TREBIZOND GARRISON ABANDONED GUNS AND OTHER BOOTY

Troops From Warships Were Landed West of the City. Ottoman Shore Batteries Destroyed.

A despatch from Petrograd says: —Details of the surprisingly swift Russian descent upon Trebizond and of the strategy that forced the Turkish defenders precipitately to abondon the city, which, with German assistance, they had made every effort to convert into a stronghold impregnable against Russian attack from the sea or land, are coming in from different sources. According to the latest despatches, a decisive part in the Russian operations was played by the Black Sea fleet, which, after a [illegible]mbardment of the city and [illegible]ion of the great Turkish [illegible]es, landed a considerable [illegible]roops and further threat-[illegible]rounded city.

[illegible]g the same tactics as they [illegible]edly used with success in [illegible]ess along the littoral, the [illegible]arships moved forward for [illegible]ance beyond their objective [illegible] troops ashore considerably [illegible]estward of Trebizond, threat-[illegible] entrap the Turkish garrison. [illegible]ove was carried out in con-[illegible]th the advance of the Russian [illegible]forces, which, since the capture [illegible] the Turkish positions at Kara Dere, had penetrated to within striking distance of Trebizond without meeting serious resistance, and was accompanied by a steady bombardment from the sea.

As soon as the Turks witnessed the Russians preparations to land beyond Trebizond they gave up all resistance and scattered pell mell in the two directions open to them—one, the route along the coast, and the other, the road south-west toward Erzingan.

Trebizond contained a garrison of between 50,000 and 60,000. A considerable amount of war booty, including a large number of the latest type German heavy guns, was left behind, for since the fall of Erzerum, Trebizond has been the chief base and provisioning centre for the Turks operating in this theatre.

With the fall of Trebizond the Turks lost the second of their two principal fortified points in Asia Minor, and will in the future have to depend solely upon improvised defences and the natural difficulties of the country to prevent the westward sweep of the Russian Caucasian armies.

Trebizond never before surrendered to Russians arms, although it was threatened from Baiburt in 1829, and the moral effect of the victory, it is considered here, will be enormous. For centuries Trebizond has been the chief trading centre for Asia Minor with the important caravan routes into the interior of Turkey and Persia.

MORE RUSSIANS TO AID JOFFRE

Quarter of a Million to be Rushed to the Western Theatre of War.

A despatch from Paris says:—The arrival of the transports which brought the Russian troops sent to join the Entente forces on the western front have been expected since Tuesday, but a heavy storm in the Mediterranean delayed their reaching Marseilles until Thursday. Every precaution for their protection had been taken owing to reports that hostile submarines were operating in the Mediterranean, but the voyage was concluded without the development of any untowed incident. The protecting flotilla included a number of Japanese warships.

The coming of Russian troops to the western front has been talked of by military people for two or three months. The reason, as now explained, is that it is easier for Russia to arm and supply fighting material to Russian troops on the western front than on the eastern. Russia still has many hundred thousand more men under training than she can use on her fighting lines because the Russian problem continues to be not how to get men, but munitions. The allies can obviously provide complete equipment for Russians more easily in France than by shipping to Russia. Possibly a quarter of a million men will be sent into France this Spring.

LARGE WAR ORDERS COME TO CANADA.

Contracts for Munitions and Supplies Reach $80,000,000.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The announcement was made on Wednesday that since the establishment of the credit of $75,000,000 for the British Government in Canada by the chartered banks, at the instance of the Government, $80,000,000 worth of orders for munitions and supplies have been placed in the Dominion by the Imperial authorities. Sir Thomas White announced on March 15 last that the credit for the British Government had been provided as a result of an offer made by the Canadian Bankers' Association, on behalf of the banks, after conferences between himself and that body which had extended over several weeks.

GERMANY IS ENROLLING BOYS OF SEVENTEEN YEARS.

A despatch from Paris says:—Germany has begun the enrollment of her 1919 class—boys of seventeen. Notices ordering them to inscribe their names on the Landsturm register have been posted at Aix-le-Chapelle.

WILSON'S NOTE NOW DELIVERED

Ambassador Gerard Hands Message on Submarine Issue to Berlin Minister.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The American note in regard to submarine warfare is now in the hands of the German Government. It was delivered on Thursday evening to Foreign Minister von Jagow in the usual manner, with no attendant circumstances to mark the unusual importance of the occasion. Owing to the length of the note and the appendix and to the delayed arrival of one section of the note, it was not ready for presentation until 7.30 o'clock. Ambassador Gerard then rolled the document in a magazine to protect it from a light rain which was falling, and walked across the square to the Foreign Office. The Ambassador was received immediately. The Foreign Minister read the note, and a short, general conversation followed.

