PARIS RAIDED BV ENEMY AIRCRAFT: 20 KILLED, 50 WOUNDED

Considerable Material Damage Was Occasioned—One German Machine Was Brought Down.

A despatch from Paris says:—Twenty persons were killed and 50 wounded in Wednesday night's air raid, it is announced officially. One of the German machines which raided Paris was brought down. The occupants of the aeroplane were made prisoner.

The alarm was given at 11.30 o'clock. Bombs were thrown at various points in Paris and the suburbs. Material damage is reported.

"Several bombs failed to explode, but others found victims, chiefly women and children. Two hospitals were struck. Several buildings were burned or seriously damaged.

Some thirty French aeroplanes went to meet the enemy as soon as the alarm was given. Several combats occurred to the north, in which one German machine was downed. The aviators were made prisoner. One French machine, in attempting to make a landing in Paris, on account of motor trouble, fell. The pilot and the gunner were wounded.

The raid lasted for about two hours. The night was mild and clear and the moon was brilliant. The streets of the city were soon filled wth crowds of curious persons, who watched the raiders and their French antagonists circling above and swooping down now and then. At intervals bursts of machine gun fire were heard.

The French aeroplanes carried bright lights, so that the gunners manning the ground defences could distinguish them. The German aviators signalled each other with rapid flashes.

Explosions of shells and bombs continued intermittently for two hours, and then gradually died away. At two o'clock the sirens signalled that all was clear.

BOLSHEVIKS TAKE KIEV

"Mother of Russian Cities" Captured by Lenines' Troops.

A despatch from London says:—Kiev, which for some time past has been invested by the Bolsheviki troops, who are engaged against the Ukrainians, has surrendered, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Petrograd.

A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Petrograd, dated Thursday, says: "Bolsheviki forces entered Kiev on Wednesday night. They have occupied the arsenal. The town surrendered after four shots had been fired."

Kiev, capital of the Government of Kiev, lies on the right bank of the Dnieper. It is called the "Mother of Russian Cities," and in 1902 had about 250,000 inhabitants. Recent despatches said that many of the Russian nobility, seeking safety from the Bolsheviki, had taken up their residence in Kiev.

15 BRITISH SHIPS SUNK IN THE PAST WEEK

A despatch from London says:—An increase in British shipping losses is shown in the official summary issued, which reports the destruction of nine vessels of more than 1,600 tons and six of lesser tonnage. The official statement follows: Arrivals, 2,352; sailings, 2,300; British merchantmen, 1,600 tons or over, sunk by mine or submarine, 9; under 1,600 tons, 6; fishing vessels, 1; British merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, 8.

11,000,000 SOLDIERS TRANSPORTED BY SEA.

A despatch from London says: The Admiralty announced that since the start of the war nine British transports had been sunk and 9,000 lives lost. During the same period 11,000,000 soldiers have been transported.

HUN SHIPS USED BY ALLIES

Between 600,000 and 700,000 Tons of Enemy Shipping Now in Allied Service.

A despatch from Washington says: Secretary Daniels, discussing the despatch from the American Navy Headquarters in France regarding commandeered German ships being used to transport American troops abroad, disclosed that between 600,000 and 700,000 tons of former enemy shipping now is actively engaged in augmenting the expeditionary forces and maintaining their supply.

The Leviathan, formerly the Vaterland, which, with other vessels, have arrived at Entente ports, is capable of carrying up to ten thousand troops in a single voyage, Mr. Daniels said, but 8,000 was considered the largest number which could be comfortably accommodated. In connection with the repair of the Leviathan, it was learned that alterations made by American engineers resulted in the increase of several knots in her speed.

GERMANS CONTINUE TO ROB BELGIUM.

A despatch from Washington says: Robbing of Belgium and destruction of Belgian industries by the Germans continue relentlessly, according to despatches to the Belgian Legation here. Linen and mattresses are being taken from hotels, boarding-houses and convents, and the Belgians are not allowed to have wool in their possession. They are offered seaweed as a substitute for wool at five cents a pound. The big electric plant known as "L'Escaut," is said to have been stripped and its machinery placed in the German plant known as Rombacher Hutte.

