AT MERCY OF THE FRENCH

General Joffre Can Do What He Likes With the Germans in the Argonne

A despatch from Paris says: Progress by the French troops in the Champagne district, between Rheims and the Argonne forest, which has been noted every day for more than two weeks, has resulted, according to the official communique issued on Wednesday night, in the occupation o a large section of the ground which has been strongly held by the Germans since their retreat to the Aisne.

It is believed here that the Germans are concentrating forces in Flanders for a new drive at the Channel ports, notably Calais. This belief is based on a despatch from London saying that the German commanders have received orders to stop all traffic on roads leading from the interior to Belgium to West Flanders in order to prevent the leaking out of news regarding the movement of troops.

The following supplementary official statement was issued late on Wednesday night by the French War Office:

"It can be stated that in the Argonne, where we had been constantly attacked since December, the roles in the last three weeks have been reversed. To-day we have gained the undisputable ascendency. These local actions, of which the Argonne is the theatre, show that more and more the enemy is at our mercy and that our moral superiority is assured.

"We have obtained this result by a series of limited operations energetically carried out, and although the German forces which confront us are extremely courageous, we feel that at a given point and moment we are masters and can do what we wish."

The statement gives the details of one of these engagements, which, it says, occur daily and show the splendid ardor of the troops.

ANOTHER SUBMARINE SUNK

The U-8 Sent to the Bottom by Destroyers of the French Dover Flotilla

A despatch from Paris says: The German submarine U-8 has been sunk by destroyers belonging to the Dover flotilla, according to announcement by the Ministry of Marine. The crew were taken prisoner.

The submarine U-8 was built in 1908, and was a vessel of 300 tons displacement. She had a speed of 13 knots above water and 8 knots submerged. Her maximum radius of operations was 1,200 miles. The vessel carried three torpedo tubes. Her complement was 12 men.

The U-8 was a sister of the famous U-9, which early in the war sank the British cruisers Hogue, Aboukir and Cressy in the North Sea, and in October sent the British cruiser Hawke to the bottom. Wreckage picked up late in February off Christensand belonged to the U-9, and it was stated in Norway that the submarine had been lost.

AGRICULTURAL PUBLICATION.

Supplied Free by Department of Agriculture.

The catalogue of publications by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, which can be had free of all expense on addressing the Publications Branch, comprises Bulletins on every subject connected with farming, including vitality and treatment of seed, cultivation of every known species of crops, reports of practical tests of values, reports of experiments in all forms of agricultural production and in every section of the country, on dairy products of every kind, on soils, on pests and weeds, on the seasons and their appropriateness for different kinds of farm labor, on the breeding and raising of every species of live stock, and on many other subjects. Both the labor involved and the variety issued by the Department are indicated by the statement that, apart from the annual reports for the past twenty-one years of experimental farms and officers of the Department, the first series of Bulletins issued were 38 in number, the second series 15, the pamphlets 8, farmers' circulars 5, exhibition circulars 35, and miscellaneous 5. These are independent of the specialized branch publications which include the following: Entomological Branch, 4; Live Stock, 30; Dairy and Cold Storage Branch, 41; Health of Animals Branch, 34; and Seed Branch, 10. There are other special publications all of which are set forth in the gratuitously supplied catalogue.

Addressing of Mail.

In order to facilitate the handling of mail at the front and to insure prompt delivery it is requested that all mail be addressed as follows:—(a) Rank, (b) Name, (c) Regimental number, (d) Company, squadron, battery or other unit, (e) Battalion, (f) Brigade, (g) First (or Second) Canadian Contingent, (h) British Expeditionary Force, Army Post Office, London, England.

Italy Will Refrain From Joint Action.

A despatch from Rome says: It is learned that the Italian Government is not interested in the modus vivendi as regards Germany and England which was proposed by the United States, since it is regarded as certain to fall. Italian approval is unnecessary and inexpedient, since it would be apt to be misconstrued, and would be a limitation on future freedom of action in case of intervention.

The Italian Government will refrain from joint action of any kind intended to lessen the effect of war or hasten peace, and will not take the initiative nor support the initiative of neutrals. Italy's position is to protect, unaided, her own interests, hence she will not alter the policy followed since the outbreak of the war until she deems it fit to do so.

German Crown Prince Said to be in Disgrace.

