

Germany Declares War on Portugal for Seizing Teuton Merchant Ships

KAISER DECLARES WAR ON PORTUGAL

Action in Berlin Due to Seizure of German Ships.

NEW FOES' ARMY 870,000 STRONG

Declaration Complains of Insults and Says Republic Considers Herself England's Vassal.

Berlin, March 9. (By wireless to Sayre, N. Y.)—Germany yesterday declared war on Portugal at 3:30 p. m. and handed his passports to the Portuguese Minister.

The German government therefore considers herself from this time in war with the Portuguese government. It is the conclusion of the German Minister at Lisbon to the Portuguese government and in Berlin to the Portuguese Minister.

The German declaration, says the Overseas News Agency, "emphasizes the fact that this step was made necessary by the recent illegal seizure of German ships in Portuguese waters, which is the gravest sort of violation of neutrality and of special breach of Germany therefore is obliged to give up her former attitude of forbearance, which she had maintained because of Portugal's awkward situation."

The declaration enumerates a long list of breaches of neutrality by the Portuguese government, such as the permission of free passage to English troops through the colony of Mozambique and the restriction given to English troops for time exceeding that given by other neutrals, the permission given to the English navy to use Madeira as a naval base, actual engagements between Portuguese and German troops on the frontier of German Southwest Africa and Angola, and frequent insults to the German nation by members of the Portuguese Parliament, who were never reprimanded.

The declaration further points out that the seizure of German ships in neutral Portuguese ports on February 23 was an act against the neutrality of the Atlantic Ocean and that the seizure of German vessels in the Atlantic Ocean was a violation of the rights of neutrals.

The declaration states, "that according to the treaty between the two nations, the rights of neutrals have been preserved by an agreement regarding the seizure of the vessels and that the seizure was only justifiable in case of public necessity, which is not the case of the seizure of the ships."

The declaration further points out that the seizure of German ships in neutral Portuguese ports on February 23 was an act against the neutrality of the Atlantic Ocean and that the seizure of German vessels in the Atlantic Ocean was a violation of the rights of neutrals.

The declaration states, "that according to the treaty between the two nations, the rights of neutrals have been preserved by an agreement regarding the seizure of the vessels and that the seizure was only justifiable in case of public necessity, which is not the case of the seizure of the ships."

The declaration further points out that the seizure of German ships in neutral Portuguese ports on February 23 was an act against the neutrality of the Atlantic Ocean and that the seizure of German vessels in the Atlantic Ocean was a violation of the rights of neutrals.

The declaration states, "that according to the treaty between the two nations, the rights of neutrals have been preserved by an agreement regarding the seizure of the vessels and that the seizure was only justifiable in case of public necessity, which is not the case of the seizure of the ships."

The declaration further points out that the seizure of German ships in neutral Portuguese ports on February 23 was an act against the neutrality of the Atlantic Ocean and that the seizure of German vessels in the Atlantic Ocean was a violation of the rights of neutrals.

The declaration states, "that according to the treaty between the two nations, the rights of neutrals have been preserved by an agreement regarding the seizure of the vessels and that the seizure was only justifiable in case of public necessity, which is not the case of the seizure of the ships."

The declaration further points out that the seizure of German ships in neutral Portuguese ports on February 23 was an act against the neutrality of the Atlantic Ocean and that the seizure of German vessels in the Atlantic Ocean was a violation of the rights of neutrals.

The declaration states, "that according to the treaty between the two nations, the rights of neutrals have been preserved by an agreement regarding the seizure of the vessels and that the seizure was only justifiable in case of public necessity, which is not the case of the seizure of the ships."

The declaration further points out that the seizure of German ships in neutral Portuguese ports on February 23 was an act against the neutrality of the Atlantic Ocean and that the seizure of German vessels in the Atlantic Ocean was a violation of the rights of neutrals.

The declaration states, "that according to the treaty between the two nations, the rights of neutrals have been preserved by an agreement regarding the seizure of the vessels and that the seizure was only justifiable in case of public necessity, which is not the case of the seizure of the ships."

The declaration further points out that the seizure of German ships in neutral Portuguese ports on February 23 was an act against the neutrality of the Atlantic Ocean and that the seizure of German vessels in the Atlantic Ocean was a violation of the rights of neutrals.

