

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 attacked the new ground, and when the hearty Liberal cheering, which greeted the declaration, was augmented by considerable genuine applause from many supporters of the government.

Mr. Cockshutt submitted his resolution authorizing the government to exercise "supreme control" over the price of export of foodstuffs in the present war crisis. He argued that, while industrial enterprise was largely at a standstill, products of the farm were getting prices never before 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, 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 hauled down and the United States consul at Brest is sending the ship's crew back to New York according to cablegrams 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 terrific snow storms in the province. The snow in many places is said to be seven feet deep.

Attempt On Life of Turkish Minister of War

Paris, March 1.—The Temps prints a dispatch from Sofia saying that news has been received from Constantinople that an unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday to assassinate Enver Pasha, Turkish minister of war, and Talaat Bey, Turkish minister of the interior.
An attempt on the life of Talaat Bey was reported from Sofia on Feb. 26, 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 some enemy ship had fired the shell.

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

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

THE STEAMER ST. LOUIS SAFE

London, March 1, 9 p. m.—The steamship 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 lose a easy task, notwithstanding the twenty-mile range of the super-dreadnought Queen Elizabeth.

Whether any progress has been made since the outer forts were demolished has not been made known officially, a statement issued tonight saying that a mile from the northward is speeding 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.

Great Victory, Says Petrograd.

Petrograd, Mar. 1, 10.55 p. m., via London, March 2, 12.23 a. m.—The official communication issued tonight by the War Office regarding the progress of the campaign follows: "The operations were concluded yesterday the operations around Przasnysz, where we defeated and have thrown back to the frontier less than two army corps."
"The Germans, having compelled the retreat of our Tenth Army, set themselves the further task of joining battle with our troops operating successfully in the Milawa region. Their plan was first to drive back by a demonstration in force, our left wing in this region and then apparently by a headlong dash against our right wing in the Khorzhe (Chorzelski) district, to overthrow our troops in the direction of the Vistula."
"On the 19th the enemy took the offensive in the Lipno-Sierpc-Biesun, district bringing five divisions into the operations."
"About the middle of February the enemy had reached the Plozna-Racjona front, but as a result of desperate battles on the 16th and 18th we stopped his further progress in this section."
"About this date the Germans concentrated very great forces between Milawa and Villenborg (Willeberg) and took the offensive on the 19th. We discovered great activity on the part of the German advance guards in the Khorzhe district, and on the 20th great forces began an impetuous advance."
"Passing Przasnysz on the east they reached the village of Caska. Przasnysz formed the extreme right of support of our right wing in this region. Here our infantry brigade was operating and, after meeting the enemy's attack with a defence characterized by vigor and initiative, it threw part of its strength into Przasnysz."
"Besides this brigade we had only an unimportant force of cavalry, which served as a reserve, and impeded the German enveloping movement. After detaching troops for an attack on Przasnysz, we strongly covering his operation in the direction of the Narw river, on a front comprising Praytuly, Krasnostelo, Podossie, Musty, Vangherky and Kraino Kolkonovo, the enemy made his principal effort against the right flank of our troops concentrated in the Milawa region."
"The sector, seven verst (about 7 miles) from Lytakowa and Kholmovo, was simultaneously attacked from the north and the south. This compelled the retreat of the enemy. We had turned Przasnysz and reached Volla-avrova, half way between Przasnysz and Ciochanow. At the same time the Germans delivered energetic auxiliary attacks against the whole of our front at Przasnysz."
"On Feb. 24 the enemy succeeded, after a sanguinary engagement, in entering Przasnysz, but already at six o'clock on the morning of the same day we had inaugurated a decisive offensive on an extended front including Krasnostelo, Vengoinovo, Kolkackovo and Volla-avrova. We crossed the enemy at all points and the 98th German Reserve Battalion, which had maintained itself tenaciously as a passage of the river Arzitsa, suffered by evening a serious defeat."
"Nevertheless, on the morning of the 26th, the enemy had not abandoned his

COMBINED FLEETS BEHIND VERDICT OF THE ALLIES

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

London, March 1, 10.10 p. m.—If the combined fleets of Great Britain and France can prevent it, no commodities of any kind, except those now on the seas, shall henceforth, until the conclusion of the war, reach or leave the shores of Germany.

