SCOTTISH TROOPS MET THEM ON PARAPETS AND THEY FLED

Germans Delivered Several Attacks Against British Lines, but Were Everywhere Thrown Back.

A despatch from London says:—The Germans continue to feel out the British lines, seeking a point for a general onslaught.

On Friday night, after a heavy bombardment, the Germans made three attacks against the British trenches between the River Somme and Maricourt, one of which succeeded in getting into the British trenches, but was at once driven out. Some dead Germans were left entangled on the defenders' wire.

On Saturday night after a heavy bombardment by guns of all calibres the Germans attacked the British lines about the Ploegstraete Wood. One party succeeded in entering the British trenches, but was immediately repulsed. The other parties were met on the parapet by Scottish troops and dispersed.

Early Sunday morning a British patrol entered enemy trenches south of La Bassee Canal.

Activity about Souchez, the Hohenzollern redoubt, Givenchy and St. Eloi indicate that other attacks are in preparation.

TWO RUSSIAN ARMIES MOVING IN DIRECTION OF BAGDAD

Second Has Appeared at Mosul, on the Tigris, 220 Miles North of City of Caliphs.

A despatch from Petrograd says:—A Russian army has entered Mesopotamia from the north, and has taken Rowanduz, 82 miles north-east of Mosul.

Announcement of the taking of the town made on Sunday was the first official intimation that there are two Russian armies engaged in the Mesopotamian operations. The other army recently took Kasr-i-Shirin, on the Persian side of the Persian-Mesopotamian frontier, and is suposed to be preparing to advance down the Diala valley against Bagdad. Mosul is on the Tigris, 200 miles nohth of Bagdad.

FRENCH RETAKE MANY TRENCHES

Enemy Forced Back Both at Hill 304 and at Hill 287

A despatch from Paris says:—A marked lull in the fighting Saturday night and Sunday is reported from the Verdun region. The vicinity of Le Mort Homme was subjected Saturday night to a violent bombardment by the German artillery. This and intermittent artillery duels at various points comprise the only activity in this sector. A German attack was made Saturday night on French lines in the Bois des Loges, between Fresnieres and Beauvraignes, south of Royce. The attack was repulsed. Two French mines were exploded in the sector of La Fille Morte in the Argonne, destroying German trenches. A French squadron composed of ten aeroplanes dropped forty-three shells on the railway stations at Nantilloie and Brieulles and on Bivouacks, in the regions of Mont Faucon and Romagne. The same night aeroplanes dropped 11 shells on the dirigible hangar at Metz-Frescati."

BELGIANS 70 MILES INTO EAST AFRICA.

More Progress in German Territory Gained by General Tombeur.

A despatch from Paris says: Belgian forces have penetrated seventy miles into German East Africa, according to an official statement issued on Wednesday by the Belgian War Department at Havre. Gen. Tombeur, in command of the African expedition, reports that a Belgian column which crossed the German frontier near Ruhanga has advanced to the eastern shore of Lake Mohasi, the German forces retreating in the direction of Lake Victoria Nyanza, seventy miles to the east. The Belgian Colonial Minister announced last Sunday that Belgian troops had captured German positions south of Kivu Lake and were advancing south in a direction about 100 miles south of Lake Mohasi. General Tombeur's report indicates the invasion of the German colony is being made by two columns, one operating from the north and the second from the west.

Gibbs—"So you went after the job? I thought you believed that the office should seek the man." Dibbs—"I do; but this is a fat job, and I

GERMANY'S CROPS WILL BE FAILURE.

Reason for Peace Ventures Made Through United States.

A despatch from London says: The Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent says according to reliable information he has received, Germany's next harvest is bound to be a failure.

"It is this hopeless prospect for the future," he says, "that has impelled the German Government to a desperate peace venture through the medium of negotiations with the United States.

"The failure of the harvest is due entirely to the blockade. German crops will be poor because the ground is impoverished and the British navy has cut off from Germany all its overseas supplies, first of cattle-feeding stuffs, secondly of artificial fertilizers. In all parts of the empire farmers have reported that their land will not this year bear its full yield.

"With this fact now before it, the Government knows that even if staved off in the meantime famine next winter is inevitable."

59 SHIPS TORPEDOED DURING THE PAST YEAR.

A despatch from London says: Thirty-seven unarmed British merchantmen and 22 neutral vessels were torpedoed without warning between May 7, 1915, and May 7, 1916. Thomas J. Macnamara, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, said in the House of Commons on Thursday. He added that he understood these figures were known to the American Gvernment.