The declaration states, "that according to the treaty between the two nations, the rights of neutrals have been preserved by an agreement regarding the seizure of the vessels and that the seizure was only justifiable in case of public necessity, which is not the case of the seizure of the ships."

The declaration further points out that the seizure of German ships in neutral Portuguese ports on February 23 was an act against the neutrality of the Atlantic Ocean and that the seizure of German vessels in the Atlantic Ocean was a violation of the rights of neutrals.

The declaration states, "that according to the treaty between the two nations, the rights of neutrals have been preserved by an agreement regarding the seizure of the vessels and that the seizure was only justifiable in case of public necessity, which is not the case of the seizure of the ships."

The declaration further points out that the seizure of German ships in neutral Portuguese ports on February 23 was an act against the neutrality of the Atlantic Ocean and that the seizure of German vessels in the Atlantic Ocean was a violation of the rights of neutrals.

The declaration states, "that according to the treaty between the two nations, the rights of neutrals have been preserved by an agreement regarding the seizure of the vessels and that the seizure was only justifiable in case of public necessity, which is not the case of the seizure of the ships."

The declaration further points out that the seizure of German ships in neutral Portuguese ports on February 23 was an act against the neutrality of the Atlantic Ocean and that the seizure of German vessels in the Atlantic Ocean was a violation of the rights of neutrals.

The declaration states, "that according to the treaty between the two nations, the rights of neutrals have been preserved by an agreement regarding the seizure of the vessels and that the seizure was only justifiable in case of public necessity, which is not the case of the seizure of the ships."

The declaration further points out that the seizure of German ships in neutral Portuguese ports on February 23 was an act against the neutrality of the Atlantic Ocean and that the seizure of German vessels in the Atlantic Ocean was a violation of the rights of neutrals.

GERMAN LOOKOUTS WEAR SEVEN-POUND HELMETS

Paris, March 9.—German lookouts in advanced posts are wearing new armor coated steel helmets, consisting of a headpiece proper, weighing slightly more than two pounds, with a heavy detachable steel plating which is very thick and weighs over four pounds. The total weight of the headpiece thus is nearly seven pounds. The helmet is entirely without ornament and is of a dull gray color.

AYLMER SEVEN MILES FROM KUT-EL-AMARA

Held by Turks at Essinn, but Inflicts Heavy Losses.

London, March 9.—The War Office issued to-night the following official statement on the campaign in Mesopotamia:

"General Lake (commander of the British forces) reports that General Aylmer (in command of the relieving force) advanced on March 8, and, moving by the right bank of the Tigris, reached Essinn, a position about seven miles east of Kut-el-Amara. This position was attacked March 8, but General Aylmer was unable to dislodge the enemy."

"General Aylmer states that the enemy suffered very severely, and, beyond strengthening his position, has shown no activity. Our casualties were not heavy."

FRENCH HOLD TO FORT VAUX

Continued from page 1

from Forges village, and from the slopes of Hill 265. French officers estimate that the attacking forces were not fewer than twenty thousand. Fifteen different battalions were identified. All day long the Germans fought to gain a footing in the important village of Bethincourt, which lies in a hollow commanded by both sides. When night fell the last attacking column was thrown back by the French, who fought with great determination against hostile forces double their number.

The German losses in officers are particularly heavy, according to statements made by prisoners, and this fact is believed to be the explanation of the unexpected spectacle of German officers up to the rank of general, by orders of the Emperor, leading their men into action, instead of following them. This sight had not been witnessed, it is said, for many months.

SEE TURK DEFEAT BY EARLY SPRING

Military Critics Say Swift Russian Advances Spell Moslem Collapse.

LAND AND SEA FORCES TO ATTACK TREBIZOND

Austrian Fleet Will Attempt to Pass Dardanelles to Aid Threatened City.

London, March 9.—Final collapse of the Turkish campaign in the early spring is confidently predicted by Russian military critics, who base their assertions upon the remarkable progress the Russian army is making along the Black Sea coast and in Persia. The critics find increasing evidence of demoralization among the Turks and inability to continue their organized positions.

The last week has brought the northern and southern Russian Caucasian armies considerably nearer their immediate objectives. Recent victories in Persia will enable the invaders to push forward over the mountain range, hitherto considered impassable, to a point within twenty-five miles of the Mesopotamian border, while the troops, moving along the Black Sea coast, under protection of the Russian fleet, are now within a like distance of Trebizond.