Mix the fruit with sugar and butter for a fruit cake and it will not settle.

GREAT LABOR UPHEAVAL IN GERMANY WORKING CLASSES DISSATISFIED

500,000 in Berlin on Strike—Shipyards and War Factories All Affected—Authorities Are Minimizing Importance.

A despatch from London says: The political and economical situation in Germany is the leading topic everywhere.

Apparently a large part of the country is in the throes of a great labor upheaval, due to dissatisfaction by the working classes over the progress of the peace negotiations and over internal political conditions generally. Throughout the country thousands upon thousands of the working classes—both men and women—have struck, and many of the great manufactories and industries are affected.

In Berlin alone, nearly 500,000 persons are reported on strike, and hourly those who have quit work are receiving reinforcements. Likewise in Kiel, the great shipyards centres, at the Hamburg Iron Works, and in the Rhenish Westphalian mine region workers have thrown down their tools and left their jobs.

A later despatch says: The broad features of the news filtering in on Thursday from Berlin are, first, that the strike movement undoubtedly is extending, and, second, that the German authorities are endeavoring to minimize its importance.

Thus far there has been no news regarding the decision of the Minister of the Interior, Wallraf, at his conference with Gen. von Stein, commander of the home forces, as to what attitude the Government will adopt.

Among the items of news received on Thursday are that the strike has now spread to Munich, Bavaria, where the big Mauser armament works are involved, and that some of the printing works engaged in the newspaper trade in Berlin have struck.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Feb. 5—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., 90½c; No. 3 C.W., 88½c; No. 1 extra feed, 84½c; No. 1 feed, 81½c; in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, nominal.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 89 to 90c, nominal; No. 3 do., 88 to 89c, 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, $1.50 to $1.52, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—$1.57 to $1.60, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, $1.83 to $1.85, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—War quality, $11.10, Toronto freights.

Ontario flour—War quality, $10.60, Toronto freights.

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, per ton, $16 to $17; mixed, $13 to $16, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $8.50 to $9.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 45 to 46c; prints, per lb., 46 to 46½c; dairy, per lb., 35 to 37c.

Eggs—Fresh gathered eggs, 50 to 52c; new laid, 55c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 26 to 28c; fowl, 23 to 25c; ducks, 23 to 24c; geese, 21 to 22c; turkeys, 28 to 30c.

Potatoes—Wholesalers are paying to 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, 23½ to 24½c; early cheese, 25½ to 26c; large twin, 26 to 26½c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 38 to 39c; creamery prints, 48 to 49c; solids, 47 to 48c.

Margarine—29 to 32c.

Eggs—New laid, in cartons, 65 to 70c; No. 1 storage, 49 to 50c; select storage, 52 to 53c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 28 to 30c; milk-fed chickens, 30 to 33c; fowl, 26 to 28c; turkeys, 35 to 40c; ducks, Spring, 27 to 30c; geese, 25 to 27c.

Live poultry—Turkeys, 30c; Spring chickens, lb., 22 to 24c; hens, 22 to 28c; ducks, Spring, 22 to 28c; geese, 15 to 17c.

Honey—Comb—Extra fine, 16 oz., $3.50; 12 oz., $3.00; 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, $6.75 to $7; Japan, $8; Limas, 17 to 17½c.