A despatch from London says: Speculation as to the long absence of Crown Prince Frederick William from the German reports has resulted in numerous rumors. The Daily Express, which a year ago told a story of a quarrel between the Kaiser and his son, prints a Geneva despatch ascribing to an Innisbruck source the definite statement that the Prince is in disgrace and is living in Berlin in seclusion by order of the Kaiser.

King Sends Message To Admiral Jellicoe.

A despatch from London says: King George on his return from a visit to the fleet sent a message to Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe in which he said: "I have been on representative ships of all classes and am much impressed by the state of their efficiency and the splendid spirit which animates both officers and men. I have not the slightest doubt my navy will uphold its great traditions."

TURKS MAKE ADMISSIONS

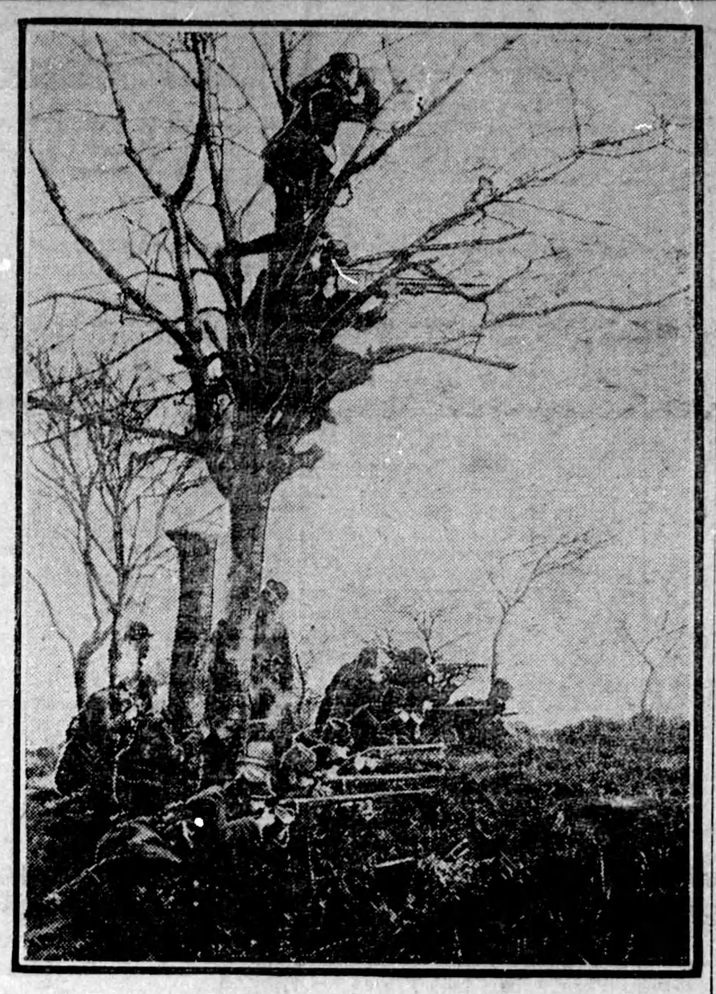
Progress of Combined Fleets Against the Dardanelles Forts

A despatch from Constantinople by way of Berlin and Amsterdam contains the first admission from that source that the Anglo-French fleet has had any success. It says:

"The British battleships completely outranged the forts, the guns of which were unable to reply effectively, so that the battleships gained part of the desired effect. Moreover the fleet has received reinforcements and now more than forty big battleships are lying off the Dardanelles, besides a great number of small cruisers, torpedo boats, destroyers and other craft.

"The further advance of the fleet seems to be impossible owing to the chain of mines and the forts. An attack from land would be welcomed by the Turks, who have gathered a strong army composed of their best troops."

A despatch from Munich says that Field Marshal Baron von Der Goltz, who was sent to Constantinople from Germany to act as the adviser of the Turkish Government in military affairs, has telegraphed to the German military headquarters asking for fifty German artillery officers, on the ground that they were needed urgently for the defence of the Dardanelles. The field marshal received a laconic reply, the despatch says, stating that the Germans needed their artillery officers and adding: "Do your best."



A French Machine Gun Operating From the Tree-Top.

This interesting picture shows a detail of French in the outlying parts of the Argonne forest in ambuscade. A look-out at the top observes the movements of Germans and communicates his information to his comrades below. One of the soldiers in the tree is training a machine gun at the German trenches.