TRADE OF CANADA FOR FISCAL YEAR.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A statement of Canadian trade, prepared by the Department of Customs, shows a total of $882,872,502 in exports for the fiscal year just closed, and $564,480,998 in imports. The returns by countries have not yet been compiled. The statement follows:

Imports into Canada during the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1916:

Dutiable	$310,168,216
Free	254,312,782
Total	$564,480,998
Entered for consumption:	
Dutiable	$289,332,729
Free	252,710,834
Total	$542,043,563
Exports:	
Domestic	$741,610,953
Foreign	141,261,549
Total	$882,872,502

SEEDING IN ALBERTA.

Spring Operations Never Faster in the Province.

A despatch from Calgary says: "Seeding is 20 per cent. done in Southern Alberta, more than 10 per cent. complete in Northern Alberta, and going ahead over all the Province with breakneck speed," was the statement made Wednesday morning by a high official of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, who has just returned to Calgary from a trip through many parts of the Province. "Never did spring operations go faster," he added.

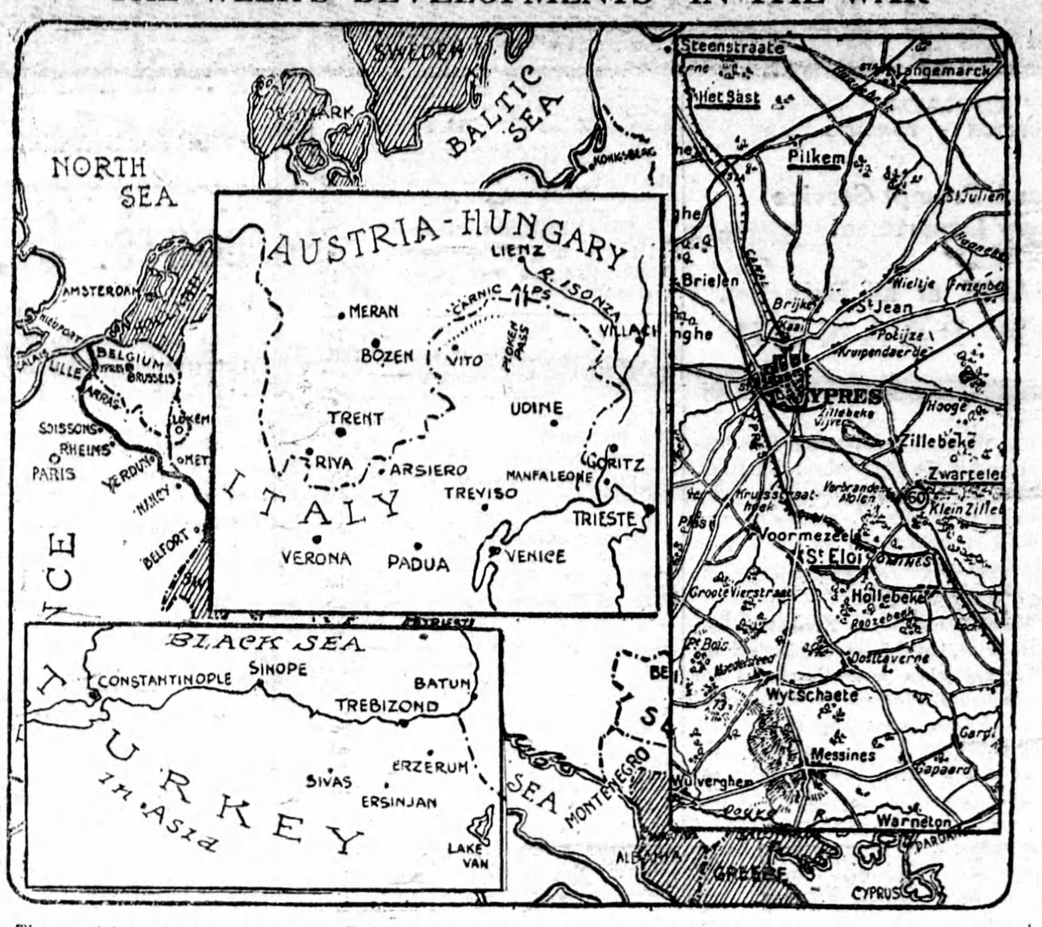
ARMENIAN CHAIN OF HILLS CAPTURED BY THE RUSSIANS

Troops Brought From Gallipoli Annihilated — Hundreds of Ottoman Dead Left on Field.

