BRITISH DEFEAT ENEMY IN THE YPRES-DIXMUDE SECTOR

Strong German Attack Repulsed at Most Points—Brief Advantage of Foe Regained by Counter-Attack Launched by Yorkshires.

A despatch from London says: An official statement from General Haig says:

"Shortly before dawn, after heavy artillery preparation, the enemy delivered a strong local attack on a front of over a mile south of Houltholst Forest. On a great part of this front his attack broke down under the fire of our troops. At one point, however, on the left of our line, where the attack was pressed with great determination, and supported by troops carrying flame-throwers, some of the soldiers holding our advance posts were compelled to fall back a short distance on a front of about 500 yards.

"After severe fighting later in the morning a counter-attack was launched by the Yorkshire Light Infantry. It met with considerable success, with the result that the enemy's troops were driven back a distance of three hundred yards beyond their former front line, and heavy losses were inflicted upon them. Our positions are completely re-established. Our casualties in the enemy's original attack and in the subsequent fighting were light.

"Sussex troops carried out a successful raid east of Laventie, and with little loss to themselves captured a few prisoners. Hostile artillery showed considerable activity at a number of points, particularly in the neighborhood of Flesquieres, in the Givenchy, Neuve Chapelle and Armentieres sections and east of Ypres."

BLACK SEA IN HANDS OF ENEMY

Russian Fleet There Comprised at Least Two Super-Dreadnaughts and Some Minor Craft.

A despatch from London says: Although the fate of the Russian Black Sea fleet is still a mystery, it is believed that as a result of Germany's peace with the Ukraine it has practically passed into Teuton hands, and with it the complete domination of the Black Sea. At least two super-dreadnaughts and a number of minor craft were comprised in the Russian fleet. It will not be surprising if these ships eventually join the Goeben.

What is now considered certain is that Germany is planning to use considerable of her strength in the Near East. Naval men believe that Germany is already preparing for the rapid development of the Black Sea transport service so as to get forces into Asia Minor. With Rumania out of the war, large Bulgar-German forces can be used against Salonica while the German-Turkish forces operate in Asia Minor.

BRITISH GAIN IN PALESTINE

Gen. Allenby Makes Further Advance of Three Miles on Eighteen-Mile Front.

A despatch from London says:—British troops astride the Jerusalem-Nabulus Road in Palestine have advanced their positions along a front of 18 miles to a depth of three miles, the British War Office announced on Friday. The text of the statement reads:

"Palestine: From Monday to Thursday our line astride the Jerusalem-Nabulus Road was steadily advanced. Little opposition was encountered.

"Yesterday the advance was to a maximum depth of three miles on a frontage of 18 miles.

"On Wednesday night the enemy blew up his bridge over the River Jordan at El Ghoranieh."

BRITISH CASUALTIES FOR PAST WEEK 3,343

A despatch from London says:—For the first week of March, British casualties were 3,343, the lowest of any week for several months. The official report for the week was: Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 63; men, 628. Wounded or missing—Officers, 179; men, 2,473.

The total casualties for February, a low month, were 18,961.

Production of Pleasure Autos Reduced.

A despatch from New York says: Production of pleasure automobiles will be cut 30 per cent. during the present fiscal year as a war measure, according to a decision reached here on Thursday by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. The reduction applies to the entire uncompleted schedule for the year.

TURKS SLAUGHTER THE ARMENIANS

Every Male—Man, Boy or Baby—Is Being Put to the Sword.

A despatch from London says: "There is evidence, based on statements by German Consuls, and, therefore, hardly to be prejudiced," says a despatch from The Hague to the Daily Mail, "that as the Turkish troops advance to re-occupy Armenia they are literally exterminating all the remaining Armenian population at Saosun, on the Black Sea.

"Every Armenian male—man, boy or baby—was put to the sword, while similar atrocities are being perpetrated, town by town and village by village. The handing over by Russia of the trans-Caucasian district will simply mean extermination, at German instigation, or at least with German approval, of the population left behind."

BELGIAN CAVALRY DEFEAT ENEMY

Drive German Troops From Position and Capture One Hundred.

A despatch from Havre says:—The Belgians crushed two sharp German attacks on the night of March 5. The first was against the Beverdik position, over a front of two kilometres. It was stopped by artillery fire. The second was south of Stuydekenskerke, directed against positions held by dismounted cavalry. After a violent artillery preparation, men belonging to three German regiments, all being specially picked storm troops, succeeded in gaining a foothold in the Belgian line. A vigorous counter-attack made by cavalry drove them back, with severe losses, from the positions which they had been ordered to hold at all costs. The Belgians took 100 unwounded prisoners.

