ROBBED OF THE FULL FRUITS

Heavy Losses at Neuve Chapelle Accounted for in Sir John French's Report

A despatch from London says: The report of Field Marshal Sir John French, reviewing the Neuve Chapelle battle, has been eagerly awaited. For some days rumors ascribing the heavy British losses (12,811) to some extent to British artillery and to a mistake of a British commander have found their way into print.

In his introductory remarks the British commander specifically states that "considerable delay occurred after the capture of Neuve Chapelle. The infantry was disorganized by the violent nature of the attacks."

Further in the despatch he says: "I am of the opinion that this delay would not have occurred had the clearly expressed order of the commander of the first army been more carefully observed."

Field Marshal French fails to reveal the name of the officer whom he so sharply blames for the delay which robbed the British of the full fruits of their victory at Neuve Chapelle.

Field Marshal French reports the British losses in the three days' fighting at Neuve Chapelle as follows:

	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Total.
Killed	190	2,337	2,527
Wounded	359	8,174	8,543
Missing	23	1,728	1,751
Total	572	12,239	12,811

Field Marshal French's report continues: "The enemy left several thousand dead on the field, and we have positive information that upwards of 12,000 wounded were removed by train. Thirty officers and 1,657 of other ranks were captured."

BABIES ARE MOTHERLESS

Hundreds of Infants Sent Back to Switzerland Cannot be Identified

A despatch from Paris says: William T. P. Hollingsworth has returned from Schaffhausen and Zurich, where he investigated the conditions of returning civilian prisoners on behalf of the American Clearing House for Relief.

Germany has already sent back 30,000 of these civilian prisoners, stating that between 150,000 and 200,000 are yet to be returned. Two trains are arriving in Switzerland from Germany daily, each carrying 500 of the returning prisoners. Three-fourths of these are women and girls. No boys over 13 years of age are being sent back.

The most extraordinary point in Mr. Hollingsworth's report is that the trains bring 100 babies, a week old and upwards, daily. These are unclothed, but are wrapped in fragments of skirts and shawls. There is no means of tracing their identity. Mothers returning with their children say they received no medical attention at childbirth. Swiss women are supplying babies' clothing at the railway stations for the unfortunates. Many of the older children who have arrived also cannot be identified.

FRENCH VICTORY IN THE VOSGES

Chasseurs Heroes of One of the Most Brilliant Charges of the War.

A despatch from Paris says: In one of the most brilliant bayonet charges of the entire war, French chasseurs on Saturday carried the summit of Schnepfenreith Kopf in Alsace, overlooking the Rhine valley. The victory was won after a week of desperate fighting. In a series of short dashes the French carried one after another of rows of German trenches on the mountain side. They fought their way through wire entanglements and over heavily mined areas in the face of a galling fire from the enemy's machine guns. Before a solid line of cold steel, the Germans on the crest finally broke and fled down the eastern slopes. The capture of Schnepfenreith Kopf, according to French military experts, is one of the most important victories won by the Vosges armies in their advance toward the Rhine. Early in the week the French fought their way to the summit of the mountain, gaining nearly a mile in a 24-hour battle. The summit of the hill lies above the Rhine valley, and from their position French artillerymen can command the roads leading to Colmar, the capital of Upper Alsace, fifteen miles away. The Rhine itself now lies but 22 miles away from the French armies advancing over the mountains. On the northern bank of the River Fecht, a few miles north of Schnepfenreith, the French have made further progress, according to the official communique. At the same time the attacks against the German positions near Hartmannsweiler, 18 miles to the south, are carrying the French closer to the Rhine.

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

The various committees in charge of supplies report satisfactory progress.

A sheet shower was held on Wednesday last in the Physics Building, which resulted in an addition to our store, amounting to about seventeen hundred sheets. In addition to this, the necessary quota of the following articles has been reached—Surgeons' gowns and masks, nurses' caps, covers for hot water bottles and pneumonia jackets.

In spite of efforts, however, the number of articles required is still great. In the first place, ten thousand sheets are still needed, and this is an urgent necessity not to be denied. Next to sheets the most pressing needs are pajamas, of which nearly two thousand suits are required, and surgical nightshirts. Also let us not forget the need for socks. Each letter from the front emphasizes the urgency of the demand for them.

The writer will be glad of contributions to the wool fund, of offers from women who are willing to knit if wool is sent to them, as well as of contributions of socks.

(Mrs. A.) JEAN McPHEDRAN,
Convenor of the Ontario Red Cross Sock Fund.

MRS. F. N. G. STARR,
Treasurer.
University Hospital Supply Association.

