MOST SAVAGE BATTLE OF WAR

Germans in Masses Rush to Death in Effort to Break Russian Front

A despatch from Petrograd says: The bulletins transmitted by the generals commanding the regions of most violent fighting contain news more pleasing to the Russian people than has been received since the Germanic allies threw the weight of their strength to the battle fronts of Eastern Europe. The Russians have seized both banks of the head waters of the River Inster, in East Prussia, a success which enables them to deliver a flank attack on Insterburg from the north, while the forces that have passed the Angerapp to the south advance straight west; the army which drove the Austrians from the Dukla Pass in the Carpathians has reached the River Laborcza, in Northern Hungary; while the Germans west of Warsaw have been repulsed after the most savage fighting.

The Russian armies took the offensive directly west of Warsaw, at the junction of the Vistula and the Bzura, crossing the latter river and dislodging Germans from a bridgehead at Dakhowa. It seems apparent that the Russians have assumed the initiative in this quarter as a direct result of the severe reverse they inflicted on the Germans in the Bolimow region, when a three-day battle reached its climax.

Upon a front of seven miles, with Borjimow and Goumine as centres of attack, the Germans concentrated seven divisions and hurled more than 105,000 of their finest infantry against the Russian lipe. They delivered attack after attack, reverting to methods which characterized their earlier operations in Belgium and France, and deploying great masses of men over open ground, careless apparently of the terrible cost in killed and wounded if the way to Warsaw could be opened. A detail which illustrates the violence of the effort is the official statement that some of the German divisions of 15,000 men charged the Russian line on a front only a verst (two-thirds of a mile) wide. In these sections the German infantry advanced in close-pressed masses, attacking at the double quick shoulder to shoulder.

The attacks were preceded by terrific artillery fire, in which the Germans employed 100 batteries of mortars and field guns, probably six hundred cannon in all. There seems to be no doubt that Marshal von Hindenburg had ordered General Mackenzen to hew through the Russian line at any cost. Such fighting had never before been witnessed on the eastern front.

Complete preparedness and the steadiness of the Russian infantry baffled the German plans. Warned of the imminence of a general onslaught, the Russians reinforced their short front, following their usual method of keeping fresh corps in reserve and ready to seize the opportunity for counter-attack. From early morning until late at night the German divisions threw themselves against the Russian corps, the attacks rolling up and breaking like waves against a rocky coast. The field of battle between Goumine and Borjimow was very largely flat and treeless, marked by occasional farmhouses. As the Germans swept forward whole files were destroyed by Russian machine guns and rifle fire. But gaps were rapidly closed, and the Germans struggled onward with bulldog determination. Every attack ended at the Russian trenches, where the Germans, unable by sheer courage and determination to break through solid hedges of bayonets, broke and fled back to their lines.

The Germans maintained a concentrated fire from 100 batteries. The shells fell thickly. The earth seemed to tremble. Seven or eight projectiles dropped simultaneously in almost the same spot. The Germans attempted to turn the Russian flank and failed. Near Borjimow the Russians attacked furiously. They carried three lines of trenches. The Germans fell in such numbers that their bodies were piled breast-high. They had fifty machine guns playing upon the Russian line. Of these the Russians captured fourteen. The Germans were using shells filled with poisonous gases. When these exploded near the Russians fumes were thrown off that irritated the eyes."

When night came on the Germans were broken and exhausted. Some detachments maintained themselves a short distance east of Borjimow and in the town of Goumine. The Russians struck immediately, delivering fierce counter-attacks with fresh corps held in reserve. Goumine was wrested from the Germans. At Wolaszyd Lowiecka the Germans fought with the fury of despair. Battalions were annihilated. Whole companies were wiped out of existence.

The net result of the three days of battle at Goumine-Borjimow was the recapture by the Russians of all positions lost in the past week of renewed German effort. It is estimated that the Germans lost at least 25,000 in killed and wounded, and that the Russian casualties were not much less. Russian military observers, with the meagre details before them, are likening this fight to the Battle of Borodino, where Napoleon lost his Russian campaign.