This is England's answer to Germany's submarine blockade, and it is to be effective forthwith.

Premier Asquith, reading from a prepared statement, made this announcement in the House of Commons this afternoon at a session which will be historic. Studiously avoiding the terms "blockade" and "contraband," for these words occur nowhere in the prepared statement, the Premier explained that after this day the allies consider themselves justified in attempting and would attempt to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership or origin.

The Premier emphasized, however, that vessels and cargoes so seized were necessarily liable to confiscation, and begged the patience of neutral countries in the face of a step through which they were likely to suffer. He added that in making such a step the allies had done so in self-defence.

"We are quite prepared," he went on, "to submit to the arbitration of neutral opinion, and still more to the verdict of impartial history, that in the circumstances in which we have been placed we have been moderately, we have been restrained, we have abstained from things that we were provoked and tempted to do, and we have adopted a policy which commends itself to reason, to common sense and to justice."

TREMENDOUS COST OF WAR.

The tremendous cost of modern warfare, which the premier estimated now at \$7,500,000 daily, 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.

ITALY DEMANDS APOLOGY FROM THE TURKS

Rome, via London, March 2, 2.15 a. m.—The agent of an Italian munitions 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, 8.30 a. m.—"A Russian cavalry movement succeeded in cutting the German East Prussian army in two last Friday at the village of Krasnostelo," says the Daily News Petrograd correspondent. "The Germans are now divided into two parts, with a considerable gap between them. The main Austrian army also is in a dangerous position, owing to the sudden offensive taken by the Russians in Galicia. The Russian force made a rapid advance, and threatened the main Austrian headquarters near Stanislaw, and the Austrians are now retreating through Kolomea toward Bukovina."

PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION

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

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

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

Dr. Edwards, of Frontenac, followed. He took issue with the Liberals that the present was the proper time to stop public works. He claimed that when men went out of work was no time to stop public expenditures. They were charged with extravagance during the past few years, but he would like to point out that the finance minister had to find \$6,000,000 for the N. T. R., \$10,000,000 for the Quebec bridge, \$88,000,000 for implementing the Grand Trunk bonds, and \$10,000,000 to meet the Grand Trunk all expenditures for which Liberals are responsible for, and amounting to some \$120,000,000. He argued that the department of agriculture, which is considered as cheaply, or more cheaply, than under the Liberal administration. From 1896 to 1911 the revenue increased two and a half times, while the cost of collecting in the time increased 168 per cent. From 1911 to 1914-15 the revenue increased 87 per cent, and the cost of collecting, 47 per cent.

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

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

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

Some honorable gentlemen—"In the employ of the Liberal government," said Professor Shortt had stated, continued Dr. Pugsley, that there had been 2,000 dismissals since the present administration came into office. The minister of imperial government to meet war expenditure.

Hon. Robert Rogers—"That statement has been repeated so often by honorable gentlemen on the other side of the house seem to be beginning to believe it. I want to say that no more dismissals, no more dishonest, and no more in the same in all the others, which puts an entirely different face on the situation."

Dr. Pugsley continued to the effect that for the department public works, railways and canals \$100,000,000 had been voted last year, which could not be extended. Yet the government was now spending in parliament, which the member for Adam Shore had actually spent in 1914-15. This could be justified only if the public works concerned were so urgent that they had to go on at once. If cities and municipalities were able to shut down their public works in the present situation, why not the government? There were scores of appropriations for works or which no contracts were intended to be let. It was simply intended to keep the accounts before the people, so that when the appropriate time came, tenders could be called.

Dealing particularly with his own constituency of St. John, Mr. Pugsley said that the votes included \$100,000 for a breakwater to Partridge Island, but the minister of public works stated that this work would not be proceeded with.

Mr. Rogers interrupted to say that he had never made such a statement. The member had been called for, and he hoped the work would be proceeded with.

At 10 o'clock Dr. Pugsley moved the adjournment of the debate until Tuesday.