DOCKYARDS WERE SET AFIRE

Fact Only Made Pudlic by the Announcement of a Reward for the Discovery of the Incendiaries

A despatch from London says: There was a rumor in London that a serious fire had broken out in the big government dockyards at Portsmouth; but the censor eliminated all mention of the matter from press despatches.

It now appears that the fire was of a very serious character, and came near wiping out the docks and other valuable properties at Portsmouth. The real extent of the damage is still unknown. It is the common belief in official circles that the fire was the work of incendiaries, presumably German spies.

A carefully worded notice was issued by the dockyard authorities, offering a reward of $500 "for the discovery of the incendiaries responsible for the fire at the building slip sheds the night of January 31."

REMOVED TO DARDANELLES

A despatch from Athens says: The Turks are daily massing troops in the Gallipoli Peninsula, especially at Kilid Bahr, and all the heavy guns which were formerly around Constantinople and the principal Marmora Sea ports are being removed to the Dardanelles. A great number of German aeroplanes have arrived. A German aeroplane hurled three bombs at an allied transport. The damage caused is unknown.

IN FULL FLIGHT THROUGH DESERT

Handful of British Utterly Defeat the Turks in Mesopotamia.

A despatch from London says: Germany's dream of conquest in the Far East has been completely crushed. In one of the remotest corners of the earth a handful of British Indian troops has won the most important victory for British arms since the war began.

The Indian office officially announced that a Turkish force that attempted to drive the British from the Tigris and Euphrates valleys in Mesopotamia has been disastrously routed. The Turks are in full flight and have abandoned their campaign to drive the British from the Persian gulf region.

In their hasty retreat through the desert they left behind a large part of their munitions of war.

The British apparently are now in undisputed possession of the southern part of the ancient kingdom of Nebuchadnezzar. The Kaiser's plans for a new route to the East over a Bagdad-to-the-Gulf Railway have been shattered.

Spurred on by German influences at Constantinople, the Turks assembled a force estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000 to drive out the British. They marched southward over a caravan road leading to Zobeir. Their object was to drive the British southward from Busra, 60 miles north-west of the Gulf, cutting off the British at Kurna, 40 miles to the north, and forcing their surrender.

Friendly natives at Zobeir brought word of the Turkish advance. Instead of waiting to be attacked, the British, by forced marches, made their way in a south-westerly direction and threw themselves on the Turkish outposts near Shaiba Fort, in a surprise night attack. The battle continued all the next day in the date groves of the Zobeir region. At dawn on Friday the Turks retreated in the direction of Nakhailah, 20 miles north-west of Zobeir.

A despatch to the Indian Office said that the enemy had evacuated Nakhailah and is retreating in disorder in the direction of Heluâ. The British have captured nearly 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition. A second Turkish threat from the region of Ahwaz, 80 miles north-west of Busra, was easily repulsed by British artillery fire.

Trieste, Austria, Is Without Bread

A despatch from Rome says: An uncensored despatch from Trieste says the supply of flour has been exhausted. There will be no work for the bakers and the city will be without bread. The price for rice paste is prohibitive.

The barracks at Trieste were prepared for 20,000 Germans who were expected to arrive on Friday. They have not yet appeared.

To Arrange Exchange Of Army Doctors

A despatch from Paris says: Deputy Leon Pasqual, who is a captain of the Chasseurs, has arrived in Paris after seven months' captivity in the German fortress of Torgau, where he was taken after the fall of Maubeuge. The German authorities have charged him to discuss with the French Government the exchange of army doctors and French and Belgian civil prisoners.

British Prisoner Gets Another Trial

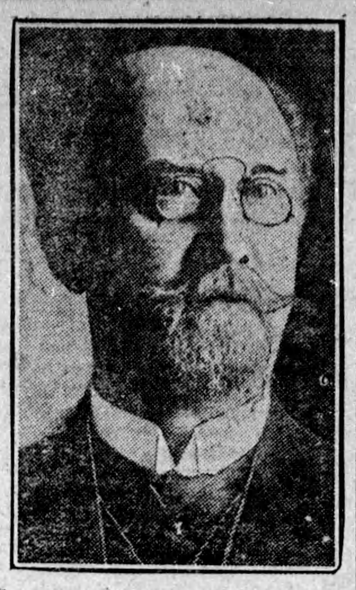
A Copenhagen despatch to the London Daily Mail says it is announced in Berlin that the British prisoner, William Lonsdale, has been granted another appeal. The case will come before the supreme military court on April 27.