The capture of Riza leaves no important coastal defence on the way to Trebizond, and a combined land and sea attack on Turkey's most important Black Sea port is now being prepared for.

According to all reports, the Turks have done everything they could to improve the fortifications at Trebizond, but it is believed here that they have not had sufficient time to bring up necessary reinforcements to withstand a sustained Russian assault.

According to "The Tribune" of Rome, two of the most powerful of Austria's dreadnoughts are being prepared in a Dalmatian port with the intention of repeating the exploit of the former German vessels, Goeben and Breslau, and forcing the Allied blockade of the Adriatic. The plan is to reach the Dardanelles and bring assistance to Turkey in the Black Sea, as the situation of the latter is growing desperate, owing to Russian naval supremacy in those waters.

A dispatch from Constantinople via Berlin says that on Thursday of last week Emir Facha, the Turkish Minister of War, accompanied by Djemal Pacha, commander of the Turkish forces in Syria and other dignitaries, arrived in Medina, the "Prophet's city" in Arabia, and that they paid a visit to the tomb of Mahomet.

LORD BERESFORD BACKS BALFOUR

Navy's Honor Safe in His Hands, Lords Are Told.

BRITAIN TO DOUBLE AIRCRAFT FLEET

England Advised to Attack and Smash Zeppelins in Their Sheds.

London, March 9.—A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, has found a strong supporter in Admiral Lord Beresford, who, speaking to-day in the House of Lords on the air defence debate, said he deprecated statements suggesting naval unpreparedness.

"The navy," declared Lord Beresford, "has the most complete faith in its commander in chief and the present Board of Admiralty. The navy's honor is safe in Mr. Balfour's hands. I advise the country to trust implicitly in the navy, which has never failed us."

Lord Beresford expressed the opinion that the appointment of an air minister was not called for. He thought too much money had been wasted in buying useless machines from other countries. His view was that the British should attack and smash the Zeppelins in their sheds, as he did not see how they could attack them after their arrival over England.

The Marquis of Lansdowne announced that the British output of aeroplanes now totaled twenty times the number produced during peace, and would again double itself during the coming summer.

Viscount Haldane, former Secretary for War, said he doubted whether the British were inferior to the enemy countries in aircraft, and if so, he thought it was only temporary.

The morning newspapers publish from their correspondents in Holland details regarding the recent activity of the German fleet in the North Sea. The fleet, these accounts say, included about fifty craft of all descriptions, from the most modern dreadnoughts down to old-fashioned torpedo boats.

The fleet was escorted by two Zeppelins, which served as scouts to prevent a surprise attack by hostile vessels.

One trawler sighted this fleet 165 miles due west of the mouth of the Elbe. Another saw it 35 miles north-west of Ymuiden.

One Dutch trawler is quoted as having made the following report: "During the recent air raid on England a Zeppelin was seen scouting in advance of three cruisers and a fleet of destroyers and submarines, which were believed to have the intention of making a dash for English waters. The Zeppelin, however, made certain discoveries regarding the waterline of the British fleet and the German squadron hastily withdrew."

Rotterdam, March 9.—Only three steamships entered the waterway here between Monday night and Wednesday night of this week. This is the lowest figure of incoming ship movements since the beginning of the war, and is believed to be due to the activity of the German fleet in the North Sea.

RUSSIA DENIES TURKS HAVE PROPOSED PEACE

Declares No Overtures of Any Kind Have Been Made.

BRITISH ORDER HUGE AIRCRAFT BUILT HERE

Twenty Great 'Planes Can Cross Ocean in Thirty Hours.

St. Louis, March 9.—Huge aeroplanes, capable of crossing the Atlantic Ocean in thirty hours and able to lift five tons, are being built in the United States for the British government, Albert Bond Lambert, vice-president of the Aero Club of America, said in a speech at the City Club luncheon to-day.

The first of these big flyers will be ready for delivery soon, Mr. Lambert asserted. He said he was not free to name the place where the machines are being made.

"Twenty of the big aeroplanes have been contracted for by the British government," Mr. Lambert continued. "They have wings 155 feet from tip to tip and are 59 feet long. They weigh 20,000 pounds. When the first machine crosses the Atlantic it will carry four men in glass cabins."

