Dr. W. W. Estabrook, both of St. John, and Nelson (B. C.), and the daughters Mrs. T. H. Estabrook, of this city, and Mrs. Williams, wife of Sheriff Russel Williams, of Gasquetown. Mrs. Crothers was born on April 11, 1852, and since the death of her husband sixteen years ago, she had lived with her daughter, Mrs. Estabrook. 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.

Mrs. H. U. Miller.

Friday, Feb. 28.—Mrs. Sarah E. Miller, widow of Henry U. Miller, died yesterday at the residence of her son, Harry Miller, 138 Douglas avenue, of this town, at the age of 75 years. She was the only survivor of her family in the town, Harry, with whom she has been residing. Mrs. Miller was a 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. 28.—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 hospital since he came to this country a few days ago. He has a brother in this city. He was popular among his fellow employees and his death will be heard with regret by all. During the early part of his illness 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. 28.—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 father, two brothers and two sisters. She was a bright girl, beloved by all who knew her, and her death will be heard with regret by many friends. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon.

Daniel Smith.

Friday, Feb. 28.—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 Jeffrey, 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 two 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 sent 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 known 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 yesterday morning at the residence of her sister, Mrs. M. J. 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 o'clock, from her late residence.

William Lawton.

Saturday, Feb. 27.—William E. A. Lawton, of High street, received word at noon yesterday 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.

WILL NOT REGULATE PRICES OF FOOD

Mr. Cockshutt proposed yesterday for the benefit of the public, but for the benefit of other communities, and particularly for the manufacturers. If any more to be called upon to make such sacrifices, thought Sir James, it should not be constant. It should be called upon to pay tribute to the manufacturers, of Mr. Cockshutt's own kind.

When the question of winter 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 the export had been had for the manufacturers. The member for Bradford would not give him even his own markets. His policy would be to increase the price of food, but the price of food should be limited. Why should it not be, because the farmers required agricultural machinery, and the export of that should 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 he had a dispatch which stated that Britain had enough food for now to keep her for a year. He concluded by stating that the government should not increase the price of food to increase the price of the farmer and increase the price he received in the market.

Mr. 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 the price of wheat. He said that the price of wheat today is no doubt what the price was when they asked him to consent to the restriction of wheat and restricted prices. The millers in Canada would raise the price of wheat, and the farmer would be manufacturing it from wheat bought a year ago at \$1 per bushel. It was a fact, too, that they had always received a price for wheat 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 government 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 Dominion Flour Company, to the effect that a new price list was being prepared, and that the tariff on flour implements would be a burden to the farmer. Mr. Buchanan asked if these prices were given by Canadian firms, and Mr. Hutchinson read the statement attributed to Mr. Hutchinson, which he said had been notified by Canadian firms that prices would rise.

EDWARD BERNARD.

Richardson, Feb. 28.—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 Legood, of this town, is left to mourn the loss of a good husband. He also leaves to mourn a sister, Miss Margaret Bernard, of Richardson, 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 was said at St. Mary's church, and 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, very active.

Mrs. Bowman was formerly Miss Jane Spear. She was married on August 12, 1867, to Wm. H. Bowman, who died in 1898, after a long illness. She was married nearly 30 years at the time of her death. In 1913 Mr. and Mrs. Bowman celebrated their golden wedding.

She was the mother of five children, James Spear, and one sister, Mrs. John Lalachur, both of this city, also one son, W. H. Bowman, Jr., of Hyde Park (Mass.), and one daughter, Mrs. A. Fisher, of Lakeside (N.B.), besides grand and great-grand-children and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

ANNA L. FOWLE.

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

HARRY D. DRICOLL.

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. He 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 became 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. C. 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 small players in the city. His death will be keenly felt by his many friends in the city.

BESIDES HIS PARENTS IS SURVIVED BY THREE BROTHERS, JOHN, THOMAS AND HENRY, 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 in 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 Charlottetown, occurred at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hutchinson, of Douglas street, yesterday morning. 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 o'clock, from her late residence.