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).
Seriouly 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).
Ill.
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.

Killed in Action.
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, Reynoldsdon (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 Landsturm, 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.

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:

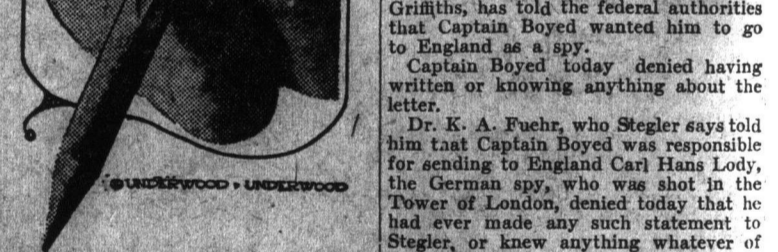
"London, Feb. 25.—According to a report here, the 'Little Black Devils' (the 90th Regiment, Winnipeg, or the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto), in a brilliant charge won some German trenches, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. It is said that one company (of the Canadians) had several men killed.

"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 Rennie, of the Queen's Own Rifles reports that several men have been wounded by shrapnel 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



This is one of the harmless-looking little darts which the French airmen have found their most deadly weapon. They claim more than once to have demoralized bodies of the enemy's troops by dropping a few hundred of these arrows upon them from a height of over 3,000 feet.

(By Herbert Quick)
Early in this war 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 alike. There is no doubt, therefore, 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 shrapnel or bullets or other projectiles? Merely to propel a flying 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 heads of the enemy.

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 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

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representation of the fruit trees throughout the present. We wish four good men to visit and general agents in the fruit-growing New Brunswick offer opportunities for men of offer a permanent position, pay, and the right man, Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in New Brunswick. Able 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 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 A RAILROAD
The Best Courses
Individual Attention
Student.
Our Best Advantages
Success of our
Students can enter
Catalogues to en-

ALLEGED SPY IMPLICATES GERMAN OFFICER

New York, Feb. 26.—Charles H. Griffiths, attorney for Richard P. Stegler, 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. Stegler, which would be compared with letters alleged to have been written to Stegler by Captain K. Boyed, naval attaché of the German embassy at Washington. Stegler, according to Mr. Griffiths, has told the federal authorities that Captain Boyed wanted him to go to England and spy.

Dr. E. A. Fuchs, who Stegler 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 Stegler, or knew anything whatever of the matter.

Stegler today reiterated, Mr. Griffiths said, his declaration that Captain Boyed had wanted him to go to England as a spy. As told by the attorney, Stegler 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.

Stegler today reiterated, Mr. Griffiths said, his declaration that Captain Boyed had wanted him to go to England as a spy. As told by the attorney, Stegler 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.

Stegler today reiterated, Mr. Griffiths said, his declaration that Captain Boyed had wanted him to go to England as a spy. As told by the attorney, Stegler 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.

Stegler today reiterated, Mr. Griffiths said, his declaration that Captain Boyed had wanted him to go to England as a spy. As told by the attorney, Stegler 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.

Stegler today reiterated, Mr. Griffiths said, his declaration that Captain Boyed had wanted him to go to England as a spy. As told by the attorney, Stegler 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.

Stegler today reiterated, Mr. Griffiths said, his declaration that Captain Boyed had wanted him to go to England as a spy. As told by the attorney, Stegler 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.

Stegler today reiterated, Mr. Griffiths said, his declaration that Captain Boyed had wanted him to go to England as a spy. As told by the attorney, Stegler 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.

Stegler today reiterated, Mr. Griffiths said, his declaration that Captain Boyed had wanted him to go to England as a spy. As told by the attorney, Stegler 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.

Stegler today reiterated, Mr. Griffiths said, his declaration that Captain Boyed had wanted him to go to England as a spy. As told by the attorney, Stegler 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.

Stegler today reiterated, Mr. Griffiths said, his declaration that Captain Boyed had wanted him to go to England as a spy. As told by the attorney, Stegler 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.

Stegler today reiterated, Mr. Griffiths said, his declaration that Captain Boyed had wanted him to go to England as a spy. As told by the attorney, Stegler 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.