A despatch from Petrograd says:—While the northern armies of the Grand Duke were completing the conquest of Trebizond the other Russian army advancing from Erzerum gained an important victory. In the region of Aschkala, west of Erzerum, the Russian troops by a night assault carried a chain of high hills which had been strongly organized. They captured four Turkish officers and more than 120 men. The enemy left hundreds of dead on the field. Some enemy elements which had been recently brought from Gallipoli were annihilated, while the other Turkish troops which participated in the fight sustained heavy losses through the Russian fire and bayonet charges.

In the Black Sea a Russian submarine, although attacked by an enemy airman, succeeded in sinking a steamer and a sailing ship near the entrance of the Bosphorus under a heavy fire from the Turk batteries.

THE WEEK'S DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WAR



The most important piece of news during the week was the announcement on Thursday of the arrival at Marseilles of a strong force of Russian soldiers. The news came as a dramatic surprise, and the first intimation that there had been such a movement came in the orders of General Joffre to the French troops wherein he expressed his appreciation of Russia's action in thus showing her determination to keep up the fight along with the Allies for the common cause. There was no announcement as to what the strength of the Russian force was.

The Russian capture of the Turkish seaport of Trebizond on the Black Sea was another piece of news which came quite unexpectedly. Since the capture of Erzerum on February 15 by the armies of the Grand Duke Nicholas but little had been heard of any further movement of this force. It was known that the Grand Duke was giving the Turks little time to recover from the loss of their Caucasian town. Trebizond is 185 miles from Erzerum, and the difficulties to be surmounted were great, but the Grand Duke pressed on and with the help of the Russian Black Sea fleet captured the town in the early part of this week.

The importance of this capture by the Russians cannot be overestimated. It practically means the loss of Mesopotamia to the Turks, but the immediate result will probably be that the pressure on General Townshend's force, shut in in Kut-el-Amara, will be lessened. Sir Percy Lake's relieving force is having a hard time in its advance along the Tigris, not only on account of the opposition of the Turks, but because of the flooded state of the river. The Turks are putting up a strong fight and in an attack on April 17-18 they forced the retirement of the British division on the south bank to a distance of 500-800 yards.

A new offensive by the Allies in the Balkans is looked for as soon as the armies there are got properly together. Despite Greece's protest, more men are being massed on Suda Bay, and last Tuesday a force of Serbians joined the other Allies there.

The fighting around Verdun has lost all appearance of a general assault on the defences of the town. Scattered attacks here and there by the Germans show that the warfare there has now partaken of the nature of trench warfare. Both to the east and the west of the Meuse there has been a series of artillery duels with but few infantry attacks. The British forces in the neighborhood of St. Eloi were attacked at the end of last week by the Germans, but they regained what little they lost, and in addition went some distance through the German lines.

The Italians have begun a new offensive against the Austrians, and have been successful in capturing Monte Fume Pass and Monte Ancora, a commanding height on the front. Several other positions have been taken, the Italian artillery lending great assistance in breaking down the Austrian defences.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, April 25.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.13⅞; No. 2 Northern, $1.12⅜; No. 3 Northern, $1.08¾, in store Fort William.

Manitoba oats.—No. 2 C.W., 46½c; No. 3 C.W., 44½c; extra No. 1 feed 44½c; No. 1 feed, 43½c. in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, 85c. track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 44 to 45c; commercial, 43 to 44c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, $1.00 to $1.02; No. 2 commercial, 98c. to $1.00; No. 3 commercial, 95 to 97c; feed wheat, 86 to 88c, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, $1.60; peas, according to sample, $1.20 to $1.50, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, 62 to 63c; feed, 59 to 62c., according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—69 to 70c. according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 1 commercial, 90 to 91c; rejected, according to sample, 86 to 88c, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $6.50; second patents, in jute bags, $6.00; strong bakers', in jute bags, $5.80, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, $4.15 to $4.25, track Toronto; $4.30 to $4.40, bulk seaboard, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, $24; shorts, per ton, $25; middlings, per ton, $26; good feed flour, per bag, $1.60 to $1.70.

Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 29 to 33c; inferior, 25c; creamery prints, 35 to 36c; solids, 33 to 34c.

Eggs—New laid, 24c; do., in cartons, 25 to 26c.

Honey—Prices in 10 to 60-lb. tins, 13½ to 14c. Combs—No. 1, $2.75 to $3; No. 2, $2.25 to $2.40.

Beans—$4. to $4.40, the latter for hand-picked.

Cheese—Large, 19c; twins, 19¼c.

Maple syrup—$1.40 per Imperial gallon.