SHIP PURCHASE IS CONDEMNED

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce Denounces the Bill as Un-American.

A despatch from Washington says: The annual convention of the Chambers of Commerce of the United States overwhelmingly opposed President Wilson's Ship Purchase Bill. This vote is regarded here as the most impressive evidence that has yet appeared as to the attitude of the business men of the country toward the proposed Government-ownership legislation.

The vote came on a report by a special committee on the upbuilding of the merchant marine. The majority of this committee, headed by William Harris Douglas, reported that "Government operation is un-American, is likely to be more extravagant and exhaustive than private control, and will seriously interfere with individual initiative as regards the enterprise of our citizens."

This, of course, amounted to a condemnation of the President's plan. The committee itself proposed a plan for the development of the United States merchant marine. The vote on adopting the report was 63 for and 90 against.

Russian Girl Fought In Nineteen Battles

A despatch from Moscow, Russia, says: Among the wounded who have arrived in Moscow from the front is Olga Krasilnikoff, a girl of 19 years. After taking part in 19 battles in Poland she was wounded in the foot. The girl enlisted under a man's name and this deception has just been discovered. The cross of St. George, fourth degree, has been awarded to her.

1,279 German Jurists Killed in War.

A despatch from Berne says: According to official statements given out in Berlin 1,279 German jurists have been killed in the present war. This total is made up of six professors, 275 judges, 240 lawyers 334 assessors and 434 barrist-

Given the Iron Cross For Sinking Steamers

A despatch from Amsterdam says: Emperor William arrived at Wilhelmshaven on Thursday. His Majesty inspected the German submarine U-21, going over the vessel personally. He bestowed the decoration of the Iron Cross upon the members of the submarine's crew. U-21 is undergoing repairs at Wilhelmshaven following her recent exploits in the Irish Sea.

BREAD RIOTS IN ITALY.

Crowds Went About the Streets Looting the Stores.

A despatch from Bassari, Italy, says: Riots growing out of the agitation over the high price of bread are assuming a graver character. Crowds on Wednesday went about the streets sacking the stores. Strong reinforcements of troops have been called out to maintain order.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Broadstuffs.

Toronto, Feb. 9.—Flour—Manitoba first patents, $7.80 to $8, in jute bags; second patents, $7.30 to $7.50; strong bakers, $7 to $7.20; Ontario wheat flour, 90 per cent patents, $6.65 to $6.85, seaboard.

Wheat—Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, $1.63; No. 2 at $1.60, and No. 3 at $1.57; Ontario wheat, No. 2, $1.55 to $1.60, at outside points.

Oats—Ontario, 62 to 63c, outside, and at 65 to 66c on track, Toronto. Western Canada, No. 2, at 74½c and No. 3 at 71½c.

Barley—Good malting grades, 75 to 80c, outside.

Rye—$1.17 to $1.20, outside.

Peas—No. 2 at $1.85 to $1.90, outside.

Corn—No. 2 American, 85½c, all rail, Toronto freight.

Buckwheat—No. 2 at 85 to 88c, outside.

Bran and shorts—Bran, $26 to $27, a ton, and shorts at $28 to $29.

Rolled oats—Car lots, per bag, of 90 lbs, $3.45 to $3.50.

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 24 to 25c; inferior, 20 to 21c; creamery prints, 31 to 32c; do., solids, 29 to 30c; farmers' separator, 26 to 27c.

Eggs—New-laid in cartons, 34 to 35c; selects, 28 to 30c; storage, 26 to 27c.

Honey—12 to 12c per lb. for strained; No. 1 honeycomb, $2.75 per dozen; No. 2, $2.25.

Poultry—Chickens, dressed, 13 to 16c; ducks, dressed, 14 to 16c; fowl, 10 to 11c; geese, 14 to 15c; turkeys, dressed, 19 to 20c.

Cheese—17½ to 18c for large and at 18 to 18½c for twins.

Beans—Prime, bushel, $2.75 to $2.85; hand-picked, $2.90 to $3.