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

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 32 to 34c; do., heavy, 26 to 27c; cooked, 44 to 46c; 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, 28¾ to 29½c; tubs, 29 to 29½c; pails, 29½ to 29¾c; compound, tierces, 25½c; tubs, 25¾c; pails, 26c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Feb. 5—Oats—Canadian western, No. 3, $1.01½ to $1.02; extra No. 1 feed, $1.01½ to $1.02; No. 2 local white, 97½ to 98c; No. 3, do., 96½ to 97c; No. 4, do., 95½ to 96c. Flour—Man. 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; do., easterns, 21½c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 47 to 47½c; seconds, 46 to 46½c. 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, Feb. 5—Cash prices:—Oats—No. 2 C.W., 90½c; No. 3 C.W., 84½c; extra No. 1 feed, 84½c; No. 1 feed, 81½c; No. 2 feed, 77½c. Barley—No. 3, $1.52½; No. 4, $1.47½; rejected and feed, $1.26. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $3.25; No. 2 C.W., $3.21½; No. 3 C.W., $3.05.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, Feb. 5—Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.67 to $1.75. Oats—No. 3 white, 84½ to 85½c. Flour unchanged. Bran—$32.50.

Duluth, Feb. 5—Linseed—On track, $3.56 to $3.66; arrive, $3.54; January, $3.54½ asked; May, $3.54 asked; July, $3.49 asked; October, $3.15 bid.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Feb. 5—Extra choice heavy steers, $12 to $12.75; do., good heavy, $11 to $11.75; butchers' cattle, choice, $11 to $12; do., good, $10.25 to $10.75; do., medium bulls, $7.60 to $7.85; do., $8.75 to $9; butchers' bulls choice, $10 to $10.60; do., good bulls, $8.75 to $9.25; do., medium bulls, $7.60 to $7.95; do., rough bulls, $6.35 to $6.85; butchers' cows, choice, $9.75 to $10.50; do., good, $8.60 to $9.25; do., medium, $7.60 to $7.85; stockers, $7 to $8.50; feeders, $8.75 to $9.50; canners and cutters, $5.50 to $6.75; milkers, good to choice, $90 to $125; do., com. and med., $65 to $80; Springers, $90 to $140; light ewes, $12.50 to $15; sheep, heavy, $6 to $7.25; yearlings, $11.75 to $12.75; lambs, $17.50 to $18.50; calves, good to choice, $15 to $16; hogs, fed and watered, $18.75 to $19; do., weighed off cars, $18.75 to $19.25; do., f.o.b., $17.50 to $18.

Montreal, Feb. 5—Choice steers, $12; do., good, $11 to $11.50; do., medium, $10 to $10.75; choice butchers' cows, $10.50; good cows, $9.50 to $10; choice butchers' bulls, $10 to $10.25; do., good, $9.50; canners' cattle, $6 to $7; sheep, $12 to $13; lambs, $15.50 to $16.50; milk-fed calves, $15 to $16; grass-fed, $7 to $10; choice select hogs, off cars, $19.

Hoe Cake—One cup cornmeal, one and a half teaspoons salt and boiling water. Mix the cornmeal and salt with sufficient boiling water (about one cup) to form a stiff batter, then drop it by spoonfuls on a moderately hot griddle. Bake the cakes on both sides.

Belgians constructing a bridge in the flooded district.

SUBMARINE HELD, SAYS SIR E. GEDDES

First Lord of the Admiralty Declares Menace Has Been Met.

A despatch from London says: "The submarine is held." Thus in four words Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, on Friday summarized the results of the first year of Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare, which began February 1, a year ago.

A measure of its failure, he added to the correspondent, was found in the fact that the sinking of merchant ships now had been reduced to a level lower than before Germany cast aside all restraint.

"I am an optimist regarding the U-boat war," said Sir Eric. "The submarine, restrained and unrestrained, has been met and has not proved invincible. I am inclined to think that now—since I made my last public statement, 'we are sinking submarines as fast as Germany can build them'—my 'curves' are all good, and I cannot foresee any way in which the situation can be changed except for the better."

ALLIED COUNTRIES IN NEED OF FOOD

Situation in Britain, France and Italy More Serious Than Realized.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A cablegram received on Friday by the Food Controller from the British Ministry of Food indicated that the food situation in Great Britain, France and Italy is very much more serious than is generally realized. The message states that import supplies are low and an increase is urgently needed. The ration which the Ministry has intended to put into force will have to be reduced because of the inadequacy of supplies. The cable reads: "The meat situation in the United Kingdom continues acute. Supplies of fats are inadequate. Import supplies are low and an increase is urgently needed. A local rationing scheme is being authorized by the Ministry of Food, but the ration contemplated by us will have to be reduced."