ATTENT AND UNDER FIRE

mselves With Glory in Trenches

om Now On Will Take Their "Little Black Devils," in a vy Losses on the Enemy

ire prints the following despatch this

on, Feb. 25—I am able to state defini-

in action. They conducted themselves

and were under heavy shell and rifle

in action. Its casualties were not

terminated attack. The machine gun

a number wounded.

elves, but are reported to have lost

man trench. Only twenty-five men

under cover of darkness, marching in

ing shells. Their behavior was a

as are 'proved to fight beside them,

take their share of the fighting."

ing footnotes:

Toronto Regiment and machine gun

rently are the units referred to in the

the following despatch today:

port here, the "Little Black Devils" (the

Own Rifles, Toronto), in a brilliant

ing heavy losses on the enemy. It is

has several men killed.

expeditionary force have had their bat-

relieve imperial troops in the trenches.

to the men behaved splendidly un-

Renne, of the Queen's Own Rifles

ided by sharpshooters and snipers. The

light casualties."

ALLEGED SPY IMPLICATES GERMAN OFFICER

New York, Feb. 26—Charles H. Griff-

is, attorney for Richard P. Stegler,

German naval reservist arrested here

ednesday on the charge of fraudulently

taining an American passport, an-

ounced tonight that he would place in

the hands of the federal authorities an

onymous typewritten letter received

from Mrs. Stegler, which would be con-

sidered with letters alleged to have been

written to Stegler by Captain K. Boyd,

aid attaché of the German embassy at

Washington. Stegler, according to Mr.

Griffith, has told the federal authorities

that Captain Boyd wanted him to go

to England as a spy.

Captain Boyd today denied having

written or knowing anything about the

letter.

Dr. K. A. Fuch, who Stegler says told

him that Captain Boyd was responsible

for sending to England Carl Hans Lody,

German spy, who was shot in the

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative wanted, to

meet the tremendous demand for

fruit trees throughout New Brunswick

and Nova Scotia. We wish to secure three or

four good men to represent us as local

and general agents. The special interest

is taken in the fruit-growing business in

New Brunswick. We want repre-

sentatives in every unrepresented

territory. Pay weekly, liberal terms.

Apply to the right men, Stone & Well-

ington, Toronto, Ont. 98-47

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

LADIES TO DO PLAIN AND

LIGHT SEWING at home, whole or

part time; good pay; work sent any

distance, charges prepaid. Send stamp

for full particulars. National Manu-

facturing Company, Montreal. 8-3-11

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—A second or third class

teacher for school first of

March. Apply, stating salary, to N. H.

Johnson, Secretary, Clarendon Station,

Queens Co., N. B. 23-17-11

WANTED

YOUNG man wants position as clerk

in grocery store, fourteen years' ex-

perience; speaks English and French

fluently; best references. Address, P. L.

Clark, care of O'Brien, Jones, R.F.D. No. 4, Woodstock, N. B.

DR. J. D. PHINNEY DIED ON SUNDAY

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 28—J. D.

Phinney, K. C. LL. D., passed away in

this city this afternoon in the seventy-

first year of his age. The funeral will

take place Tuesday afternoon, leaving his

late residence, University avenue, at 4

o'clock. Interment will be made at the

Rural cemetery. The deceased is sur-

vived by one son, Dr. F. D. Phinney, of

Cincinnati, and one daughter, Annie,

wife of Robert W. McEwan, of this city.

One brother, Havelock Phinney, of Win-

chester, survives, also three sisters, Mrs.

J. B. McMillan, Miss Betha Phinney, of

Richibucto, and Mrs. Fred Brown, of

Aspen, California.