Potatoes—Ontario, 65 to 75c per bag out of store; 55 to 60c in car lots. New Brunswicks, car lots, 60 to 65c per bag.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 13½ to 14c per lb. in case lots. Hams—Medium, 16 to 17c; do., heavy, 14½ to 15c; rolls, 14 to 14½c; breakfast bacon, 17½ to 18c; backs, 20 to 21c; boneless, 22 to 23c.

Lard—Market quiet; pure tub, 11½ to 12c; compound, 9½ to 10c in tubs and 10 to 10½c in pails.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Dealers are paying in lots for car lot deliveries on track here:—

Straw—$8 to $8.50 a ton in car lots on track here.

Hay—No. 1 new hay, $17.50 to $18; No. 2 at $15.50 to $16, and No. 3 at $12.50 to $13.50.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Feb. 9.—Cash:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.59½; No. 2 Northern, $1.49½; No. 3 Northern, $1.42½. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.62; No. 2 C.W., $1.59. No oats or barley quoted.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Feb. 9.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 86 to 87c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 73c; do., No. 3, 71c; extra No. 1 feed, 71c; No. 2 local white, 64c; No. 3 local white, 63c; No. 4 local white, 62c. Barley, Manitoba feed, 85c. Buckwheat, No. 2 87½c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $8.10; seconds, $7.60; strong bakers', $7.40; Winter patents, choice, $8; straight rollers, $7.60; do. bags, $3.65 to $3.75. Rolled oats—Bbls., $7.25; do. bags, 90 lbs., $3.50. Bran $26; Shorts $28. Middlings, $31. Mouille, $34 to $37. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $18 to $19. Cheese—Finest westerns, 16½ to 17c; finest easterns, 16½c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 30 to 30½c; seconds, 28½ to 29½c. Eggs—Fresh, 41 to 42c; selected, 34c; No. 1 stock, 30c; No. 2 stock, 26c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 55½c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Feb. 9.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.53½c; No. 1 Northern, $1.48½ to $1.53; No. 2 Northern, $1.46 to $1.50½; May, $1.50 bid. Corn, No. 3 yellow, 72 to 72½c. Oats—No. 1 white, 55½ to 56c. Flour and bran unchanged.

Duluth, Feb. 9.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.52½ to $1.53; No. 1 Northern, $1.51½ to $1.52; May, $1.52. Linseed cash, $1.88½ to $1.90½; May, $1.89½.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Feb. 9.—Good butchers' sold from $7 to $7.40, while mediums sold up to $6.75, with commons between $6 and $6.25. Medium grade milkers sold round $65. The best lambs sold for $8.50. Sheep were steady. Calves sold from $4.50 to $6, and choice from $10 to $11. Hogs, fed and watered, $8.

Montreal, Feb. 9.—Prime beeves 7½ to 8c; medium, 6 to 7½c; common, 4½ to 5½c; cows, $40 to $80 each; calves, 5 to 8½c; sheep, 4½ to 5½c; lambs, 7½ to 8c; hogs, 8½c.

BRITAIN'S RETALIATION.

May Take More Stringent Measures Against German Trade.

A despatch from London says: Great Britain has decided that if the American steamer Wilhelmina, now on her way with a cargo of foodstuffs for Germany, is intercepted, her cargo will be submitted to a prize court, so that the new situation arising out of the action of Germany in ordering that all grain and flour shall be placed under control of the Government may be regularized.

SINK ALL SHIPS IN CHANNEL

Germany Announces Reckless War On Passenger and Freight Traffic.

A despatch from Berlin says: The German Admiralty issued the following communication:

"The waters around Great Britain and Ireland, including the whole English Channel, are declared a war zone from and after Feb. 18, 1915. Every enemy merchant ship found in this war zone will be destroyed, even if it is impossible to avert dangers which threaten the crew and her passengers.

"Also, neutral ships in the war zone are in danger, as in consequence of the misuse of neutral flags ordered by the British Government on Jan. 31, and in view of the hazards of naval warfare, it cannot always be avoided that attacks meant for enemy ships endanger neutral ships. Shipping northward, around the Shetland Islands, in the eastern basin of the North Sea and in a strip of at least 30 nautical miles in breadth along the Dutch coast is endangered in the same way."