"The war will be ended in the end for both sides are striving to the utmost to make deadly aircraft. The most deadly of all is the aero torpedo, which is operated by a gyroscopic and can propel itself. A blockading fleet can enter New York Harbor and shoot the ships to pieces, but if we are equipped with aero torpedoes we can blow up the ships before they get near enough to shoot at us."

The loan will run for ten years, with the same privileges as were given in connection with the previous issues.

RUSSIA VOTES NEW LOAN

Duma Committee Approves Two Billion Ruble Issue.

London, Feb. 28.—The Finance Committee of the Russian Duma, presided over by Premier Sturmer, has approved the new war loan for 2,000,000,000 rubles, says a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd. The interest rate will be 5 1/2 per cent.

The loan will run for ten years, with the same privileges as were given in connection with the previous issues.

RETREAT MAKES FRENCH WEEP

Officers Unmanned by the Need of Giving Order to Fall Back at Caures.

MAGNIFICENT PAGE ADDED TO HISTORY

Shelters Demolished Leave Chasseurs Unafraid—Colonel in Command Missing.

Paris, March 9.—An officer who has returned from the Verdun front gave the following description to-day of the battle for the possession of the Caures wood:

"The affair of the Caures wood was one of the most dramatic and most glorious episodes of the battle of Verdun. The chasseurs defending this part of the sector, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Driant, have added a magnificent page to contemporary history."

"It was 7:15 a. m. on February 20 when the Germans commenced preparations for their attack. We had then been holding the trenches for four days. We had one battalion on the firing line and another held in reserve at the Morant farm. The bombardment began with an unusual violence, and our listening posts fell back on the first line to await the attack."

"A storm—a deluge—of iron began to pass over. Our shelters, even the best constructed, were demolished. About 11 a. m. the post at which I was stationed was wiped out under the hail of shells, and fourteen chasseurs and one officer were buried in the debris. However, our men did not hesitate, but pressed forward to the aid of their wounded comrades."

"About 2 p. m. the effects of the bombardment were tremendous. There did not remain a single shelter worthy of the name. The officer next in command to Lieutenant Colonel Driant was seriously wounded, and many of our chasseurs were also stricken. About 5 p. m. the enemy's artillery slackened. The reason for this was that the Germans were about to hurl themselves on Haumont. Counter attacks were made by us during the whole night, and after hot grenade fighting our positions were practically unshaken."

"On the 22d the bombardment was resumed. The wood itself was mowed down in large spaces. A lieutenant sprang to the head of his company to repel the enemy. He was wounded in his handkerchief and sprang forward again, crying: 'Forward!' A second bullet found him. As he fell to the ground another officer leaped automatically forward to take his place."

SAY FRENCH LOST 80,000 AT VERDUN

German Reports Make This Estimate—Teuton Loss Called Slight.

GEN. HUGHES STARTS TO JOIN CANADIANS

Sir Sam on His Way to the Front in Flanders.

Ottawa, Ont., March 9.—General Sir Sam Hughes left Ottawa to-day on the first stage of his journey to France, where he will join the Canadian troops. After a few days' rest in New York he will sail for England.

General Hughes had not planned to leave for Europe until the end of May or early in June, but it is understood that he was recently cabled for by the British authorities, apparently in view of the huge developments on the Western front, in which the three Canadian army divisions at the front are likely to play an important part.

Whether Sir Sam will take actual command of the 100,000 Canadian soldiers in Flanders or join General Haig's general staff probably will not be settled until he meets the army council in London.

Widowed by Auto, Gets \$15,000 Mrs. Fanny Rose won a verdict for \$15,000 damages in the Supreme Court of Bronx County yesterday in her suit against Harry Balfe, whose automobile, going at forty miles an hour, killed her husband, Morris Rose, a public accountant, on March 24, 1914. The accident occurred at St. Johns Place and Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Mr. Balfe is vice-president of Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc., wholesale grocers.

The new position to which the French have been driven lies along the ridge of Cote de 100e (Goose Hill), the backbone of the Forges peninsula. The French have been forced to move their guns to the next ridge, known as Le Mort Homme (Dead Man's Hill), which is 285 metres high.

