BRITISH AND FRENCH OFFICERS KILLED IN RAID ON KARLSRUHE

Hostages Had Been Assembled in City by German Authorities in View of Expected Bombing.

A despatch from London says: Detailed accounts of British airmen's raid on Karlsruhe, Baden, are given in the Basle, Switzerland, newspapers. Quoting them, a despatch says the attack occurred before noon on Monday. At least ten British aeroplanes took part in the attack. Bombs rained on the town during several minutes and explosions were heard in villages several miles away. Firemen speedily mastered the fires which broke out. Several British and French officers, among the many hostages whom the military authorities have assembled in the city, were killed, it is stated. The utmost indignation, it is stated, prevails among the population.

INFANTRY RAIDS ON BRITISH FRONT

Weather Becomes Milder—Interesting Prisoners Taken by Haig's Troops.

A despatch from British Army Headquarters in France says: Small infantry raids, with the customary amount of artillery and air activity by both sides, continue to be the order of the day along the British front.

The much milder weather, accompanied by rain, has swept away the last of the snow, but the mud remains as the dictator of military affairs.

The British lately have secured some interesting captives. One prisoner, who had been thrice wounded, made a statement in substance as follows: The scarcity of food at home is very serious. There is little meat and fatty substances, and practically no bread. Potatoes are very expensive, although there is no serious shortage. The people are in a state of unrest, but are afraid to attempt organized disturbances. On Field Marshal von Hindenburg's birthday small busts of the General were placed on the street corners in nearly all German towns. In most places the people hurled these to the ground before noon. In Cologne there are over 12,000 deserters in various prisons.

Another prisoner said that for a year the German soldiers and people had been promised an early peace. Emperor William, in reviewing a division after the battle of Cambrai, said: "Peace on the Russian front is assured. It remains for us to force an early peace on the western front."

LENINE ORDERS ARREST OF KING

Rumanian Monarch to be Imprisoned at Petrograd.

A despatch from Petrograd says: Premier Lenine on Thursday signed an order for the arrest of King Ferdinand of Rumania, who is to be sent to Petrograd for imprisonment in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul.

The order for the King's arrest describes in detail the way it is to be carried out and in which the King is to be guarded. The Bolsheviki believe they have sufficient forces on the Rumanian front to carry it out.

The evening papers declare that the arrest by Rumanians of Austrian officers who sought to go through the Rumanian lines on their way to the Russian front to fraternize with the Russians, is one of the principal reasons for the crisis between the Bolsheviki and Rumania.

INCREASE IN CANADA'S TRADE

Aggregated $2,068,400,971 For Last Nine Months of 1917.

A despatch from Ottawa, Ont., says: —For the nine months of the fiscal year ending Dec. 31st, the total trade of the Dominion aggregated $2,068,400,971, as compared with $1,700,337,790 for the same period last year. For December alone it was to the value of $213,305,644, as against $201,193,194 for December, 1916. Exports from the Dominion for the nine months' period included domestic products to the value of $1,257,684,900. Domestic exports for the same period last year were to the value of $861,629,813. These figures are exclusive of coin and bullion.

DYING BY SCORES FROM PNEUMONIA.

A despatch from Fengehen, Shansi Province, China, says: The hotbed of the pneumonic-type plague prevalent here and in other parts of Shansi Province, is at present Paotechow, on the Hoang-Ho, west of Ningwufu, and the villages surrounding it. The natives are dying by scores in the streets. Appeals for help are being sent broadcast by the American doctors, recently sent into the Province to investigate the plague conditions.

Ferdinand Under Allies' Protection.

A despatch from London says: King Ferdinand of Rumania, whose arrest has been ordered by the Bolshevik Government, is now under the protection of the allies, according to a Petrograd despatch to the Daily Express.

GERMANS DECLINE BOLSHEVIK OFFER

Not Acceptable in Present Form by Central Powers.

A despatch from Berlin says: An official statement issued here on Thursday, giving the reply by the Central Powers to the Russian proposals at Brest-Litovsk on Monday, says the Russian proposals concerning the regions occupied by the Central Powers diverge to such a degree from the views of the Central Powers that in their present form they are unacceptable.

The official statement says the Russian proposals do not show a compromising attitude and do not consider the opposite parties on a just basis. Nevertheless, it adds, the Central Powers again are prepared to give a clearly formulated expression of their opinions and to try to find a basis for a compromise.