Mr. Phinney was born at Richibucto

in November, 1844, being the son of the

late Justice Phinney. He took the de-

gree of bachelor of arts at the Univer-

sity of New Brunswick in 1864, and won

the Douglas gold medal in the same

year. He was president of the associa-

tion of alumni of the U. N. B. in 1903, and

was elected to the university senate in

1907. In 1913 his alma mater honored

him with the degree of LL. D. He was

called to the bar in 1868 and created a

Q. C. in 1891. He was appointed clerk of the Kent county court in 1871, and

WOMAN ARRESTED FOR UNPATRIOTIC ACTION

Wearing a German emblem, distrib-

uting pictures of the Kaiser, and sol-

diers "English puppets," and attacking

them when they attempted to take the

flags, were the chief offences which led

to the arrest of Mrs. Mary Ellen Col-

ahan, about fifty years of age, on Sat-

urday afternoon, "Flag Day."

She was about the city during the

early part of the afternoon wearing the

emblem of the double-headed eagle on

her coat. She sneered at some soldiers

and before very long the matter was

reported to Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Mc-

Avity. The latter instructed that the

emblem be taken from her and when

this was done she secured another and

attached a soldier who attempted to re-

move it. Her arrest was then ordered

by Colonel McAvity and with the help

of Police Constable Spinnaker, she was

taken from Charlotte street, to the

station. Later she was taken into the

cell and is being held there on in-

structions from the military authorities.

The woman had attracted attention in

the early afternoon when she appeared

in the early afternoon when she ap-

peared in the early afternoon when she ap-

CONDENSED NEWS LOCAL AND GENERAL

Nine marriages were recorded last

week with J. B. Rogers, registrar of vital

statistics, with twenty births, thirteen

deaths and seven girls.

Two horses owned by the St. John Ice

Company broke through the ice at Lily

Lake Friday afternoon and were

driven down, and the driver had a dangerous

experience, for ten or fifteen minutes on

a cake of floating ice.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Ferris, Woodstock,

who were badly injured by the fire at

their premises last week, were able to

leave the hospital Thursday, almost

wholly recovered from their injuries.

Mining rights on five square miles of

promising territory have recently been

taken up near Sussex for manganese ore,

which is abundant in the district. The

rights are being developed some next spring

and summer will likely be proceeded with.

At the board of health officers last

week twenty deaths were recorded, re-

sulting one each from pneumonia, pneu-

monia, broncho-pneumonia, locomotor

atrophy, chronic nephritis, diphtheria,

legionnaires disease, diabetes, tuber-

culosis, marasmus, phthisis, and two

each from endocarditis, meningitis, pneu-

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

New York, Feb. 26—Charles Becker's

application for a new trial on the indict-

ment charging him with the murder of

Herman Rosenthal was denied today by

the supreme court.

Ottawa, Feb. 26—The government has

received the following cable from the

war office: "It has been decided to per-

mit small batches of war correspondents

to proceed to the front, in a series of

lots of about six days each, beginning

in the order of the intervention of Italy in

the war.

Signor Mosti-Trotti, a Radical deputy, died

suddenly today while he was delivering a

speech in the Chamber of Deputies. He

had reached the climax of his speech, an

unusually enthusiastic outburst of ap-

plaudits, he suddenly pitched forward

and died.

Ottawa, Feb. 26—Notice is given in

the Canadian Gazette that several mem-

bers of the Grand Council of the Catho-

lic Mutual Benefit Association of Can-

ada, are applying to parliament during

the present session for the grant of a

subsidy to the association, and in view

of the increase in the assessments pro-

posed to be levied under the legislation of

MORE NOVA SCOTIANS FOR THIRD CONTINGENT

Digby, N. S., Feb. 26—(Special)—Ma-

JOR Duncan McKay, recruiting officer,

returned here today from Weymouth.

The enlistment for the third contingent

has now reached twenty-five. Among

the late recruits are Nelson Marshall,

Harry Levey, Digby; William R. Apple-

Marshalltown; F. Mulse, Charles White,

Weymouth; Ira Saulnier, Little Brook.

Mr. Saulnier has the distinction of be-

ing the first volunteer of the municipality

of Clare, Digby county's well known

Acadian settler. He is leaving a

fourishing blacksmith business to de-

fend his home and country. He goes as

a farther sergeant in the Mounted Rifles.