Lonsdale, who made an attack on a German non-commissioned officer at the military prison at Doeberitz, was once sentenced to death, but his sentence was commuted to 20 years' imprisonment, after the American Ambassador at Berlin and the American Minister at The Hague had interested themselves in the case at the request of the Lord Mayor of Leeds.

French Aeroplane Victor in Long Chase

A despatch from Bordeaux says: The tale of an exciting chase in the air and a battle at an altitude of over 8,000 feet between a French aeroplane and a German albatross machine, in which the French aviator was victorious, was related by Lieut. Chambre, the observer on the French machine.

The pursuit began at Rheims, according to Lieut. Chambre, and lasted until the air craft reached Chalons, an approximate distance of 25 miles. The German used over 100 quick-firer cartridges without doing further damage than to pierce the wings of the French machine. The eleventh shot fired by the French aviators caused the German aeroplane to fall, and on reaching the ground it caught fire. The German officers escaped injury and were taken prisoner.



German Socialist Who is Demanding Peace.

Reports emanating from Germany to the effect that all of Germany is not war-mad is strengthened by the stand of the German Socialists. In the German Reichstag, where the Socialists are a large factor, they have, it is reported, risen in all their eloquence to demand an immediate and lasting peace. One of the most active of these peace seeking Socialists is said to be Philip Scheidemann, the subject of this photograph. With the aid of Liebknecht, the recognized leader, Scheidemann and a score of other aggressive members recently caused a storm in the chamber of the Lower House by demanding that the Government take steps to end the war. Scheidemann protested bitterly against the Government's action in placing the ban on Socialist writings and speeches. Immediately after this Liebknecht arose, and in scathing terms, despite the hisses of the Conservatives, arraigned the policy of the Government in Poland. It it reported that the military authorities, angered by Liebknecht's criticism, have sent him to the front.

AIRMEN SHELL GERMAN STAFF

Bombs Dropped on Buildings Housing Kaiser's Leading Generals.

A despatch from Paris says: French troops have made notable advances at widely-separated points of the battle line, one in the region of Arras after a hotly-contested fight, and another in Alsace, where a gain of nearly a mile was made. In the fighting on the northern part of the line the French drove the Germans at the bayonet's point from the hill east of Notre Dame de Lorette, continuing the drive toward Lens and Bouai untaken last month.

A notable feature of the operations was the bombardment by French aviators of several towns occupied by the Germans. One aviator flew over the German lines at the centre of the line and hurled five bombs on the buildings occupied by the Imperial general staff at Charleville and Mezieres. These towns where for the first time the headquarters of the German great general staff has been definitely located, are adjoining fortified towns on the Meuse, in the Department of Ardennes, about 15 miles below Sedan. This position is some ten miles south of the Franco-Belgian frontier and 35 miles north of the German battle line in the Argonne. All the projectiles hit the buildings housing the general staff, according to the official report, which states that the aircraft visit was in the nature of a reprisal for the bombardment of Nancy by a Zeppelin.

It is also announced that a squadron of 15 aeroplanes threw bombs successfully on the military buildings of the Germans at Ostend. The machines were subjected to a violent cannonading, but all returned intact.

At Les Eparges the Germans delivered three counter-attacks in an attempt to retake the eastern salient. He was repulsed with heavy losses.

German artillery stationed near Bethune, France, is reported to have shelled a Belgian ambulance, killing three wounded Belgians and six wounded German prisoners.

Anxious to Join in the Fray.

A despatch from Athens says: Prince George of Greece will return to Paris Saturday. His departure is thought to have a bearing on the political situation. The Journal Hestia indicates that the Government is making overtures to relinquish neutrality, and these overtures are understood to be well advanced.

Opposed to Secrecy.

A despatch from London says: J. Austen Chamberlain, member of Parliament for West Birmingham, has appealed to the Government to take the people more into its confidence, and let them know a little more of what is happening. He says the secrecy of the Government is being carried to an extent that is detrimental to the country's best interests.

Grain, Cattle and Cheese

Prices of These Products in the Leading Markets are Here Recorded

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, April 19.—Manitoba first patents quoted at $7.70 in jute bags; second patents, $7.20; strong bakers', $7. Ontario wheat flour, 90 per cent. patents, quoted at $5.85 to $6, seaboard, and at $5.95 to $6, Toronto freight.

Wheat—Manitoba No. 1 Northern quoted at $1.65; No. 2 at $1.63 1-2, and No. 3 at $1.61. Ontario wheat, No. 2, nominal, at $1.40 to $1.42, at outside points.