For the Central Powers, as distinct from the case with Russia, the announcement adds, a conclusion of peace with Russia has no connection with a general peace and the Central Powers are compelled to continue the war against their other enemies.

BARTER GUNS FOR PLAYING CARDS

German Traders Have Erected 400 Booths Along the Russian Front.

A despatch from London says: A telegram from Berne to the Morning Post says:

News has reached here from Holland that German traders have already taken advantage of the situation in Russia and have erected 400 booths at convenient spots along and in closest proximity to the Russian front.

It appears that the Russian soldiers are most anxious to obtain playing cards, and they readily barter a machine gun for a pack of cards.

TO REPUDIATE FOREIGN DEBTS

All State Loans Made by Previous Russian Government to be Invalid.

A despatch from Petrograd says: The executive committee of the Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates have determined to put before the Constituent Assembly the decree passed by the Council of Commissioners calling for the repudiation of foreign debts and the invalidating of all State loans made by the "Governments of Russian land-owners and of the Russian Bourgeoisie."

The decree is effective from Dec. 1 last.

GERMANS NOT BUYING THIS YEAR'S WOOL CLIP.

A despatch from Buenos Aires, Argentina, says: The 1917 wool crop is now nearly all shorn, and while not quite so large as that of last year is, however, regarded here as highly satisfactory in quantity, quality and price. The largest buyers on the wool market to-day are the officials representing the Entente Allies, who are purchasing large quantities destined to the armies. American buyers are now familiar figures on the market and do a business second only to the French and English representatives.

The German firms are not buyers to any great extent, but they are always on the spot and generally ready to do business in small lots at low prices. These German firms must, indeed, hold an enormous stock of wool in their warehouses; they were large buyers in 1914 and 1915 and middling last year, and, while not having bought much this season, due to the high prices, they have not been tempted to unload their stocks on to the market, which they could have done at great profit. Apparently they propose holding out till the end of the war, and to be prepared for the ensuing commercial conflict.

JAMAICA TO ISSUE WAR BREAD AND CAKES.

A despatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says: The Government has announced regulations for the issue of war bread, cakes and buns. Only 50 per cent. of wheaten flour may be used. Further regulations are expected soon.

LEADING MARKETS

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Jan. 22—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.23½; No 2, do., $2.20½; No. 3, do., $2.17½; No. 4 wheat, $2.10½; in store Fort William, including 2½c tax.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 90c; No. 3 C.W., 82½c; No. 1 extra feed, 81½c; No. 1 feed, 77½c; in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, nominal.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 83 to 84c, nominal; No. 3, do., 82 to 83c, nominal, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—New, No. 2 Winter, $2.22; basis, in store Montreal.

Peas—No. 2, $3.70 to $3.80, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, $1.43 to $1.45, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—$1.55 to $1.58, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, $1.78, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $11.50; do., seconds, $11; strong bakers', do., $16.60, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, $10.10, in bags, Montreal; $9.95, Toronto; $9.90, bulk, seaboard, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, $35; shorts, do., $40; middlings, do., $45 to $46; good feed flour, per bag, $3.25.

Hay—No. 1, new, per ton, $15.50 to $16.50; mixed, do., $13 to $15, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $8.50 to $9.00.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 44½ to 45c; prints, per lb., 45 to 45½c; dairy, per lb., 32 to 34c.

Eggs—Fresh gathered eggs, 50 to 52c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 24 to 25c; fowl, 19 to 20c; ducks, 23 to 24c; geese, 21 to 22c; turkeys, 28 to 30c.

Potatoes — Wholesalers are paying growers and country shippers, for first-class stock, f.o.b., outside points, $2.25 to $2.35 for Delawares, and $2 to $2.10 for Ontarios.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:—

Cheese—New, large, 23½ to 24c; twins, 23¾ to 24½c; early cheese, 25½ to 26c; large twin, 26 to 26½c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 38 to 39c; creamery prints, 46 to 47c; solids, 45 to 46c.

Margarine—29 to 32c.

Eggs—New laid, in cartons, 65 to 70c; No. 1 storage, 47 to 48c; select storage, 50 to 51c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 27 to 28c; milk-fed chickens, lb., 30c; fowl, 24 to 26c; turkeys, 35 to 37c; ducks, Spring, 27 to 30c; geese, 25 to 27c.