NEWFOUNDLAND HEARS OF BRAVE SONS WHO DIED FOR COUNTRY

St. John's, Nfld., Feb. 26—The admir-

alty forwards the names of the New

foundlanders lost with the auxiliary

cruiser Clan MacNaughton. They num-

ber 28, and all are unmarried but one.

St. John's citizens will be glad to

total, and the others are distributed

among the fishing villages around the

coast. One man, James C. Knight was

the youngest of five brothers serving the

contingent, and three among the naval

reserves.

FELL 25 FEET DOWN ELEVATOR SHAFT

Saturday, Feb. 27.

Falling a distance of twenty-five feet

down the elevator shaft in the Globe

Atlantic building, Prince William street,

yesterday afternoon, William Morris,

aged 17, sustained injuries, the serious-

ness of which is not yet known. He was

rushed to the General Public Hospital

in the ambulance. Morris, who lives at

the corner of Pond and George streets,

entered the Globe Atlantic building with

a companion to visit one of the offices

there. The elevator door was ajar, so

thinking that the elevator was at the

ground floor, he opened the lattice door

and stepped in. He fell twenty-five feet

to the cellar, where the friend could see

him lying. The latter raised the alarm

and a few minutes later the unfortunate

youth was picked up unconscious. A

physician was called and the young man

was taken to the hospital. Doctors there

last night could not yet definitely say

seriously he had been injured, but their

report of his condition was favorable.

BAG OF MAIL MATTER FOUND ON I. C. R. TRACK

Moncton, Feb. 26—A railway mail bag

was found lying on the I. C. R. track

near Jones Sliding, yesterday afternoon.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Thursday, Feb. 25. R. M. S. S. Canada, 2,976, Laidson, Demersa, West Indies and Bermuda. Wm Thomson Co, pass and gen cargo. S. S. Ardaraque, 1,160, Shel, London. C. F. R. hal. Friday, Feb. 26. Str. Belgien (Dan), 877, A. Nielsen, Havana, sugar. Str. Montreal, 5,592, Griffiths, London. C. F. R. gen cargo. Saturday, Feb. 27. Bark Belleville (Sw), 968, Olsson, Glasgow. W. M. Mackay, ice and gen cargo. Sunday, Feb. 28. RMSS Gramplan, 6,489, Williams, Liverpool via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co, pass and gen cargo. Str. Bora Head, 1,484, Hoy, Glasgow. Robt Reford Co, gen cargo.

NARRIAGES

S. KERR, Principal

CARPENTER - HANSON - On

Thursday, Feb. 25, at the home of Red

A. J. Archibald, West St. John, Her-

man Smith Carpenter, Fairville, to Miss

Mary Hanson, of St. John.

DEATHS

MOORE - In this city, on the 24th

inst., at his residence, 123 Marsh road,

Benjamin Moore, leaving his wife, one

son, one daughter, one brother and two

sisters to mourn.

RONALD - At her parents' residence,

175 Metcal street, on the 24th inst.,

Ethylia, youngest daughter of Charles A.

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 Fozz.

OBITUARY

Mr. Elinor Crothers. Friday, Feb. 28.—The death occurred at the home of her son-in-law, T. H. Estabrook, yesterday, of Mrs. Elinor Crothers, widow of Captain Thomas Crothers, of Upper Gasquetown.

James A. Niles. A former resident of St. John, James A. Niles, died in Lynn, Mass., on February 6th from paralysis.

Edward Bernard. Richard, Feb. 24.—The death of Edward Bernard, youngest son of the late John Bernard, occurred at his home here on Friday morning, after a short illness.

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.

Harry D. Driscoll. Harry D. Driscoll, a popular young man, died suddenly of meningitis Saturday morning at his home in Broad street.

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.

William Lawton. Saturday, Feb. 27.—William E. A. Lawton, of High street, received word at noon yesterday telling of the death of his father, William Lawton, which took place yesterday morning at his residence in Hampton.

WILL NOT REGULATE PRICES OF FOOD

(Continued from page 1.)

Mr. Cockshutt proposed were not for the benefit of the public, but for the benefit of other communities, and particularly for the manufacturers.

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

SECOND BATTALION.

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

THIRD BATTALION.