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 (father), Preston (Ont.). Severely Wounded. Private W. J. Broumpton, wounded in scalp. Next of kin, Mrs. Ellen Broumpton (relationship not known), Catwick (Eng.). Slightly Wounded. Private E. Chapman. Next of kin, Mrs. Jennie Chapman, Allsacrag (Ont.). **SECOND BATTALION.** Slightly Wounded. Lance Corporal J. H. Hannaford, in thigh. Next of kin, P. M. Hannaford (uncle), 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, 70 Grandview 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 Boags. Next of kin, Beaumont Boags (father), 680 Fort street, Victoria (B. C.). **FIRST AID FOR WEAK DIGESTION**

Like Nearly Every Troubled Ailing 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 "heavy" joints in the abdomen give warning that the system is unable to do its proper work. Sometimes a false craving for food arises; if this is satisfied the result is additional torments—flatulency, a drowsy depression, 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 effective method of curing the trouble is to strengthen the feeble organs of digestion by supplying them with rich, pure, blood. This is the true tonic treatment, by which natural method Dr. Williams' Pink Pills achieve great results. These pills make the rich blood needed to strengthen the stomach, thus imparting a healthy appetite and curing indigestion and other stomach disorders. Mr. Thos. Johnson, Hamilton, 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 stomachic trouble so bad 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 indigestion and decided to try them. I had not taken 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 at retail for \$2.00 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WEDDINGS

Carpenter-Hanson. 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 Fairville. The groom is a son of the late Sathiel 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.

ONE HOUSE CONFERS DEGREES ON TWELVE SOLDIER-STUDENTS

Halifax, Feb. 29.—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 in the army. 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

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 co-operation 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 Agamemnon, 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 the war and the empire are every whit as determined as ever—its needs be as 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 with which our Allies hold their flaming 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 there 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 ridiculed 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 shores," the premier continued. "The measures to be adopted by France and Great Britain, however, will not involve risks to neutral vessels or neutral lines."

"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."

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 Patricia's 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 contentions have arisen where belligerents have attempted to confiscate ships and cargoes selected for running blockades that were alleged to be not in accordance with the rules of international law.

Called on Grey.

London, March 1, 10:30 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 hither 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 to discuss the matter. 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 limitation of submarine and mines and an arrangement for supplying food to Germany is being taken into careful consideration by the 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 zone was handed today to Ambassador Gerard. It con-

responds in general with the forecast of some days ago.

The foreign office characterizes the German reply "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 Germany for 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 withdraw nearly two miles from the town. Fresh Russian artillery is arriving at Povelistica, on the extreme northern Rumanian 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 army was carried off to the strong reinforcements, but these were made up of new formations, and these taken from sections along the eastern front."

"The German army fought the battle of the Masurian 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 2,000,000 Germans and Austrians on the eastern front, and 1,800,000 Germans on the western front. **The Washington View.** Washington, March 1.—All commercial intercourse 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, which is a step 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 permitted to Germany, and the status of international rules as between the United States and countries with which she was at peace.

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 regulars 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, was a constant violation of the status of international rules as between the United States and countries with which she was at peace.

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VOL. LIV.

BRITAIN

RUSSIA

ALONG THE FRONT

Austrians foreman

Advance in Forces

Officers and Wires

ter Feeling

Britain.

London, March 1.—The British navy and army continue their progress to their own front day and night and have not, however, to them.

It is the same with the Dardanelles. In the warships have more than was anticipated, the most strongly Straits to get through.

Along the western front the Austrians are continuing their advance and the Argentinians, the only movement which the Germans are making is a new construction of a new construction.

The battles in the Dardanelles are continuing to be considered to have gone on the future of the Dardanelles towards the Dardanelles, and the British are continuing to force the Germans to force the Dardanelles.

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