Poultry—Chickens, 21 to 22c; fowls, 18 to 20c; ducks, 24 to 25c; turkeys, 25c.

Potatoes—Car lots of Ontario $1.65 to $1.70, and New Brunswicks at $1.80 to $1.85 per bag, on track.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, April 25.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 86 to 87c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 54½c; No. 3, 53c; extra No.1 feed, 53c; No. 2 local white, 50½ to 51c; No. 3 local white, 49½ to 50c; No. 4 local white, 48½ to 49c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 68 to 71c; malting, 75 to 77c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $6.60; seconds, $6.10; strong bakers', $5.90; Winter patents, choice, $6.00; straight rollers, $5.30 to $5.40; do. bags, $2.45 to $2.50. Rolled oats—Bbls, $5.10 to $5.20; do bags, 90 lbs., $2.40 to $2.45. Bran, $24. Shorts, $26. Middlings, $28 to $30. Mouillie, $30. to $35. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $20.50 to $21. Cheese—Finest westerns, 18¼ to 18½c; finest easterns, 17¾ to 18c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 33 to 33½c; seconds, 30 to 31½c. Eggs—Fresh, 25 to 26c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $1.75 to $1.80.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, April 25.—Cash prices—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.15⅝; No. 2, do., $1.11⅞; No. 3, do., $1.07⅞; No. 4. $1.05⅞; No. 5, 96⅝c; No. 6, 88⅝c; feed, 83⅝c. Oats—No. 2 C. W., 46¼; No. 3, do., 44¼c; extra No. 1 feed, 44¼c; No. 1 feed, 42¾c; No. 2, do., 42c. Barley—No. 3, 63c; No. 4, 58c; rejected, 55c; feed, 55c. Flax—No. 1 N.-W.C., $1.87¾; No. 2, C.W., $1.84½

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, April 25.—Wheat—May, $1.17⅛; July, $1.17⅛; No. 1 hard, $1.22⅝; No. 1 northern, $1.16⅛ to $1.19⅛. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 77 to 78c. Oats—No. 3 white, 43c. to 43¼c. Flour—Unchanged. Bran—$18.75 to $19.

Duluth, April 25.—Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.15⅝ to $1.17⅝; No. 2 northern, $1.12⅝ to $1.14⅝.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, April 25.—Choice heavy steers, $8.50 to $8.75; butcher steers, choice, $8.00 to $8.25; do., good, $7.90 to $8.15; do., medium, $7.35 to $7.50; do., common, $6.50 to $7.00; heifers, good to choice, $7.75 to $8.25; do., medium, $7.25 to $7.50; butcher cows, choice, $6.50 to $7.25; do., good, $5.75 to $6.50; butcher bulls, choice, $6.50 to $7.25; do., good. $5.50 to $6.00; do., medium, $5.00 to $5.50; do., rough bologna, $4.40 to $4.50; feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs., $7.00 to $7.40; do., bulls, $5.50 to $6.00; stockers, 700 to 800 lbs. $7.00 to $7.40; do. med., 650 to 750 lbs., $6.75 to $7.00; do., light, 600 to 650 lbs., $5.00 to $5.50; canners, $4.00 to $4.25; cutters, $4.50 to $4.75; milkers, choice, each, $60.00 to $85.00; springers, $60.00 to 85.00; calves, veal, choice, $9.00 to $11.00; do., medium, $6.00 to $7.50; do., common, $5.00 to $5.50; lambs, yearlings, $10 to $13.50; culled lambs, $7.00 to $7.25; spring lambs, each, $7.00 to $12.00; ewes, light, $9.00 to $10,00; sheep, heavy, and bucks $6.50 to $8.50; hogs fed and watered, $11.15; do., f.o.b., $10.75; do., weighed off cars, $11.50.

Montreal, April 25.—Choice steers $9 to $9.25; good at $8.50 to $8.75, and the lower grades from that down to $7.25, while butchers' cows brought from $6.25 to $8, and bulls from $6.50 to $8.50 per 100 lbs. Yearling and spring lambs, $11.70 to $12 per 100 lbs. and the latter at $5 to $12 each, as to size and quality. Sheep $7.50 to $8.50 per 100 lbs. Calves 8c. to 9c per lb., and the lower grades at 4½c. to 5½c. Hogs selected, $12 to $12.25 per 100 lbs., weighed off cars.

The man who is sure of his own ability never has to brag about it.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN NORTHERN FRANCE

Considerable Losses Are inflicted on Enemy.