CLERGY IS HELPING TO RECOVER LOOT.

A despatch from Dublin says: Churches are being used by looters as convenient depositories for their loot, and the clergy is co-operating with the authorities in an endeavor to restore the articles to their owners. In this way many of the looters have been able to escape arrest, although a special court is trying cases daily. The search for rebels and arms continues, a small area being cordoned each day and vigorously overhauled.

BARON WIMBORNE RESIGNS.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland Was Successor to Lord Aberdeen.

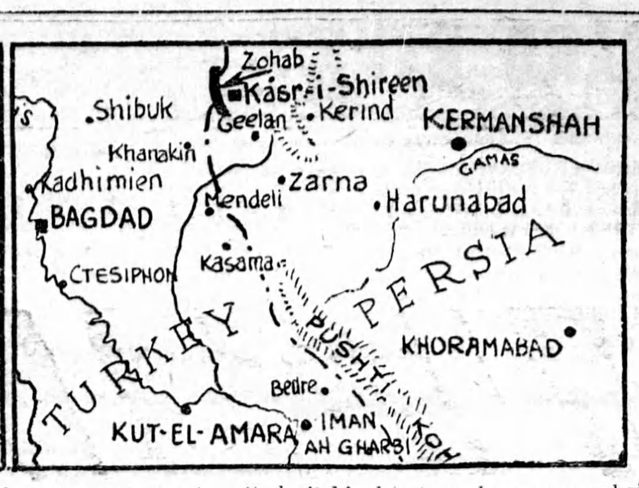
A despatch from London says: The Marquis of Crewe announced in the House of Lords on Wednesday that Baron Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, had resigned.

KAISER ORDERS RESIGNATION OF GERMAN FOOD MINISTER

British Blockade is Pinching the Teutons—Reports Tell of the Shortage of Supplies.

A despatch from London says: Several of the Friday morning newspapers print long reports from neutral and German Socialist sources of an acute food shortage and consequent discontent in Germany and Austria. The economic pinch, according to these reports, has become intolerably severe, owing to the British blockade, and even rich people are suffering greatly. The diplomatists of other nations in Berlin are getting supplies from abroad.

A despatch from Amsterdam says: "Emperor William and Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg have decided that Clemens Delbrueck, German Minister of the Interior and Vice-Chancellor, must resign, says a Berlin despatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung. Minister Delbrueck has been reported ill during the past few days, but the real trouble, the despatch says, is dissatisfaction with Germany's food supplies. Count George von Hertling, the Bavarian Prime Minister, is regarded as the probable successor to Minister Delbrueck."



WEEK'S NEWS OF THE WAR.

Increasing attention has centred this week on the Anglo-French front in Greece, along which for some weeks a comparative lull has prevailed. Despatches towards the end of the week told of brisk firing in this field of war, lending color to reports that active hostilities might be resumed in the near future. That the Bulgarians fear an attack will be made by the Allies is indicated by reports that fresh forces have been brought up south of Monastir. Strong defensive positions, it is said, have been thrown up.

The fighting in the Verdun sector has been carried on vigorously on both sides throughout the week. Early in the week, the army of the Crown Prince attained a small measure of success on the fifty-mile fan-shaped front; in a prompt counter-attack, however, the French recaptured all trenches lost and inflicted enormous losses on the enemy. A feature of the news of the week from Paris was the announcement of the promotion of General Petain, the gallant defender of Verdun, to the post of Commander-in-Chief of the group of central armies in the sector between Soissons and Verdun. General Robert George Nivelle has been appointed as his successor.

In Great Britain a large share of public interest has been attracted by the cross-fire directed at the Government by Liberal and Nationalist members as a consequence of the execution of the Irish rebels. Premier Asquith assured questioners on several occasions that it was the desire of the Administration to deal as mercifully with the prisoners as was compatible with public welfare. On Thursday he announced that he felt it his duty to make a personal visit to Dublin.

Russian troops continued to land this week at Marseilles, and it has been estimated that 25,000 or more in all have disembarked there. Despatches reaching New York presage a vast movement of soldiers from Petrograd to France by way of the White Sea. The transportation facilities, it is declared, are sufficient to move half a million men in the course of the summer if they are needed.

At sea, the outstanding event of the week has been the sinking of the White Star liner Cymric, off the coast of Ireland, by an enemy submarine.