The capture of the village of Forges, on the west bank of the Meuse, was rendered necessary by the fact that the French positions overlapped those of the Germans by several kilometres to the north. From the ridges of the Cote de 100e the French heavy artillery was able to take the Germans from the flank and rear.

At Forges there is a promontory which forces the Meuse to make a sharp bend toward the east. The German attack swept the French back from the river about two miles.

The loss of the village of Fresnes is a serious blow to the French defences of Combes Heights and Les Enghes, the southernmost French salient, where the German lines, which up to this point lie in the Woeyve Plain, turn and climb the heights of the Lorraine hills. Fresnes, when in the hands of the French, protected the Combes Heights from attack from the east, but the hill is now open to attack from both east and south.

The new position to which the French have been driven lies along the ridge of Cote de 100e (Goose Hill), the backbone of the Forges peninsula. The French have been forced to move their guns to the next ridge, known as Le Mort Homme (Dead Man's Hill), which is 285 metres high.

The new position to which the French have been driven lies along the ridge of Cote de 100e (Goose Hill), the backbone of the Forges peninsula. The French have been forced to move their guns to the next ridge, known as Le Mort Homme (Dead Man's Hill), which is 285 metres high.

The new position to which the French have been driven lies along the ridge of Cote de 100e (Goose Hill), the backbone of the Forges peninsula. The French have been forced to move their guns to the next ridge, known as Le Mort Homme (Dead Man's Hill), which is 285 metres high.

The new position to which the French have been driven lies along the ridge of Cote de 100e (Goose Hill), the backbone of the Forges peninsula. The French have been forced to move their guns to the next ridge, known as Le Mort Homme (Dead Man's Hill), which is 285 metres high.

The new position to which the French have been driven lies along the ridge of Cote de 100e (Goose Hill), the backbone of the Forges peninsula. The French have been forced to move their guns to the next ridge, known as Le Mort Homme (Dead Man's Hill), which is 285 metres high.

The new position to which the French have been driven lies along the ridge of Cote de 100e (Goose Hill), the backbone of the Forges peninsula. The French have been forced to move their guns to the next ridge, known as Le Mort Homme (Dead Man's Hill), which is 285 metres high.

The new position to which the French have been driven lies along the ridge of Cote de 100e (Goose Hill), the backbone of the Forges peninsula. The French have been forced to move their guns to the next ridge, known as Le Mort Homme (Dead Man's Hill), which is 285 metres high.

The new position to which the French have been driven lies along the ridge of Cote de 100e (Goose Hill), the backbone of the Forges peninsula. The French have been forced to move their guns to the next ridge, known as Le Mort Homme (Dead Man's Hill), which is 285 metres high.

The new position to which the French have been driven lies along the ridge of Cote de 100e (Goose Hill), the backbone of the Forges peninsula. The French have been forced to move their guns to the next ridge, known as Le Mort Homme (Dead Man's Hill), which is 285 metres high.

The new position to which the French have been driven lies along the ridge of Cote de 100e (Goose Hill), the backbone of the Forges peninsula. The French have been forced to move their guns to the next ridge, known as Le Mort Homme (Dead Man's Hill), which is 285 metres high.

The new position to which the French have been driven lies along the ridge of Cote de 100e (Goose Hill), the backbone of the Forges peninsula. The French have been forced to move their guns to the next ridge, known as Le Mort Homme (Dead Man's Hill), which is 285 metres high.

The new position to which the French have been driven lies along the ridge of Cote de 100e (Goose Hill), the backbone of the Forges peninsula. The French have been forced to move their guns to the next ridge, known as Le Mort Homme (Dead Man's Hill), which is 285 metres high.

The new position to which the French have been driven lies along the ridge of Cote de 100e (Goose Hill), the backbone of the Forges peninsula. The French have been forced to move their guns to the next ridge, known as Le Mort Homme (Dead Man's Hill), which is 285 metres high.

The new position to which the French have been driven lies along the ridge of Cote de 100e (Goose Hill), the backbone of the Forges peninsula. The French have been forced to move their guns to the next ridge, known as Le Mort Homme (Dead Man's Hill), which is 285 metres high.

The new position to which the French have been driven lies along the ridge of Cote de 100e (Goose Hill), the backbone of the Forges peninsula. The French have been forced to move their guns to the next ridge, known as Le Mort Homme (Dead Man's Hill), which is 285 metres high.