Oats—Ontario quoted at 58 to 60c, outside, and at 62 to 63c, on track, Toronto. Western Canada, No. 2, quoted at 70 1-2s, and No. 3 at 68 1-2c.

Barley—The market remains quiet. Good malting grades, 75 to 80c, outside.

Rye—The market is dull at $1.10 to $1.12, outside.

Peas—The market is quiet, with No. 2 quoted at $1.75, outside.

Corn—No. 3 new American quoted at 82c, all rail, Toronto freight.

Buckwheat—No. 2 quoted at 80 to 82c, outside.

Bran and shorts—Bran is quoted at $26 to $27 a ton, and shorts at $28 to $29.

Rolled oats—Car lots, per bag of 90 lbs., $3.40.

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice, dairy, 27 to 28c; inferior, 21 to 23c; creamery prints, 35 to 36c; do., solids, 32 to 33c.

Eggs—Receipts are large, and prices unchanged at 20 to 21c per dozen, in case lots.

Beans—At $3.20 to $3.30 for prime, and $3.25 to $3.40 for hand-picked.

Poultry—Chickens, dressed, 17 to 18c; ducks, dressed, 14 to 16c; fowl, 11 to 13c; turkeys, dressed, 20 to 21c.

Cheese—The market is quiet, with new quoted at 18 1-2c for large, and at 18 3-4c for twins.

Potatoes—Ontario, 55 to 60c per bag, out of store, and 45 to 50c in car lots. New Brunswicks, car lots, 55 to 60c per bag.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 13 3-4 to 14c per lb. in case lots. Hams—Medium, 17 to 17 1-2c; do., heavy, 14 1-2 to 16c; rolls, 14 to 14 1-2c; breakfast bacon, 18 to 19c; backs, 20 to 21c; boneless backs, 23c.

Lard—The market is quiet, with prices steady; pure lard, tubs, 11 3-4 to 12c; do., pails, 12 to 12 1-2c. Compound, tubs, 9 3-4 to 10c; do., pails, 10 to 10 1-4c.

Baled Hay and Straw.

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 to $18; No. 2 at $15.50 to $16, and No. 3 at $12.50 to $13.50.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, April 19.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 82 to 82 1-2c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 3, 67 1-2; extra No. 1 feed, 67 1-2c; No. 2 local white, 66 1-2c; No. 3 local white, 65 1-2c; No. 4 local white, 64 1-2c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 80c; malting, 90c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 92c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $7.80; seconds, $7.30; strong bakers', $7.10; Winter patents, choice, $7.60; straight rollers, $7.30 to $7.40; do., bags, $3.45 to $3.55. Rolled oats—Bbls., $6.75 to $7; do., bags, 90 lbs., $3.25 to $3.35. Bran, $26. Shorts, $28. Middlings, $33 to $34. Mouillie, $35 to $38. Hay—No. 2 per ton, car lots, $18 to $19. Cheese—Finest westerns, 17 1-2 to 17 3-4c; finest easterns, 17 to 17 1-4c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 34 to 35c; seconds, 33 to 34c. Eggs—Fresh, 21 to 22c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 42 1-2 to 45c. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, 12 3-4 to 13 1-4c; country, 9 1-2 to 11 3-4c. Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, $28; Canada short-cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, $27. Lard—Compound, tierces, 37½ lbs., 9 1-2c; wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 10c; pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 11 1-2; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 12c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, April 19.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.58 5-8; No. 1 Northern, $1.54 1-8 to $1.58 1-8; No. 2 Northern, $1.49 5-8 to $1.55 1-8; May, $1.52 5-8. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 69 3-4 to 70 1-4c. Oats—No. 3 white, 54 1-2 to 55c. Flour—Fancy patents, $7.70; first clears, $6.40; second clears, $4.90. Bran, $22.50.

Duluth, April 19.—Linseed cash, $1.95 3-4; May, $1.96 3-4; July, $2. Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.58 3-4; No. 1 Northern, $1.57 3-4; No. 2 Northern, $1.50 3-4 to $1.53 3-4; Montana, No. 2 hard, $1.58 3-4; May, $1.56 3-4; July, $1.52.

Live Stock Market.