Live poultry—Turkeys, 28c; Spring chickens, lb., 20 to 21c; hens, 20 to 24c; ducks, Spring, 20 to 22c; geese, 20 to 21c.

Honey—Comb—Extra fine, 16 oz., $3.50; 12 oz., $3; No. 2, $2.40 to $2.50. Strained—Tins 2½'s and 5's, 19 to 19½c, per lb; 10's, 18½ to 19c; 60's, 18 to 18½c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bush., $8 to $8.25; imported, hand-picked, Burma or Indian, $6.50 to $7; Japan, $8; Limas, 16½ to 17c.

Potatoes—Delawares, bag, $2.25 to $2.35; Ontarios, bag, $2.10 to $2.25.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 31 to 33c; do., heavy, 26 to 27c; cooked, 43 to 44c; rolls, 28 to 30c; breakfast bacon, 40 to 42c; backs, plain, 43 to 44c; boneless, 45 to 46c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 28 to 29c; clear bellies, 27 to 28c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 28½ to 29c; tubs, 28¾ to 29¼c; pails, 29 to 29½c; compound, tierces, 24½ to 25c; tubs, 24¾ to 25¼c; pails, 25 to 25½c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Jan. 22—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 3, 98 to 98½c; extra No. 1 feed, 95 to 95½c; No. 2 local white, 92 to 92½c; No. 3 local white, 91 to 91½c; No. 4 local white, 89½ to 90c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $11.60; seconds, $11.10; strong bakers', $10.90; straight rollers, bags, $5.25 to $5.40. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs., $5.30. Bran, $35. Shorts, $40. Middlings, $48 to $50. Mouillie, $56 to $58. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $14.50 to $15.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 21¾c; finest easterns, 21½c. Butter—Choicest creamery, $46½ to $47c; seconds, 44½ to 46c. Eggs—Fresh, 58c; selected, 52c; No. 1 stock, 48c; No. 2 stock, 45c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $1.90 to $2.25.

Winnipeg Grain

Winnipeg, Jan. 22—Cash quotations: —Oats—No. 2 C.W., 90c; No. 3 C.W., 82½c; extra No. 1 feed, 81½c; No. 1 feed, 77½c; No. 2 feed, 74½c. Barley—No. 3, $1.44; No. 4, $1.30; rejected, $1.20; feed, $1.20. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $3.19½; No 2 C.W., $3.15½.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, Jan. 22—Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.64 to $1.67. Oats—No. 3 white, 78 to 79c. Flour unchanged. Bran, $32.50.

Duluth, Jan. 22—Linseed—On track, $3.53 to $3.68; arrive, $3.53; January, $3.53 bid; May, $3.50 bid; July, $3.44½ bid; October, $3.30, nominal.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Jan. 22—Extra choice heavy steers, $12 to $13; do., good heavy, $11.40 to $11.75; butchers' cattle, choice, $11.50 to $11.75; do., good, $10.50 to $11.25; do., medium, $10 to $10.40; do., common, $9.25 to $9.50; butchers' bulls, choice, $10.25 to $11; do., good bulls, $9 to $9.50; do., medium bulls, $8.25 to $8.75; do., rough bulls, $7 to $7.40; butchers' cows, choice, $9.75 to $10.50; do., good, $8.75 to $9.25; do., medium, $7.75 to $8; canners and cutters, $6 to $7.25; stockers, $7.25 to $8.75; feeders, $9.25 to $10; milkers, good to choice, $95 to $140; do., com. and med., $65 to $80; springers, $90 to $130; light ewes, $13 to $14; sheep, heavy, $6.50 to $7.75; yearlings, $12.25 to $13.25; lambs, $18 to $19.50; calves, good to choice, $14 to $16.50; hogs, fed and watered, $19; do., weighed off cars, $19.25; do., f.o.b., $18.

Montreal, Jan. 22—Choice steers, $12; good steers, $11 to $11.75; medium steers, $10 to $10.50; butcher bulls, choice, $10 to $10.25; good bulls, $9.25 to $9.75; butcher cows, choice, $10 to $10.50; good cows, $9.50 to $9.75; canners, $5.50 to $6; sheep, $12 to $13; lambs, $14 to $16; grass calves, $7 to $8; milk-fed calves, $14 to $16; hogs, choice selects, $19.75.