A despatch from London says: The following official communication was issued on Sunday night:

"Last night we made a successful raid against the enemy's trenches southwest of Thiepval. Thirteen prisoners were captured and a number of casualties were inflicted on the enemy by our men bombing their dugouts. Our casualties were very slight.

"Mining activity continues in the Hohenzollern sector. To-day there were artillery actions about Hebuterne, Neuville-St. Vast, Souchez and Carency and about the Ypres-Comines Canal.

"Our artillery dispersed an enemy working party in front of St Eoi this afternoon.

"Friday night the King's Shropshire Light Infantry recaptured a trench on the Ypres-Langemarck road which was lost the night of April 19. Our line there is completely re-established."

SUSSEX PIRATE IS DECORATED

U Boat Which He Commanded Was Not Sunk, as Reported.

A despatch from Paris says: Information was received from reliable sources on Wednesday that Emperor William has decorated the commander of the submarine which torpedoed the Sussex. It is understood Washington has been informed of this development. The award of a decoration would make it, perhaps, impossible for Germany to punish him, in case such a demand were made by the United States Government.

600,000 GERMANS ON VERDUN FRONT

Enemy Has Thus Far Made Use of Thirty Divisions of Troops.

A despatch from Paris says: In their attempts to take Verdun the Germans up to Saturday had made use of 30 divisions of troops, amounting roughly to 600,000 men, according to an official statement issued by the French War Office on Sunday. The statement indicates that more than this total have been used, since some of the divisions have been reorganized, their depleted ranks filled out, and they have returned to the front several times.

"It is worthy of note," the official statement says, "that the German command seeks to conduct the operations with the smallest number of troops possible, but to maintain them and keep them on this front, until they are completely used up. As losses are suffered, it re-forms the units with reinforcements and sends them back to the attack barely reconstituted. It is thus that certain divisions have reappeared on the front as many as three and even four times."

French surprise attacks were carried out successfully on Saturday night against German listening posts in the Bois d'Avocourt west of the Meuse. This is the only infantry activity reported in the Verdun region on Sunday. The Germans have not renewed their attacks on the Bethincourt brook, Le Mort Homme front, where they were twice repulsed with considerable losses on Saturday. The German artillery was active on Sunday against Hill 304, the important position on the west bank of the Bethincourt brook, and there also was fitful bombardment of the French positions on the east bank of the Meuse and in the Woevre.

An attempt by the Germans on Saturday night to capture a mitrailleuse which was causing them trouble west of Vauquois, in the Argonne, failed.

BRITISH TAKE AFRICAN TOWNS

General Smuts Advances Into the Interior.

A despatch from London says: Amazing progress has been made by General Smuts in his campaign in German East Africa, and a great battle is now in progress at Kondoa Irangi, over 150 miles across the frontier from British East Africa. Instead of striking along the Tanga railway General Smuts has pushed inland at a tremendous rate, penetrating the Umbugwe and Kondoa Irangi districts. Umbugwe and Salanga are in British hands. It is not generally known that a considerable force of Abyssinian troops are attached to Gen. Smuts' forces.

GREEKS MASSACRED IN BIG TURK CITIES

Hundreds Slain in Adrianople, Constantinople and Smyrna.

A despatch from London says: Wholesale massacres of Greeks at Adrianople, Constantinople and Smyrna are reported in a Saloniki despatch to the Morning Post. "In Adrianople and Demotica, Turks and Bulgarians acting together," says the despatch, "killed 400 and wounded 300 Greeks after pillaging their houses. In the Smyrna district several Greek villages were raided, 200 persons being killed and many wounded. Constantinople was likewise the scene of serious massacres, no figures pertaining to which," adds the correspondent, "are available. All the massacres occurred on April 11."

GEN. VON DER GOLTZ DEAD.

Organizer of the Dardanelles Defences Passes Away.

A despatch from Amsterdam says:—Baron Kolmar von der Goltz, commander-in-chief of the Turkish army, died Wednesday of spotted fever at the headquarters of his Turkish army according to an official announcement received here from Berlin. He had been ill ten days.

"HOLLAND MAY BE AT WAR WITHIN NEXT EIGHT DAYS"

Remarkable Article Published in the Rotterdam Socialist Newspaper Volk.

A despatch from London says: The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail cables that the crisis in Holland continues to cause great anxiety. It is understood that Germany has informed Holland that Great Britain intended to attack her and proposed to send German troops to Holland.

The Socialist newspaper Volk, which first protested against Dutch military measures, especially the stoppage of Easter holidays to the troops, now writes in a different strain, saying:

"After an interview between a Socialist leader and the Premier we hold that these military precautions are very necessary. The people must support the Government and must recognize that Holland may be at war in eight days."