Serious Operations About to Recommence

A despatch from Petrograd says: A writer in the Invalide Russe, a military organ publisher here, remarks that in all wars, after a certain time when the adversaries have spent their maximum force, a period of calm follows. This phenomenon is now being repeated in the present war, when these adversaries are about to recommence serious operations. The writer gives statistics showing that the number of trained soldiers in France is 4,000,000; in Germany 4,500,000, in Austro-Hungary 2,250,000, and in Russia 6,250,000 men. The untrained men are in the same order: In France 10,000,000, Germany 13,000,000, in Austro-Hungary 8,000,000, and in Russia 22,000,000.

Zeppelin Victims Cost $500,000 Per Head

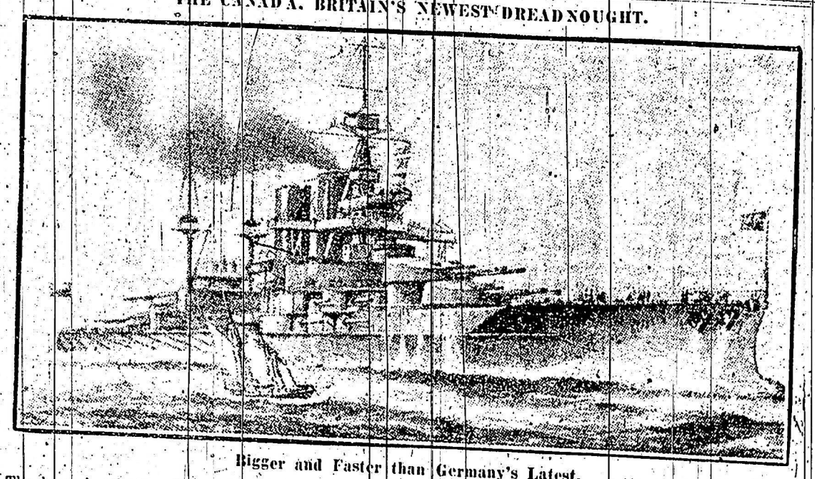
A despatch from Paris says: Experts in aeronautics here insist that the Zeppelins have been a bad investment for Germany. The Zeppelin war fleet cost $32,000,000 to build, and so far they have only killed about 60 persons in the countries of Germany's enemies, a rate of about $500,000 per head.

A huge new biplane capable of remaining in the air for ten hours and carrying a ton of explosives, besides our passengers, is being used by the Germans. The engines develops 225 horsepower. The new flying machine has already attempted several raids.

A GUARANTEED MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are a good medicine for little ones. They are guaranteed by a Government analyst to be absolutely free from the opiates and narcotics found in so-called "soothing" mixtures. They cannot possibly do harm—they always do good. Once a mother has given them to her little ones she will use no other medicine. Concerning them Mrs. Jos. Desrosiers, St. Alphonse, Que., says: "Baby's Own Tablets saved my little one's life when he was suffering from worms, and I would not be without them". The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE CANADA, BRITAIN'S NEWEST DREADNOUGHT.



Bigger and Faster than Germany's Latest.

The huge battleship Canada has just been placed in commission and added to the first fleet. She was in process of construction at Elswick for the Chilean Government when war broke out, and was taken over by Britain. She was to have been called the Almirante Latorre, and a sister ship, the Almirante Cochrane, will soon be commissioned. These vessels are 625 feet long, with a beam of 93 feet, and a tonnage of 28,000. The engines have an indicated horse-power of 39,000, and are calculated to produce a speed of 23 knots. The complement will be 1,000 men. They will carry ten 14-inch guns, 16 six-inch guns, and four torpedo tubes. The defensive armor consists of a belt of nine-inch steel, while the turrets are 11 inches in thickness, and the protective deck is three inches thick. These vessels are larger and faster than the latest German Dreadnoughts, while carrying equally powerful guns.