BRITISH AIRMEN RAID NEAR METZ

A despatch from London says:—The following official communication dealing with aviation was issued Thursday evening:

"In spite of very bad weather Wednesday night, bombs were dropped on large sidings at Bernsdorff, thirty miles southeast of Metz, and on the railway south of Metz.

"All our machines returned."

TWO BRITISH DESTROYERS WENT DOWN IN GALE

A despatch from London says:—The British Admiralty announces the loss of two torpedo-boat destroyers in a violent gale and a heavy snowstorm Wednesday night.

The vessels ran ashore on the Scotch coast and were totally wrecked and all hands on board lost, except one man.

Burst water-pipes may be mended by wrapping dry leather tightly over the holes. The swelling of the leather, when wet, stops the leaks.

Latest picture of Lord and Lady Reading, who will shortly take up their social and diplomatic duties in connection with the British Embassy at Washington.

ATTEMPT MADE ON LENINE'S LIFE

Bolshevik Premier Shot at by Members of Crowd in Petrograd.

A despatch from Petrograd says: An automobile carrying Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik Premier, was fired upon Monday night, when he was driving to a meeting of the Council of People's Commissaries. Four shots were fired. Lenine was not hurt, but the bullets shattered the windows of the automobile and a Swedish Socialist with the Premier was wounded in the hand. The attack was made just outside the hall in which he had been addressing 8,000 of the Red Guard, who were going to the front. As his automobile swung through the crowd four shots flashed in the darkness. One of the bullets missed its mark by only a few inches. Scores of arrests were made.

NEW RUSS ARMY FOR THE FRONT

First 5,000 Volunteers of New "Army of Democracy" Leave Petrograd.

A despatch from Petrograd says: The first 5,000 volunteers of the new Socialist army have left for the front, sped by one of the most enthusiastic demonstrations the city has seen in months. Red flags lined the route of the parade and scores of bands played revolutionary music.

Ten thousand other volunteers for the new "army of democracy" are now enrolling in the Petrograd district alone. The volunteers are responding to a special appeal to the people issued by the Bolsheviki Government and by the Russian Commander-in-chief, Ensign Krylenko.

ITALIANS DEFEAT ENEMY ON PIAVE

Bloody Repulse For the Teutons on Sector Nearest Venice.

A despatch from Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, says:—The enemy has received another bloody repulse on the Lower Piave in the sector nearest Venice. Here his attack was thrown back after four hours of desperate fighting. The enemy suffered heavy losses, the ground being strewn with his dead.

The Italians captured 150 prisoners and a large quantity of guns and war material.

ITALIANS TAKE NEARLY 500 PRISONERS.

A despatch from Rome says: The following communication was issued by the War Office on Friday:

"Along the whole of the front there have been brief artillery actions and limited patrol activity. Our artillery made concentrations of fire on the reverse of Col Caprile and Col Dela Berettal. The enemy's fire, which was more lively against the southeastern slopes of Montello, was answered by British batteries, which shelled moving troops between Mina and Canareggio.

"On the southern slopes of Sasso Rosso and on the northern slopes of Monte Solarolo, enemy patrols were driven back with hand grenades.

"During the actions of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in the Asolone area and east of Capo Sile, a total of thirteen officers and 478 men and 18 machines and two bomb-throwers were captured."

A LONG JOB AT LAST FINISHED

DREAM OF RICHARD LION-HEART FULFILLED.

British Banners Fly Over the Holy City, the Desire of the Crusaders.

Richard Lion-Heart and his fellow crusaders may now rest in their graves. The mission in life which they laid down in 1199 is complete in 1917. Richard "Yea and Nay," bravest of English kings, may now sleep in the old, old French churchyard at Fontevrault, where his dreams throughout the centures have been so fittingly dreamed.

Dreamed of the Crusaders.

His own countrymen have finished the job he sapped his herculean strength to accomplish—the taking of Jerusalem. Nothing in life was so dear to his tumultuous soul as the wresting of the Holy City from the unbelievers. It was the only thing in the world that awakened the real man in his roving breast. To all else he was indifferent; reckless with his England, ruthless and cruel with his enemies when the mad fit came on him, gallant and easy with them in other moods, careless and forgetful with women, he went across history a lovable boy with a giant's strength.

Once and once only was he serious; when the Crusades carried him to Asia Minor. At all other times he played, making mock of his government, shameless in his sale of titles, indulgent and thoughtless with his subjects, always amusing himself, always receiving and never giving, a terrible enemy of himself, forever the heroic child.