Petrograd reports that the offensive of the Turkish forces in the region of Mamahatun has been stopped and that in the Mesopotamia zone of war the town of Kasr-i-Shirin, about 110 miles northeast of Bagdad, was occupied.

PREFERRED GLORIOUS DEATH TO SHAMEFUL SURRENDER

Russian Detachment, Taken Prisoner, Hurled Themselves on Escort, Defeated Them, and Rejoined Regiment.

A despatch from London says: Desperate fighting is in progress in the Caucasus, both the Russians and Truks claiming to have the advantage. The Petrograd official report claims that a Turkish attempt at an offensive in the direction of Erzingan was repulsed by Russian fire, and that the Grand Duke's troops are advancing west and south-west of the town of Platava, and continues:

"In engagements in the region west of Aschkala the Turks surrounded a detachment of our soldiers forming the reserve and captured them. These reservists, preferring a glorious death to a shameful surrender, headed by their officers, hurled themselves on their Turkish escort, and defeated them and rejoined their regiment."

In an all-day battle in the Mount Kope sector on the Caucasus front the Turks drove the Russians out of positions nearly ten miles in length, capturing more than 300 men and four machine guns, according to Thursday's official announcement by the

GERMAN THREAT A BOOMERANG

Washington Authorities Think That Faith is Not Being Kept.

A despatch from Washington says: It is becoming more and more apparent that President Wilson is determined to maintain a firm and uncompromising attitude toward Germany until he is fully satisfied that the Imperial Government has actually removed the submarine menace to noncombatants from the high seas. Berlin's view that the submarine issue between the two Governments is settled is not shared by the President or Secretary Lansing. The price which Germany must pay before reaching an amicable understanding with the United States is a strict and continuing observance of its pledge to effect a change in its present method of submarine warfare.

Until there has been a sufficient lapse of time to demonstrate that Germany has really effected this pledge, the attitude of the United States will remain about as it has been the past month toward the Imperial Government. Apparently no effort is going to be made to placate the German government or to re-establish a mutual feeling of confidence and good will. This was the policy adopted by Mr. Bryan after the Lusitania disaster, it is explained, and its result proved far from satisfactory. Secretary Lansing therefore is resolved to have Germany prove as well as declare its good faith before he changes his present policy.

RECOMMENDED FOR V. C.

Also for French Legion of Honor for Holding Line at St. Eloi.

A despatch from Montreal says: Lieut. Peter Browne of the 22nd Battalion, who has been recommended for the Victoria Cross and also the French Legion of Honor for holding the line in the battle of St. Eloi with twenty-five men against repeated attacks of the enemy, after the greater number of his company had been wiped out in a bayonet encounter following an intense German bombardment, has written to his father, H. A. Browne, 2,050 Waverley Street, Montreal. Lieut. Browne will soon be promoted to a Captaincy. He says he was carried shoulder high by the Canadian soldiers in the rejoicing which followed the battle. "All I had on me was a pair of breeches (given me by General Turner himself) and an army blanket," he says.

STARVING POLES ARE TO BE FED

British Foreign Office Makes an Announcement.

A despatch from London says: The Foreign Office on Thursday announced the acceptance of the proposals of the Rockefeller Foundation for relief in Poland. The plan provides that America in conjunction with Germany will supply food to civilians in Poland until October 1.

The German Government agrees not to interfere with foodstuffs imported into Poland. Forty thousand tons of foodstuffs are necessary each month. The management of the scheme is to rest with the American commission entirely. The proposal of the Foundation was made by Ambassador Page to the British Government. Russia has agreed to the plan.

Germany must undertake to supply the starving people of Serbia, Albania and Montenegro. The Foreign Office made a demand that relief be extended to all Poland, and not only the part which Germany has occupied. The consent of Great Britain is only given on the understanding that Germany must guarantee that she will not export relief supplies out of Poland.

FRANCE DOES NOT WANT AN OFFER OF PEACE.

She Intends to Impose Her Conditions on Germany.

A despatch from Paris says:—President Poincare of France, has made a notable address with regard to peace. The Central Powers, he said, had not offered France peace and that France did not want such an offer. 'We want them to ask it of us," said the President. 'We do not want to submit to their conditions; we want to impose ours on them.

TURK PEACE CONFERENCE.

People Are Urged to Prepare for "Liberation."

A despatch to The London Morning Post from Saloniki says: Messages from Constantinople state that a Grand Council was held in the Sultan's palace at Dolma Babtche to consider terms of peace. Preachers in the principal mosques are urging the people to "prepare for liberation." A secret committee is forming, and grave events are anticipated.