KEEPING FACTORIES BUSY

Value to Mills of Canada in War Orders Approximate Sixteen Million Dollars

A despatch from Ottawa says: Sixteen million dollars is the approximate monetary value of the present war to the textile and woollen industries of Canada so far. How much more will come in the future is a matter for conjecture, but it is stated that the Canadian-made articles have generally met with the approval of Canada's customers, and there is every indication of continued orders. From a position approaching idleness Canadian mills have come to be now running at capacity.

To date it is estimated that there have been placed, on account of the British Government alone through its Canadian buying agents, orders for khaki clothing to the extent of $1,250,000, with another order in contemplation valued at four millions; a million-dollar order placed by the War Office direct, and clothing ordered by the Canadian Militia Department approximating $250,000. These orders for khaki goods alone total $6,500,000.

War orders for knitted goods to the value of about six millions have kept the mills busy, while certain lines, to the value of $1,250,000, formerly imported from Germany and Austria, will hereafter be manufactured in Canada.

Canadian blanket manufacturers have benefited to the tune of something like $1,500,000 from the war. Recently an order was offered Canadian mills for $1,650,000 worth of blankets for the French Government. Of that amount they were able to take only $1,250,000, and the remainder had to be placed in the United States. Twenty-eight mills have been engaged on the big order.

Shirt-makers have been busily engaged on good sized contracts for the British and Canadian Governments, while orders for the British service cap to the value of $600,000 have been placed with other firms. Orders for kit bags, haversacks, tents, etc., have kept other factories busy, while the tremendous export of bread and foodstuffs has created a heavy demand for cotton and jute bags, there being an increased output of these amounting to 25 per cent. in the last three months.

Youths Make Escape; Mothers Arrested

A despatch from Rotterdam says: From the frontier it is learned that the Germans, in order to stop the continuous passage of young Belgians over the Dutch frontier to join the army in France, have been searching for and arresting the fathers of absent youths. In some cases they were successful in getting the father; but, hearing what was proceeding, the others slipped across the frontier. In many cases purely out of revenge for having missed the fathers, the Germans promptly arrested the mothers, telling them that they had better bring plenty of clothes with them, as they were to be sent to the prisoners' camp in Germany. The order, however, has now come from General Bissing that this transportation of women has to be delayed.

Another Boer Rebel Gives Up the Fight

A despatch from Pretoria says: The rebel leader Bezuidenhout and the so-called "Prophet" Vankensburg have surrendered to the British forces with Lieut.-Col. Kemp. The commando which gave up its arms also included 48 officers and 500 burghers. The rebels capitulated at Upington. Vankensburg's influence is credited with being largely responsible for the rebellion. The announcement states that additional surrenders are expected and that Lieut.-Col. S. G. Maritz and his men probably will give themselves up before the end of the week.

Shoot All French: Order to Brigade

A despatch from London says: The Times publishes extracts from the diary of a German soldier, Reinhard Brennysen, of the 4th company of the 164th Regiment, which describes his experiences, first in the neighborhood of Muelhausen and afterwards in Flanders. The passage, which The Times reproduces in its issue of March 1, reads: "Our brigade so came a brigade order that all French, whether wounded or not, fell into our hands, should be shot. No prisoners were taken."

Italian Peasants Going to Germany

A despatch from Venice, Italy, says: Many German peasants, both men and women, are going to Germany to engage in farm and factory work, in response to offers of much higher wages than they usually receive. For the men marks are being promised and for the women marks cents. The Italian newspapers are warning against accepting the offers of the German agents, the view being that apparently many are willing to go under the impression they are being invited to work in munitions factories.

Lonsdale's Sentence Commuted to 20 Years

A despatch from Berlin says: The German Supreme Military Court has commuted the punishment for 20 years the death sentence imposed on William Lonsdale, a British soldier, for acting as a German non-commissioned officer at the military prison at Cottbus.

7 Sons in French Army, All Killed

A despatch from Geneva says: Seven sons of an elderly blind Frenchman named Chopard, of the village of Chauffout, near the Swiss frontier, were called to the colors last August and marched away to war. For a long while the father heard nothing from them. Becoming alarmed he applied for assistance to the [illegible] for the explanation regarding his sons. One by one letters from the headquarters arrived in [illegible]. The seven sons had been killed, leaving fourteen children and [illegible] widows.