GERMANS WATCH CREW DROWN

Norwegian Ship Sunk—Six Survivors Rescued.

A despatch from London says: The Norwegian steamer Havna, of 1,150 tons gross, has been torpedoed without warning. She sank in less than one minute. The crew of 18 had no time to launch a boat and jumped into the sea. The captain and five survivors were landed Monday night.

With five companions, Capt. Hermansen spent a terrible night on a raft, exposed to intense cold. They found an upturned lifeboat at dawn and managed to right her. They had drifted about for 50 hours when rescued by an American destroyer. One man died in delirium; the others had their feet frozen.

The Germans watched the men struggling in the icy water, said Capt. Hermansen, but did not offer any help.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Mar. 12—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., 99½c; No. 3 C.W., 96½c; extra No. 1 feed, 95½c; No. 1 feed, 92½c; in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, $2.05, track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 99c to $1; No. 3 white, 98 to 99c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, $2.22; basis in store Montreal.

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

Barley—Malting, $1.73 to $1.75, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—$1.78 to $1.80, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, $2.35, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—War quality, $11.10, new bags, Toronto.

Ontario flour—War quality, $10.70, new bags, Toronto and Montreal freights, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots—Delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, $35; shorts, per ton, $40.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, $17 to $18; mixed, $14 to $16, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $8.50 to $9, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 47 to 47½c; prints, per lb., 47½ to 48c; dairy, per lb., 36 to 38c.

Eggs—New laid, 41 to 42c.

Poultry—Dressed, chickens, 26 to 28c; fowl, 25 to 27c; ducks, 23 to 24c; geese, 21 to 22c; turkeys, 30 to 35c.

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

Cheese—New, large, 23 to 23½c; twins, 23¾ to 23¾c; early cheese, 25½ to 26c; large twin, 26 to 26½c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 40 to 41c; creamery prints, 51 to 52c; solids, 49 to 50c.

Eggs—New laid, 46 to 47c; new laid, in cartons, 48 to 50c; No. 1 storage, 40 to 42c.

Dressed poultry—Milk-fed chickens, 35 to 37c; fowl, 30 to 33c; turkeys, 40 to 45c.

Live poultry—Turkeys, 30c; chickens, lb., 26 to 28c; hens, 30 to 33c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bush., $8.25 to $8.50; imp. hand-picked, Burma or Indian, $6.50 to $6.75; Japan, $8 to $8.25; Limas, 19 to 20c.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 34 to 35c; do., heavy, 28 to 30c; cooked, 45 to 47c; rolls, 28 to 30c; breakfast bacon, 40 to 42c; backs, plain, 42 to 43c; boneless, 45 to 46c.

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

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 29½ to 30c; tubs, 29¾ to 30¼; pails, 30 to 30½c; compound tierces, 25½ to 26c; tubs, 25¾ to 26¼c; pails, 26 to 26½c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Mar. 12—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 3, $1.11; extra No. 1 feed, $1.11; No. 2 local white, $1.10; No. 3 local white, $1.06; No. 4 local white, $1.05. Flour—New standard Spring wheat grade, $11.10 to $11.20. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs., $5.60. Bran, $35. Shorts, $40. Middlings, $48 to $50. Mouillie, $60 to $62. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $17.

Winnipeg Grain

Winnipeg, Mar. 12—Cash prices—Oats—No. 2 C.W., 99½c; No. 3 C.W., 96½c; extra No. 1 feed, 95½c; No. 1 feed, 92½c; No. 2 feed, 88¾c. Barley—No. 3, $1.87; No. 4, $1.82; rejected, $1.53; feed, $1.50. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $3.83½; No. 2 C.W., $3.78½; No. 3 C.W., $3.61.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, Mar. 12—Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.80 to $1.85. Oats—No. 3 white, 92¼ to 93¼c. Flour—In carload lots, standard, $9.70 a barrel in 98-pound cotton sacks. Bran—$32.98.