Mother—"My son, there is always more pleasure in giving than in receiving." Son—"I know, mother, especially when it's a spanking."

GERMAN LOSSES SINCE WAR BEGAN

During April German Casualties Are Estimated at 91,162

A despatch from London says: An official British estimate of German casualties in April, issued here on Wednesday, places the total at 91,162. The number of German casualties since the beginning of the war is given as 2,822,079. These figures were given in the following statement:—

"German casualties, exclusive of corrections, were reported during the month of April, 1916, as follows:—

"Killed or died of wounds, 17,455; died of sickness, 2,395; prisoners wounded, 14,557; wounded, 4,001; slightly wounded, 38,979; wounded remaining with units, 5,637. Total, 91,162.

"These, added to those reported in previous months, including corrections reported in April, 1916, bring the totals reported in German official lists since the beginning of the war to:—Killed or died of wounds, 664,552; died of sickness, 41,325; prisoners of war, 137,798; missing, 197,094; severely wounded, 385,515; wounded, 254,627; slightly wounded, 1,023,212; wounded, remaining with units, 117,956. Total, 2,822,079.

"These figures include all German nationalities — Prussians, Bavarians, Saxons and Wurtembergers. They do not include naval or colonial troops."

BRITISH RETAKE SOME LOST TRENCHES

Germans Hold Part of Gains Near Vermelles.

A despatch from London says: The British official communication issued on Friday evening says:

"Thursday evening, after a heavy preliminary bombardment, the enemy succeeded in capturing about 500 yards of our front trenches northeast of Vermelles. We regained a portion of the ground lost by a counter-attack during the night. Friday there has been no further infantry action, but considerable artillery activity has been shown in this neighborhood.

"Farther north, opposite Cuinchy, we bombed the enemy's positions. Otherwise there has been nothing but minor artillery duels at various points on the front, principally in the region of Thiepval, Neuville-St.-Vaast, Massines, Voormezeele, St. Eloi and east of Ypres."

PLOT TO KIDNAP SIR EDWARD CARSON.

A despatch from London says: A plot to kidnap Sir Edward Carson from Cushenhall, County Antrim, where he expected to spend the Easter holidays, has been uncovered by an investigation, says the Daily Telegraph's Dublin correspondent. The plan miscarried, the correspondent adds, by Sir Edward, owing to the pressure of business, canceling his holiday.

BRITISH HOLD NINETY MILES.

A despatch from London says: British troops are now holding 90 miles of the western front, it was announced on Wednesday. The British lines extend from a point north of Ypres to a point near the Somme.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, May 16.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.29½; No. 2 $1.27; No. 3, $1.22½, on track Bay ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 52½c; No. 3 C.W., 51c; extra No. 1 feed, 51c; No. 1 feed, 50c, on track Bay ports.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, 82c, on track Toronto.

Canadian corn—Feed, 72 to 73c; nominal on track, Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 46 to 47c; commercial, 45 to 46c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, $1.04 to $1.06; No. 2 do., $1.02 to $1.04; No. 3 do., 99c. to $1.01; feed wheat, 88 to 90c. according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, $1.70; according to sample, $1.20 to $1.50, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting barley, 64 to 65c; feed barley, 60 to 63c, according to freights outside.

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

Rye—No. 1 commercial, 93 to 94c, 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, $4.40 to $4.50, in bags, on track Toronto; $4.45 to $4.55, bulk, seaboard, prompt shipment.

Millfeed, car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, $24; shorts, per ton, $26; middlings, per ton, $26 to $27; good feed flour, per bag, $1.60 to $1.70.

Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 25 to 27c; inferior, 23 to 24c; creamery prints, 29 to 31c; inferior, 28 to 29c.

Eggs—New laid, 23 to 24c; do., in cartons, 24 to 25c.

Beans—$4 to $4.50, the latter for hand-picked.

Cheese—Large, 19½ to 19¾c; twins, 19¾ to 20c, for new cheese; old 20½ to 20¾c.

Maple syrup—$1.40 to $1.50 per Imperial gallon.

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.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 24 to 26c; fowls, 19 to 20c; ducks, 24 to 25c; turkeys, 25c.

Potatoes—Ontario $1.70 to $1.75, and New Brunswicks at $1.80 to $1.85 per bag.

Provisions.