TRY TO KILL BELGIAN QUEEN

Incendiary Bombs Aimed at Parade Ground While She Was Reviewing Troops

A despatch from Paris says: The Germans, warned by spies who still succeed in operating in Flanders, sent five aeroplanes laden with incendiary bombs over La Planne while Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians was reviewing the Grenadier Regiment and the Tenth Infantry on Wednesday. As soon as the Taubes came abreast of the city they began to drop their bombs, apparently aiming for the parade grounds. Some of the bombs fell near the Red Cross Hospital, while others dropped close to the Royal villa, but none did any damage.

While the presence of the aeroplanes, which were so high as to be almost invisible, created excitement, they were not allowed to interfere with the review. Unmindful of the fact that the proceedings were punctuated occasionally by the explosion of a bomb, the band struck up a lively march, and the seventy-two companies in the two regiments marched past between the Queen and the sea. The Queen, unmindful of this also, sat her horse like a veteran. And her attitude strengthened the nerve of the crowd of citizens who were massed on the dunes. They divided their gaze between the review and the aeroplanes, which only could be detected when the sunlight glinted from their armored sides, or from their rapid-fire guns. The mitrailleuses of the Belgians were brought into action, and sprayed the clouds, but without any result, and the Germans, after dropping all their bombs, disappeared over towards the lines of the enemy.

The young Duke of Brabant, the heir-apparent to the Belgian throne, had another review tendered to him last Monday, and received it without the accompaniment of Taubes.

FILLED WITH GERMAN WOUNDED

Dismal Scenes Greeted Russians on Regaining Town After Three Days in Enemy's Hands.

A despatch from Petrograd says: The Russians on re-entering Przasnysz after its occupation for three days by the Germans are deported to have found nearly every house filled with wounded or sick German soldiers. In addition there were Russians who had been prisoners for four days. Except for the small service rendered them by the inhabitants, these men had virtually been without care.

Hundreds of men had died from lack of medical services, and their bodies lay unburied. The streets were barricaded with agricultural implements and household furniture and there was a great scarcity of provisions. Scores of houses had been riddled by shells, and the municipal building was party destroyed.

Many prisoners are being brought back to Przasnysz, having been captured from the German rearguard by the Russian cavalry. Along the roads there are evidences of a hasty retreat.

BRITAIN'S PENSION SCHEME.

Figures Are Based on an Army of Three Million Men.

A despatch from London says: The new British pension plan will cost the Government nearly $1,725,000,000 before the last pensioner dies, according to actuaries employed by the non-partisan committee which prepared the plan at the order of the House of Commons. The maximum expenditure the first year, the committee reports, will be about $280,000,000, and the cost during the first year after the war will reach $65,000,000. These figures are based on an army of three million men, a two years' war, and 10 per cent. of deaths, with 12 per cent. of disablement.

FRENCH PRISONERS RETURN.

250 Wounded Soldiers From Germany Arrive in France.

A despatch from Lyons, France, says: Maimed French prisoners of war who were exchanged for German wounded prisoners arrived here on Wednesday in a train of 18 cars bearing the Red Cross and in charge of the Swiss branch of this organization. The exchange was made at Geneva. The former prisoners, among whom there were many whose arms or legs had been amputated, aggregated 250. They were the first of such exchanged men to arrive in France. Many of them were attired in old civilian garments, and some even wore the jackets of German uniforms. Pinned to the coats of all were small bunches of flowers given them during their journey through Switzerland. After the men had been given food at the railroad station they were sent to various hospitals. Those who were questioned made no complaint of the treatment that had been shown them in the German hospitals.

FOUR PERISHED IN FIRE.

Mother and Three Children Were Trapped.

A despatch from Quebec says: Four persons perished early on Wednesday when fire broke out in a dwelling-house in Saint Sauveur Ward, partly destroying a two-story building and burning to death Mrs. Arthur Talbot, 35, and three of her children. All the victims were trapped by the flames and burned beyond recognition.

Brilliant Exploit Of a Russian Airman.

A despatch from Petrograd says: The Russian aviator Paschaloff, accompanied by a mechanic, flew over the Austrian lines in Southern Poland recently and killed five members of a patrol party. He captured a sixth, and tying him to the tail of the machine's frame, returned to the Russian lines.

HEALTH OF BRITISH FORCES

Neither Typhus Nor Cholera Has Appeared Since the Beginning of the War

A despatch from London says: The first six months of the war passed without a single case of typhus or of cholera in the British army, including both the expeditionary forces and the troops in the British training camps. Smallpox claimed only one victim in the United Kingdom, but returns in this respect have not been given out by the armies in France and Egypt. Of 184 cases of diphtheria, only six ended fatally. So far the greatest cause of mortality among the troops has been pneumonia, which resulted in 357 deaths, out of 1,508 cases.