Duluth, Mar. 12—Linseed—$4.11 to $4.23; arrive, $4.11; May, $4.11 bid; July, $4.08½ bid; October, $3.70 asked.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Mar. 12.—Extra choice heavy steers, $11.75 to $12; do., good heavy, $11.35 to $11.69; butchers' cattle, choice, $11.25 to $11.50; do., good, $10.60 to $11; do., medium, $10 to $10.25; do., common, $9 to $9.25; butchers' bulls, choice, $10 to $10.50; do., good bulls, $9 to $9.25; do., medium bulls, $7.85 to $8.50; do., rough bulls, $6.50 to $7; butchers' cows, choice, $10 to $10.50; do., good, $8.75 to $9; do., medium, $8 to $8.50; stockers, $7.50 to $8.50; feeders, $9 to $10; canners and cutters, $6 to $6.50; milkers, good to choice, $90 to $140; do., com. and med., $65 to $80; Springers, $90 to $140; light ewes, $13.50 to $14.50; sheep, heavy, $6 to $7.25; yearlings, $11.75 to $12.75; lambs, $18 to $19.25; calves, good to choice, $16 to $17; hogs, fed and watered, $19.75; do., weighed off cars, $20; do., f.o.b., $18.75.

Montreal, Mar. 12—Canners' cattle, $5.50 to $6 per 100 pounds; milk-fed calves, $12 to $15; sheep, $11 to $13; lambs, $14 to $16; choice select hogs, off cars, $19.50 to $20 per 100 pounds.

BRITISH CRUISER CALGARIAN SUNK

Torpedoed Off Irish Coast—48 Lost Out of 610.

A despatch from London says: The British auxiliary cruiser Calgarian was torpedoed off the Irish coast on Saturday last. She was struck by four torpedoes, but of the 610 persons on board all but 48 were landed at an Irish port. The people of the same town, who a few days ago won the gratitude of the American people by their kindness to the survivors from the Tuscania, have extended their hospitality in the last few days to nearly 500 men from the Calgarian, one of the finest auxiliary cruisers in the Atlantic service. The Calgarian was torpedoed in the late afternoon not far from the place where the Tuscania met her doom.

One of the quickly constructed huts in Halifax, which has housing capacity for six separate families.

U.S. TRANSPORTS MOVING ON TIME

Transportation Facilities For Gen. Pershing's Army Are Satisfactory.

A despatch from Washington says: Troops and supplies for General Pershing's forces now are moving to France on schedule time, it was learned on Thursday on high authority. While figures may not be published, it was stated positively that transportation requirements of the army are being met by the Shipping Board, and the immediate situation as to ships was described as satisfactory.

In view of this assurance that the United States will be able to maintain its place as a fighting unit on the battle front, reports from the Western front are being scanned more eagerly than ever by officers here for the first signs of the 1918 campaign. It is felt strongly that the opening of major operations in what President Wilson has predicted will prove the decisive year of the great war will not be much longer delayed.

How to Restore Frozen Plants.

The proper way to treat frozen plants is to place them at once in utter darkness where there is little or no artificial heat, as in a closet or cellar, and allow them to remain without light until the weather moderates sufficiently to thaw them. When the plants have thus thawed naturally they will be found green and fresh, and then may be taken again into the sunlight. If they are put into a cellar they should be covered with boxes, papers or carpets to prevent the light reaching them. It is the sudden change from extreme cold to heat that breaks the tissues and causes the plant to die from loss of sap.

Is Knowledge Golden?

A university president was complaining about the worship of wealth that has seemed to characterize the twentieth century.

"A young man," he said, "asked me which was the more estimable, riches or brains.

"'Brains,' said I, of course, but it sometimes seems as if in these times the only way for a man to convince people he has brains it to get riches.'"

One of the surest methods of relieving pain is to use hot moist applications. The articles needed for this treatment are: Hot water, pieces of soft flannel twice the size of the area to be covered, a protector which may be made of folds of flannel, or better, of cotton batting quilted between layers of cheese-cloth, and some kind of a wringer. The flannel is wrung out by placing it in the centre of a towel and twisting the ends of the latter in opposite directions. This device can be improved upon by making a hem in either end of the towel and running sticks through the hems. By twisting the sticks in opposite directions the flannel can be wrung very dry. To apply, cover the painful part with the protector, then remove flannel from the wringer, test it with the back of the hand, and, if it is not too hot, place it under the protector and put it down slowly to avoid burning the patient. Change these applications every few minutes; do not allow them to become cool.

GERMAN TREATY WITH RUMANIA

Province of Dobrudja as Far as Danube is Ceded to Central Powers.

A despatch from Amsterdam says: A preliminary peace treaty between Rumania and the Central powers has been signed, says a despatch from Bucharest.