The new position to which the French have been driven lies along the ridge of Cote de 100e (Goose Hill), the backbone of the Forges peninsula. The French have been forced to move their guns to the next ridge, known as Le Mort Homme (Dead Man's Hill), which is 285 metres high.

The new position to which the French have been driven lies along the ridge of Cote de 100e (Goose Hill), the backbone of the Forges peninsula. The French have been forced to move their guns to the next ridge, known as Le Mort Homme (Dead Man's Hill), which is 285 metres high.

The new position to which the French have been driven lies along the ridge of Cote de 100e (Goose Hill), the backbone of the Forges peninsula. The French have been forced to move their guns to the next ridge, known as Le Mort Homme (Dead Man's Hill), which is 285 metres high.

Clothing Section

Broadway and 33d Street

Gimbel Brothers

Fourth Floor

The Time of Times to Get Yourself an Extra Suit or Overcoat—or Perhaps, Both!

Now, when standard Gimbel Clothes for men that remain after a busy winter season, are selling at about half the original Gimbel prices, is the time to put your wardrobe up into class "A."

Smart winter suits and overcoats, fine qualities, fine styles, fine fitting, hand tailored garments are being sacrificed to the exigencies of an unflinching Gimbel policy—not to carry over clothes stocks from season to season.

The Final Clearance of Winter Stocks Is On

In many cases prices are literally half what they were six or eight weeks ago. For instance, a suit that was exceptionally good value at \$25 when the season opened, is now \$15. The same suit, nothing changed but the season and our determination to clear stocks. Here are a "taste" of the values:

Men's Winter Suits

\$11.75—\$14.50—\$16.50—\$19.50.

That were \$20 to \$45.

Many weeks of winter ahead to say nothing of wearing these clothes through spring and fall as well as next winter.

Winter Overcoats

\$11.75—\$14.50—\$16.50—\$19.50—\$25.

That were \$22.50 to \$50.

Swagger styles, box styles, form fitting styles—mention your favorite, then come and find it here in this final clearance.

Men's Spring Weight Full Silk Lined Overcoats

Oxford Gray—All Sizes

An extraordinary offering. Coats that must be compared with new spring arrivals to be appreciated. Smart new

\$15

Formerly Priced at \$25 coats whose only fault is that they did not find owners before the clearance cut their prices down to \$15.

Other attractions to swell the interest:

Full Dress & Tuxedo Coat & Trousers, that were \$35. Now at \$21.50.

Cutaway Coats and Vests, that were \$60. In the clearance at \$33.50.

Imported Raincoats, exceptional values, formerly \$35. Now priced \$21.

Foreign Overcoats, light and heavy weights, were \$40 & \$50. at \$19.50.

Fur Coats and fur lined coats, very unusual opportunity. HALF PRICE.

Many Exceptional Offerings for Boys

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor.

STYLE K AEOLIAN-VOCALION

PRICE, \$300

Purchasable on small monthly payments that may include, if desired, one of the Aeolian Album Collections of Columbia Records, price, \$25.

THIS magnificent model of the celebrated Aeolian-Vocalion represents the highest development to which the phonograph has yet been brought.

Its great swelling tone is fuller, deeper, and infinitely richer and more musical than anything hitherto known in the phonograph.

Its revolutionary tone-control—the Graduola—permits an absolutely perfect and artistic modulation of tone, giving anyone the privilege if it is desired, of playing the records with individual expression.

Its beautiful case, with dignified simplicity of outline and glossy depth of finish, make it a genuine objet d'art capable of enhancing the most elegantly furnished apartment.

You are invited to hear the Style K Aeolian-Vocalion or other models of this great new phonograph, irrespective of any intention to purchase.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY
NEW YORK AEOLIAN HALL BROOKLYN
29 West 42nd St. 11th Floor
Copyright 1914, 1915, 1916—The Aeolian Co.

BRITISH HIT HARD AT DRINK

Forty Per Cent Less Drunkenness in Nation, Lloyd George Declares. London, March 9.—David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, told a deputation of the Temperance Council of Christian Churches to-day that the latest records showed a reduction of something like 40 per cent in drunkenness throughout the country. Lloyd George hoped the nation would be convinced that success in war largely depended upon removing the drink, and added that victory in this matter would be the greatest