Never Entered Jerusalem.

But when the clarion-voiced priests came preaching the Third Crusade he brushed all petty whims from his mind; his brain, clouded with youthful quarrels, suddenly cleared and he halted war plans against his enemy, France, to make ready for the sacred duty of clearing the Holy Land of Mohammedans. With his boy's impetuosity he sold treaties, offices, grants, even his nation's honor, for gold with which to pursue his new duty.

No feats of arms in history eclipsed his cyclonic attack upon Saladin, leader of the S[illegible]ens. At Acre he threw himself into the battle with such prodigious strength of arm that he carved out victory single-handed. Never did he enter Jerusalem. Twice he led the allies to its gates only to have France and Austria desert him, offended by his imperious mannerisms.

His whole soul was set on bearing the Cross into Jerusalem and even his massive strength was expended to its limit time and again without avail, for his earlier wastrel habits caught up with him and ruined his crusade.

Before departing from England he had put his scoundrel brother, John of Lackland, on the throne as his substitute.

Now his mistake became vital, for John, the rumors came, was ruling abominably and scheming to take the throne for his own. So Richard, his leonine soul dejected, departed from his desire and by tortuous, harassed paths found his way after two years to his country, where he died soon after, a wretched man for all the hero-worship that his people gave him.

So, if men who die before their time toss in their tombs and mourn for their work not done, Richard Coeur de Lion may sleep at last. The British banners that he bore have gone into the gates that he so often swore to enter, and a brave Britisher, General Allenby, has finished the long job.

No matter how high prices climb, writing paper will always be stationery.

CIVIL WAR GAINS IN RUSSIA

Bitter Conflict Between Bolsheviki and Ukrainians.

A despatch from London says:—The Stockholm Ukrainian Information Bureau announces that it is in possession of information showing that the Russian Bolsheviki troops are tearing up railroads, destroying stations and undermining bridges in order to capture or disperse Ukrainian troops coming northward.

The bureau says the Bolsheviki troops repeatedly have lured Ukrainian units into a trap near Minsk, disarmed them, committed various deeds of violence and sent them north as prisoners. The announcement adds that great numbers of German prisoners are returning from Siberia and that the Ukrainians are taking their places.

TO DIVE FOR BURIED TREASURE.

Salvage of Sunken Vessels During War is a Possibility.

Announcement by the British Admiralty that all of Germany's submarine bases have been blockaded will be the signal for beginning the salvaging of numerous vessels sunk by torpedoes or mines in shallow water.

This was learned recently from an authoritative source in shipping circles. To begin to salvage the lost steamships before it is certain that operations will not be endangered by other U-boats would be foolhardy, an official of a well known steamship line declared. At the same time, he said it must be understood that the work of salvaging vessels is not an after the war measure. It will be started when the "bottling up" process is complete.

Hundreds of steamships and sailing craft, fishing smacks, trawlers and patrol boats, are resting now in comparatively little water. Some of them can be raised simply by having a diver fasten chains to them. Salvage experts already are arranging to adopt modern means to recover cargoes of metal from other of the vessels that may have broken up. This can be done even with vessels at a greater depth than three hundred feet. Tests have been made and the scheme has been found to work to perfection.

The first real try-out of the scheme, it was said, will be in Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, this spring, where the ore laden Powabic went down fifty years ago. If this is successful, preparations will be made to mobilize the necessary machinery in the war zone. Vessels sunk in the English Channel, off the coast of Ireland and in more shallow parts of the North Sea will be first tried.

Interest centres in the possibility that the Lusitania, of the Cunard line, may be raised from her resting place three hundred feet beneath the surface, off the old Head of Kinsale, Ireland. Recovery of treasure in the strong room on one of the upper decks is to be attempted. It is believed possible that the giant express steamship may be lifted a few feet and dragged closer to the Irish coast, where divers may descend to her.

RETURNING TROOPS DOCK AT ST. JOHN.

A despatch from St. John, N.B., says: A large transport docked here on Thursday with some ninety passengers, thirty of them Canadian officers homecoming from war, included among them was Capt. C. B. Cockburn, of Hamilton, a graduate of the Royal Military College at Kingston.

UKRAINE BECOMES AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC.

A despatch from Stockholm says: The proclamation of Turkestan as an autonomous republic, allied to the Federal republic of Russia, is announced by the Ukraine.