ARGENTINA HAS RECALLED BERLIN AND VIENNA ATTACHES

A despatch from Buenos Aires says:—The Minister of War has recalled Argentina's military attaches from Berlin and Vienna. In political circles this action is regarded as significant and connected with the sinking of the Argentine steamship Ministro Irriendo, January 26.

ITALIANS TAKE IMPORTANT HEIGHT 2,600 PRISONERS AND SEVERAL GUNS

Advance Line North-East of Col Del Rosso in Big Offensive on Brenta Front.

A despatch from Italian headquarters in Northern Italy, says: "The battle in the mountains, west of the Brenta River, during the past two days has been one of the most decisive since the new battle lines were formed. There have been sweeping successes for the Italians, who, after taking three strategic heights, captured the important position of Monte Di val Bella.

"The enemy was driven far back from his former front, with very heavy losses. The prisoners taken by the Italians exceed 2,500 men, and more than 100 officers, six cannon, 100 machine guns, and several thousand rifles were captured.

A later despatch from Rome says: The Italians' new position west of the Frenzela Valley on the mountain front was improved on Thursday. The line was advanced slightly north-east of Col Del Rosso.

The text of the statement reads:

"In the plateau zone, on the same scene that witnessed in the last few days the brilliant deeds of the First army, our detachments kept up on Thursday their energetic thrusts south of Asiago. West of the Frenzela Valley they improved their new position, advancing all the way to the north-east of Col Del Rosso.

"Our batteries here kept their fire directed behind the enemy's line, incessantly shelling troop movements there.

RUMANIANS TAKE KISHINEV

Bolsheviki Capture Odessa—Most Important Seaport of Southern Russia.

A despatch from Jassy, Rumania, says:—Odessa was captured by the Bolsheviki Saturday night. The Bolsheviki troops are now in full control of that city.

Kishinev, capital of Bessarabia and the scene of Jewish massacres fifteen years ago, was taken on Jan. 27 by Rumanian forces, who were sent there in response to an appeal for aid from the local Bessarabian Government.

Kishinev, with a population in 1897 of about 109,000, is the chief centre of Bessarabia for trade in grain, wool, tallow, hides, and tobacco. It is located on the Byk River, 85 miles north-west of Odessa and thirty miles from the Rumanian border. The city presents little of interest outside of the motley composition of its population, which consists of Rumanians, Russians, Jews, Bulgarians, Germans, Tartars, and Gypsies. Wine culture and the growing of tobacco are the chief industries.

Odessa is the most important city and seaport of Southern Russia and the fourth city of the Empire in population. It is located in the Government of Kherson, a short distance east of the mouth of the Dnieper River, ninety miles south-west of Kherson, and about 400 miles north-east of Constantinople.

BRITISH LOSSES DURING JANUARY

A despatch from London says:—British casualties reported during the month of January totalled 73,017. They were divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 358; men, 13,698. Wounded or missing—Officers, 1,205; men, 57,756.

BRITISH AIRMEN BOMBARDED VILLAGES IN THE MOSELLE VALLEY

5,257 Pounds of Bombs Dropped on Trains and Buildings in the German Districts Visited.

A despatch from London says: The War Office, in an elaboration of the official report of the bombing raid made by British aviators into Germany, January 26, on Friday disclosed the fact that machine gun fire was directed on searchlights, trains, moving lights in the roads and on buildings in each of the districts visited, and also into villages in the Moselle Valley. Altogether, 5,257 pounds of bombs were dropped at an average height of 1,500 feet. One pilot made four attempts before reaching his objective, owing to the heavy mist which made flying difficult.

An official despatch from London, January 26, said that British aeroplanes raided several objectives in Germany, making direct hits on factories and docks, and also in the town of Mannheim. In addition, the railway stations at Saarbrucken and Oberbillig were attacked, with excellent results.

The Doings of the Duffs.