Private J. J. Duggan, wounded in foot. Next of kin, Mrs. J. Duggan, Renfrew (Ont.).

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.

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.

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 the king.

NINE CASUALTIES AMONG FIRST CONTINGENT

(Continued from page 1.)

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 of wheat had been for the manufacturers.

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 it will be as determined as ever."

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 MONGOLIAN SAFE AT HALIFAX

Halifax, Feb. 28.—The Allan liner Mongolian from St. John's, Nfld., for Glasgow with over 200 passengers on board, arrived here today, leaving in the forenoon.

CHIEFS 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."

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.

Called on Grey.

London, March 1, 10:30 p.m.—Walter Hines Pate, the American ambassador called on Sir Edward Grey, the British secretary, this afternoon.

Considered It.

Washington, March 1.—Great Britain today notified the United States that the latter's proposal respecting a possible limitation of submarine and mines and an arrangement for supplying food to Germany is being taken into careful consideration by the British government.

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

(Continued from page 1.)

intended for the mitigation of warfare. She had taken further steps, the premier said, by organizing "an under sea campaign of piracy and pillage."

THE MONGOLIAN SAFE AT HALIFAX

Halifax, Feb. 28.—The Allan liner Mongolian from St. John's, Nfld., for Glasgow with over 200 passengers on board, arrived here today, leaving in the forenoon.

CHIEFS 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."

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.

Called on Grey.

London, March 1, 10:30 p.m.—Walter Hines Pate, the American ambassador called on Sir Edward Grey, the British secretary, this afternoon.

Considered It.

Washington, March 1.—Great Britain today notified the United States that the latter's proposal respecting a possible limitation of submarine and mines and an arrangement for supplying food to Germany is being taken into careful consideration by the British government.

Called on Grey.

London, March 1, 10:30 p.m.—Walter Hines Pate, the American ambassador called on Sir Edward Grey, the British secretary, this afternoon.

Considered It.

Washington, March 1.—Great Britain today notified the United States that the latter's proposal respecting a possible limitation of submarine and mines and an arrangement for supplying food to Germany is being taken into careful consideration by the British government.

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 MONGOLIAN SAFE AT HALIFAX

Halifax, Feb. 28.—The Allan liner Mongolian from St. John's, Nfld., for Glasgow with over 200 passengers on board, arrived here today, leaving in the forenoon.

CHIEFS 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."

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.

Called on Grey.

London, March 1, 10:30 p.m.—Walter Hines Pate, the American ambassador called on Sir Edward Grey, the British secretary, this afternoon.

Considered It.

Washington, March 1.—Great Britain today notified the United States that the latter's proposal respecting a possible limitation of submarine and mines and an arrangement for supplying food to Germany is being taken into careful consideration by the British government.

Called on Grey.

London, March 1, 10:30 p.m.—Walter Hines Pate, the American ambassador called on Sir Edward Grey, the British secretary, this afternoon.

Considered It.

Washington, March 1.—Great Britain today notified the United States that the latter's proposal respecting a possible limitation of submarine and mines and an arrangement for supplying food to Germany is being taken into careful consideration by the British government.

VOL. LIV.

BRITAIN'S ANSWER TO KAISER'S SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN

RUSSIA ALLOWS THE

Austrians foreman Cap Advance in Forces Officers and Wireter Feeling Britain.

THE MONGOLIAN SAFE AT HALIFAX

Halifax, Feb. 28.—The Allan liner Mongolian from St. John's, Nfld., for Glasgow with over 200 passengers on board, arrived here today, leaving in the forenoon.

CHIEFS 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."

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.

Called on Grey.

London, March 1, 10:30 p.m.—Walter Hines Pate, the American ambassador called on Sir Edward Grey, the British secretary, this afternoon.

Considered It.

Washington, March 1.—Great Britain today notified the United States that the latter's proposal respecting a possible limitation of submarine and mines and an arrangement for supplying food to Germany is being taken into careful consideration by the British government.

Called on Grey.

London, March 1, 10:30 p.m.—Walter Hines Pate, the American ambassador called on Sir Edward Grey, the British secretary, this afternoon.