Bacon, long clear, 18 to 18½c. per lb. in case lots. Hams—Medium, 23 to 24c; do., heavy, 20 to 21c; rolls, 18 to 19c; breakfast bacon, 24 to 26c; backs, plain, 26 to 27c; boneless backs, 29 to 30c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 16 to 16½c; and pails, 16½ to 17c; compound, 13¾ to 14½c.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, May 16.—Cash quotations:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.20¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.18½; No. 3 Northern, $1.14½; No. 4 $1.10½; No. 5, $1.02½; No. 6, 95¾c; feed, 90½c. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 46¾c; No. 3 C.W., 44¾c; extra No. 1 feed, 44¾c; No. 1 feed, 44½c; No. 2 feed, 43¾c. Barley—No. 3, 68c; No. 4, 63c; rejected, 58c; feed, 58c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.74¾; No. 2 C.W., $1.71½.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, May 16.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 87 to 88c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 55c; do., No. 3, 53½c; extra No. 1 feed, 53½c; No. 2 local white, 52c; No. 3, do., 51c; No. 4, do., 50c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 68 to 72c; malting, 74 to 75c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $6.60; do., seconds, $6.10; strong bakers', $5.90; Winter patents, choice, $6; straight rollers, $5.30 to $5.40; do., in bags, $2.45 to $2.50. Rolled oats—Barrels, $5.10 to $5.20; bag of 90 lbs., $2.40 to $2.45. Millfeed—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, 19½ to 19¾c; do., easterns, 18½ to 18¾c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 29 to 29½c; seconds, 28 to 28½c. Eggs—Fresh, 25c; selected, 27c; No. 1 stock, 24c; No. 2, do., 23c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots $1.65.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, May 16.—Wheat—May, $1.24¾; July, $1.23; No. 1 hard, $1.30¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.24¾ to $1.27¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.20¾ to $1.25¾. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 77 to 78c. Oats—No. 3 white, 43½ to 43¾c. Flour, fancy patents, 10c. higher, quoted at $6.40. Other grades unchanged. Shipments, 54,440 barrels. Bran, $18 to $19.50.

Duluth, May 16.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.24½; No. 1 Northern, $1.23½ to $1.24½; No. 2 Northern, $1.20¾ to $1.21¾.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, May 16.—Choice heavy steers, $9.10 to $9.25; butcher steers, choice, $8.50 to $9.00; do., good, $8.25 to $8.40; do., medium, $8.00 to $8.25; do., common, $7.50 to $7.75; heifers, good to choice, $8.00 to $8.50; 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 $7.75; 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 $7.75; do., med., 650 to 750 lbs. $7.00 to $7.50; do., light, 600 to 650 lbs. $6.00 to $6.50; 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 $10.50; do., medium, $6.00 to $7.50; do., common, $5.00 to $5.50; lambs, yearlings, $10.00 to $13.50; culled lambs, $7.00 to $7.25; spring lambs, each, $7.00 to $12.00; ewes, light, $9.00 to $10.10; sheep heavy and bucks, $6.50 to $8.50;; hogs, fed and watered, $11.40; do., weighed off cars, $11.65 to $11.75.

Montreal, May 16.—Butchers' steers, choice, $8.75 to $9.25; medium, $7.50 to $8; common to fair, $7 to $8; butchers' bulls, choice, $7 to $8; fair to good, $6.75 to $7; medium, $5.50 to $6; common, $5; butchers' cows, choice, $6.75 to $7.50; fair to good, $5.50 to $6.50; canners and cullers, $3.75 to $4.50. Sheep, light, 8½c. to 9c; lambs, spring, $5. to $8. Calves, choice, 8½c. to 9c; medium, 6½c to 7½c. Hogs, selects, $12 to $12.25; heavy and sows, $10 to $10.25.

FOE MAKE VAIN ATTEMPT TO RAID BRITISH TRENCHES.

A despatch from London says: The following communication was issued on Thursday night: "The enemy made an unsuccessful attempt to raid our trenches near Orvillers on Wednesday night. Thursday there has been mining activity near Beaumont, Hamer and Fricourt, both sides blowing up camouflets. The advantage remains with us. The artillery on both sides has been active about Angres and on the east of Ypres. At the Hohenzollern redoubt a severe mutual bombardment developed this afternoon.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A despatch from Cape Town says: Heavy loss of life and enormous property damage have resulted from sudden floods, followed by the heavy rains which have broken the long drought in the midland districts. Forty persons have been drowned in the Gamtoos Valley, and there have been smaller losses of life in other districts. Everywhere railways, homesteads, dams and livestock have been swept away by the floods.