Toronto, April 19.—Butchers' cattle, choice, $7.35 to $7.60; do., good, $7 to $7.25; do., medium, $6 to $6.25; do., common, $4.75 to $5.50; butchers' bulls, choice, $6 to $6.75; do., good bulls, $6.25 to $6.30; do., rough bulls, $4.50 to $4.75; butchers' cows, choice, $5.50 to $6.75; do., medium, $5.25 to $5.40; do., common, $4.50 to $4.75; feeders, good, $6.40 to $6.85; do., rough bulls, $5 to $5.50; stockers, 700 to 1,000 lbs., $6 to $6.65; canners and cutters, $3.75 to $4.60; milkers, choice, each, $60 to $85; do., common and medium, each, $35 to $45; springers, $50 to $75; light ewes, $6.50 to $8; do., heavy, $5 to $6.50; do., bucks, $3.50 to $4.50; lambs, $5 to $11; calves, $6.50 to $10; hogs, fed and watered, $8.90; do., off cars, $9.25 to $9.35.

Montreal, April 19.—A few good steers sold at $7.25 to $7.50, and the lower grades at from $5.50 to $6.50, while butchers' cows brought from $5 to $6.50, and bulls from $5 to $6.50 per cwt. Owing to the large supplies of calves coming forward a weaker feeling developed in the market, and sales were made freely at from $1.50 to $8 each, as to size and quality. Spring lambs brought from $6 to $9 each, and old sheep sold at from 4 to 6c per pound. There was no important change in the market for live hogs, prices being firm, with supplies ample to fill all requirements, and sales of selected lots were made at $9.30 to $9.60 per cwt., weighed off cars.

NEUTRAL VESSEL SUNK AT ANCHOR

Pirates Submarine Steamer Chartered by the Dutch Government.

A despatch from London says: The Netherlands steamer Katwyk, from Baltimore to Rotterdam, was torpedoed while anchored seven miles to the west of the North Hinder Lightship in the North Sea. The crew of 23 men were saved and taken aboard the lightship.

A despatch to Reuter's from Flushing reports the arrival there of the crew of the Katwyk. The men say that while the night watch was being changed a severe shock was felt and the ship began to take in water. As the steamer was sinking the crew took to the boats, and while rowing away saw the periscope of a submarine, which quickly disappeared.

The Katwyk sank fifteen minutes after the explosion. She was a freight steamer. Built in 1903, she was 1,287 net tone, and 218 feet long. She sailed from Baltimore March 26 for Rotterdam, and passed Dover April 14.

$9,500,000 Insurance On Officers Killed

A despatch from London says: Life insurance claims paid in respect to British officers killed in the war amount to nine and one-half million dollars.

D.S.O. WON BY CANADIAN

Officers of Princess Patricias Decorated for Recent Conspicuous Gallantry at St. Eloi

A despatch from London says: The Official Gazette announces that Major A. H. Gault, of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, has been decorated with the Distinguished Service Order, and that Lieut. W. G. Colquhoun and Lieut. Papineau, of the same infantry, have been decorated with the Military Cross. The decorations are for conspicuous bravery.

Lieut. Papineau was in charge of the first party of the detachment led by Lieut. Crabbe at St. Eloi, which exploit was mentioned in Sir John French's despatch published recently. The two other parties were led by Sergeant Patterson and Company Sergeant-Major Lloyd.

According to the official record, Major Gault is honored "for conspicuous gallantry at St. Eloi on February 27 in reconnoitring quite close to the enemy's position and obtaining information of great value for the attack carried out the next day. On February 28 Major Gault assisted in the rescue of wounded under most difficult circumstances while exposed to heavy fire."

Lieut. Colquhoun is decorated "for conspicuous gallantry and resource on numerous occasions, specially at St. Eloi on January 26, when he rescued with the assistance of one man a mortally wounded officer after three others had failed in the attempt, being under very heavy close range fire the whole time. Again on February 27 at St. Eloi rendered valuable assistance on reconnoitring duty under very difficult and dangerous circumstances."

Lieut. Papineau is rewarded "for conspicuous gallantry at St. Eloi on February 28, when in a charge of bomb throwers during our attack on the enemy's trenches he shot two of the enemy himself and then ran along a German sap, throwing bombs therein."

TOLL OF GERMAN SUBMARINES

Over 1,000,000 Men Transported by Water—11,000 Ships Have Arrived or Sailed, With Loss of 40

A despatch from London says: Great pride is taken in the record during the eleven weeks since the German submarine terrorist campaign started. The Admiralty transported more than one million men by water. Five men represent the total losses in transport work of the Admiralty since the beginning of the war. Another record has been established in the transport of horses from India with the loss of only two. In the merchant marine more than 11,000 British merchant ships have arrived at or sailed from British ports in the last eleven weeks, while less than forty British merchant ships have been victims of German submarines, and in the same time the number of new ships launched for the British merchant marine makes the total number of ships and the total tonnage of British merchant marine greater than before the "reign of terror."