As regards other diseases, 625 cases of typhoid fever and 49 deaths are reported in the expeditionary force, and 262 cases and 47 deaths in the camps in the United Kingdom. Scarlet fever had only 196 cases and 4 deaths in the expeditionary force, as against 1,379 cases and 22 deaths in Great Britain. Measles, a disease associated with children, sent 1,045 recruits to the English training camp hospitals, with 65 deaths, while the seasoned men on the Continent had only 175 sick from this cause, with two deaths.

Considering that the British army, regular and territorial, began the war with a half million men, and has since expanded to about 2,500,000, the low death rate is said to have probably established a record.

The report of the Canadians being mowed down by camp sicknesses proved to be unfounded, and the Admiralty now says in regard to a similar rumor affecting the naval division in training at the Crystal Palace that only two per cent. of the 8,000 men are now on the sick report.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, March 9.—Flour—Manitoba first patents $8 in jute bags; second patents, $7.50; strong bakers', $7.20. Ontario wheat flour, 90 per cent. patents, $6 to $6.10, seaboard, and at $6.15 to $6.20, Toronto freight.

Wheat—Manitoba No. 1 Northern, $1.57; No. 2 at $1.55, and No. 3 at $1.51 1-2. Ontario wheat, No. 2, nominal, at $1.40 at outside points.

Oats—Ontario, 60 to 63c, outside, and at 63 to 64 1-2c, on track, Toronto. Western Canada, No. 2, at 69 1-2c and No. 3 at 67 1-2c.

Barley—Good malting grades, 85 to 87c, outside.

Rye—$1.25, outsdie.

Peas—No. 2 quoted at $1.90 to $2.05, outside.

Corn—No. 3 new American, 79 1-2 to 80c, all rail, Toronto freight.

Buckwheat—No. 2 at 85 to 87c, outside.

Bran and shorts—Bran, $27 to $28 a ton, and shorts at $30.

Rolled oats—Car lots, per bag of 90 lbs., $3.55.

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 27 to 28c; inferior, 21 to 23c; creamery prints, 33 1-2 to 35c; do., solids, 31 to 32c; farmers' separator, 27 to 28c.

Eggs—New-laid, in cartons, 31 to 32c; storage, 25 to 27c.

Beans—$3 to $3.10 for prime, and $3.15 to $3.20 for hand-picked.

Honey—60-lb. tins sell at 12 1-2c, and 10-lb. tins at 13c. No 1 combs, $3 per dozen, and No. 2, $2.40.

Poultry—Chickens, dressed 13 to 15c; ducks, dressed, 13 to 15c; fowl, 10 to 11c; geese, 12 to 13c; turkeys, dressed, 19 to 20c.

Cheese—18 to 18 1-4c for large, and at 18 1-4 to 18 1-2c for twins.

Potatoes—Ontario, 70 to 75c per bag out of store, 60c in car lots. New Brunswicks, car lots, 65c per bag.

Provisions.

Bacon, long clear, 13 1-2 to 14c per lb. in case lots. Hams—Medium, 17 to 17 1-2c; do., heavy 14 1-2 to 15c; rolls, 14 to 14 1-4c; breakfast bacon, 18 to 18 1-2c; backs, 20 to 21c; boneless backs, 23c.

Lard—Market quiet; pure, tub, 11 3-4 to 12c; compound, 9 3-4 to 10c in tubs, and 10 to 10 1-4c in pails.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Dealers are paying as follows for carlot deliveries on track here:

Straw is quoted at $8 to $8.50 a ton in car lots on track here.