Germans Enforcing Alsatian Loyalty

A despatch from Paris says: Heavy snowfalls are again reported on the heights of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf and Molkenrain, in the Vosges. There has been painstaking trench fighting with saps and hand grenades near Altkirch.

A large farmhouse called the Larghof, which was only a short distance from the Swiss frontier, was set afire by German shells and burned to the ground. The Germans are said to have prohibited the people in the district under their control from going outside their towns.

Barbed wire fences have been built around villages, this step being considered necessary owing to the prevalence of German spies.

DON'T HAWK, SPIT, SNEEZE, CURE YOURSELF! BREATHE "CATARRHOZONE"!

Gives Instant Reliefs, Clears Out Nose, Throat and all Breathing Organs

In this fickle climate, repeated colds very easily drift into Catarrh.

The natural tendency of Catarrh is to extend through the system in every direction.

Exposure to cold or dampness intensifies the trouble and nasal catarrh is the result.

Unless a complete cure is effected, inflammation passes rapidly to the throat, bronchial tubes and then to the lungs.

You can't make new lungs—hence Consumption is practically incurable.

But Catarrh can be cured, except in its final and always fatal stage.

Catarrh sufferers, meaning those with colds, sore throats, bronchial trouble, etc., can be cured right at home by inhaling "Catarrhozone."

In using Catarrhozone you don't take medicine into the stomach you just breathe a pleasant piney vapor direct to the lungs and air passages.

The purest and most powerful antiseptics are thus brought where catarrhal germs are killed, foul secretions are destroyed, nature is given a chance and cure comes quickly.

Colds and throat troubles can't last if the pure healing vapor of Catarrhozone is breathed—sneezing and coughing cease at once, because irritation is removed.

Use Catarrhozone to prevent—use it to cure your winter cold—it's pleasant, safe and guaranteed in every case. Complete outfit, size 50c., at all dealers; $1.00. Smaller

RUSSIANS CROSS RIVER ANGERAPP

Important German Defence in East Prussia Broken Down by Invader.

A despatch from London says: The Russian army invading East Prussia from the west has forced a way across the Inster River, driven the Germans from the town of Gross Medunisken on the west bank. This announcement by the general staff of the passage of the Angerapp and the occupation of Gross Medunisken is the most important news that has been received from East Prussia since the news that Tilsit was menaced by the second army of invasion.

The Angerapp was a great barrier, of which the Germans made use in forming a rallying point for their march toward Insterburg. The Germans had been driven across the west bank of the Angerapp and every effort to force a crossing had been repulsed with great slaughter. The Russian victory is regarded here as a very important one.

German Auxiliary Cruiser is Sunk

Trawler Hits Mine, Goes Down With Crew

The Markdale STANDARD

is published on Wednesday by [illegible] W. RUTLEDGE, [illegible] Markdale, Ontario.

Subscription, $1.00 a year; extra charge to the U.S. fifty cents for postage. Twenty-five cents if when not paid in advance. Paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

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A. F. & A. M. Birnamwood Lodge No. 387, G.R.C. Markdale, meets in Masonic Hall, McFarland Block, on Tuesday on or before each full moon. Visiting brethren invited. R. J. Gibbons, W.M. H. C. Duff, Secretary.

C. O. C. F., No. 339. Court Markdale, Canadian Order of Chosen Friends, No. 339, meets fourth Tuesday in the month in Lewis' Hall at 8 o'clock. C. W. Rutledge, Chief Councillor; R. A. Lewis, Recorder.

SAUGEEN LODGE, No. 327, I.O.O.F. Meets every Friday at 7.30 p.m. in their hall, Main street. Visiting brethren always welcome. R. H. Walden, N.G.; C. R. King, Sec'y.

COURT GREY, 1151, C.O.F. Meets every second and fourth Wednesday of the month in Maple Leaf Hall, at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren always welcome. H. Maynard, C.R.; J. Duff, Fin.-Sec.