Under the terms of the preliminary peace agreement Rumania cedes the province of Dobrudja as far as the Danube to the Central powers. Rumania also undertakes to further the transport of Teutonic troops through Moldavia and Bessarabia to Odesso.

An official German statement said Rumania had accepted the conditions of the Germans for an armistice. Apparently the signing of a preliminary treaty followed almost immediately.

A despatch from London says: The drastic terms imposed by Germany upon Rumania, it is contended here, not only definitely takes her out of the war, but places her geographically at the economic mercy of the enemy. All pretence of "no annexations, no indemnities," is openly abandoned in the clause requiring "rectification of the Austro-Hungarian frontier," which involves the loss of the valuable oil fields. The cession of Dubrudja, not to Bulgaria, but to the Central Powers, suggests that there is a conflict in the Quadruple Alliance over the division of the booty from the spoliation of Rumania.

FINLAND REPUBLIC SIGNS PEACE TREATY WITH GERMANY.

A despatch from Amsterdam says: Official announcement was made in Berlin on Thursday of the signing of a peace treaty between Germany and Finland, and also of trade and shipping agreements and a supplementary protocol.

Finland, by the conditions of the treaty, agrees to cede no territory nor grant territorial rights to any foreign power without the previous consent of Germany, who undertakes to exert herself to secure the recognition of Finland's independence by all the powers. The fortifications of the Aland Islands will be removed.

PREPARED TO CRUSH U-BOAT MENACE

Feeling of Optimism Prevails in Official Circles.

A despatch from Washington says: More submarines were destroyed by the allied and American naval forces in December than Germany was able to build during that month, according to information reaching Washington. This fact developed on Thursday in discussions of the statement made to Parliament on Thursday by Sir Eric C. Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, that the submarines were being checked.

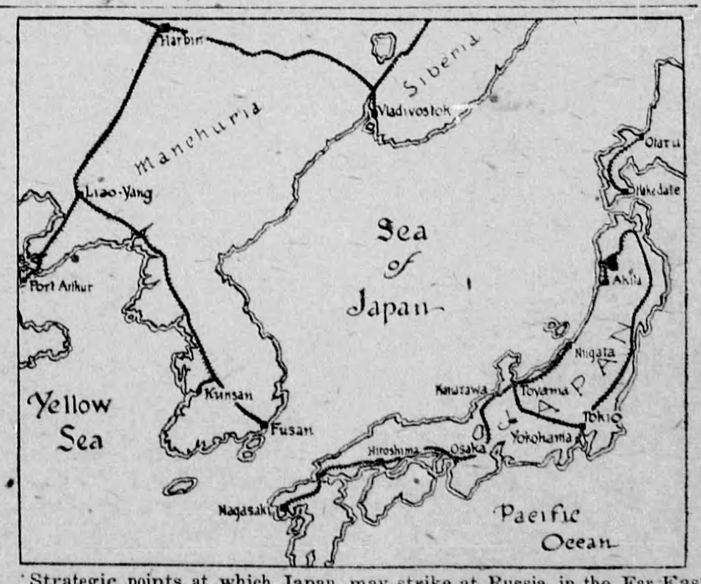
Whether succeeding months have shown a net loss in German submarines is not known here. It is believed, however, that the anti-submarine campaign has proved so effective that increased efforts this Spring will see a steady decrease in the number of U-boats available to prey on allied and American shipping.

American naval officials appear to be satisfied that the weapons with which they expect to crush finally the submarine menace are forthcoming. Increased numbers of patrol vessels of various types, appliances, and devices to make them more effective against underwater craft, and the increased skill of navy personnel are among the things upon which they count. It has taken time to devise and build the weapons, but they are beginning to become available now.

CANADA'S NET DEBT IS NOW $1,010,780,470

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Canada's net debt stood at $1,010,780,470 on Feb. 28, an increase during February of $13,251,263. The total gross debt of the Dominion on Feb. 28 was $1,996,393,359. Total assets were $985,612,889. Total war expenditures for the eleven months' period to the end of February was $207,849,726.

Revenues show an increase. In February, 1918, the revenue was $21,225,872, as compared with $17,513,473 in February of last year. Expenditure on account of consolidated fund was $11,323,497 in February of the present year, in comparison with $12,581,954 in February, 1917.



Strategic points at which Japan may strike at Russia in the Far East to safeguard war supplies in store at Vladivostok and Harbin.

The Doings of the Duffs.