Hay—No. 1 new hay is quoted at $17.50 to $18; No. 2 at $15.50 to $16, and No. 3 at $12.50 to $13.50.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, March 9.—Cash—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.43 1-2; No. 2 Northern, $1.41 1-2; No. 3 Northern, $1.38 1-2; No. 4, $1.34; No. 5, $1.29 3-4; No. 6 $1.25 3-4; feed, $1.20 3-4. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 61 3-4c; No. 3 C.W. 58 1-2c; extra No. 1 feed, 58 1-2c. Flax—No. 1 N.-W.C., $1.61 3-4; No. 2 C.W., $1.58 3-4.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, March 9.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 80 to 81c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 70 1-2c; No. 3, 67 1-2c; extra No. 1 feed, 67 1-2c; No. 2 local white, 65 1-2c; No. 3 local white, 64 1-2c; No. 4 local white, 63 1-2c. Barley, Man. feed, 79 to 80c; do., malting, 98c to $1. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts $8.10; seconds, $7.60; strong bakers', $7.40; Winter patents, choice, $8.30; straight rollers, $7.80 to $8; do., bags, $3.70 to $3.80. Rolled oats, barrels, $7.25; do., bags, 90 lbs., $3.50. Bran $27. Shorts, $29. Middlings $33. Mouillie, $34 to $38. Hay, No. 2, per ton car lots, $18 to $19. Cheese, finest westerns, 17 1-4 to 17 1-2c; finest easterns, 17 to 17 1-4. Butter, choicest creamery, 35c; seconds 34c. Eggs, fresh, 32 to 33c; selected, 27 to 28c; No. 1 stock, 24 to 25c; No. 2, 22 to 23c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 50 to 50 1-2c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, March 9.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.43 7-8; No. 1 Northern, $1.39 3-8 to $1.45 3-8; No. 2 Northern, $1.35 3-8 to $1.40 7-8; May, $1.38 1-4 to $1.38 5-8. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 69 to 69 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 53 1-4 to 53 1-2c. Flour and bran unchanged.

Duluth, March 9.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.45; No. 1 Northern, $1.44; No. 2 Northern, $1.39 to $1.41; May, $1.42. Linseed, cash close, $1.84 3-4; May, $1.85 3-4; July, $1.87.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, March 9.—A few fine bullocks sold at $8, larger lots brought $7.85, while still other load lots changed hands at $7.65 and $7.50. Choice butcher beasts changed hands at $7.40 to $7.75, with good at $7 to $7.50. Medium, $6.50 to $7, fair from $6 to $6.50, and common from $5.50 to $6. For better classes of bulls from $5.75 to $6.50 was paid, and for cows of the same quality from $5.60 to $6.40. Medium cows brought $5 to $5.50. Milkers and springers changed hands freely at steady prices. Good stockers, $5.75 to $6.25, with lower grades at $5 to $5.75. Calves, $8 to $11 for good and $4 to $8 for inferior. Lambs, $9 to $10, except for rough stuff. Sheep, $6 to $7 for light and $5 to $6 for heavy. Swine, $8.15 off cars being paid in most cases.

Montreal, March 9.—Prime beeves, 7 1-4 to 7 1-2c; medium 6 to 7 1-4c; common, 4 3-4 to 5 3-4c. Cows, $40 to $80 ach; springers, $30 to $70 each. Calves, 4 3-4 to 8 1-2c. Sheep, 5 to 5 1-2c. Lambs, 8 to 8 1-2c. Hogs, 8 1-4 to 8 1-2c.

Biggest Proportion Of Irish in the Army.

A despatch from London says: There are 450,000 men of Irish birth or descent in Great Britain who are of military age and 125,000 of them have already joined the army, according to figures prepared by the secretary of the Irish National League. This proportion, he asserts, is much larger than can be shown by any other nationality.

All Berlin Theatres Ordered to Close.

A despatch from Berlin says: The Vossiche Zeitung says it learns that the Government has decided to close all the Berlin theatres from April 1st. Protests from several quarters already have been lodged.

IF CATARRH HAS SPOILED YOUR HEARING GET CURED TO-DAY BY "CATARRHOZONE"

Don't Stay Deaf Any Longer—Follow the Procession—Use Catarrhozone.

Nine cases in ten of hard hearing are curable.

By cureable we don't mean relieveable—we mean that the sense of hearing can be permanently brought back.

Catarrh usually causes the deafness.

Cure the catarrhal condition and you remove the causes of your poor hearing.

If you were sure you had catarrhal deafness you would use a real cure at once—of course you would.

There is a cure for you—one that is inexpensive—pleasant to use—and sure to do its work thoroughly.

Catarrhozone is no experiment for deafness.

Thousands before you have cleared Catarrh out of their heads by the aid of Catarrhozone and have thereby been cured of deafness.

No batteries of miniature telephones to bother you—no internal medicine to take—you have simply to follow special directions for the Catarrhozone inhaler. Do this and you'll find a wonderful improvement in short order.

Any druggist can supply you Catarrhozone, or you can for $1 secure it post paid under plain wrapper from the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.