

INCREASES IN THE TARIFF

General All Round Advance of Seven-and-a-Half Per Cent. in Customs

A despatch from Ottawa says: A general tariff increase of seven and a half per cent. intermediate and five per cent. preferential, with certain exceptions, such as tea, sugar, tobacco, wheat, flour and agricultural implements.

One cent on postal rates.

Special war taxes including:

One per cent. on bank note circulation;

One per cent. on the gross income (Canadian) of trust and loan companies;

One per cent. on net premiums of insurance companies except life, fraternal and marine;

One cent on telegraph and cable messages;

Ten cents for every five dollars on railroad and steamboat tickets; Ten cents on sleeping car and five cents on parlor car tickets.

One to three dollars per passenger from steamboat companies carrying to ports other than in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States of America and British West Indies.

Two cents on all bank cheques, receipts and bills of exchange, express and post-office orders.

One cent on postal rates.

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One per cent. on net premiums of insurance companies except life, fraternal and marine;

One cent on telegraph and cable messages;

Ten cents for every five dollars on railroad and steamboat tickets; Ten cents on sleeping car and five cents on parlor car tickets.

The increased Customs duties will add to the revenue from twenty to twenty-five million dollars.

GERMANY WARNED BY UNITED STATES

Latter Will Not Tolerate the Loss of Life or Property on the High Seas.

A despatch from Washington says: A very pointed warning to Germany against causing loss of American life or property in their efforts to enforce a blockade of the British Isles; and a friendly note to Great Britain intimating disapproval of an officially sanctioned general use of the American flag by belligerent vessels, were sent by the United States to the German and British Governments, and the full texts of both communications are made public.

The note to Germany, which is stiffer in tone than was anticipated, warns her that the destruction of American neutral vessels and lives by Germany would be hard to reconcile with friendly relations, and the United States would hold Germany to strict accountability and take any steps necessary to guard American lives and property.

800 German Deserters Have Fled to Holland

A despatch from Amsterdam says: The Telegraph has received a message from Antwerp saying that 800 German deserters, who had been ordered to the Yser, have fled into Holland. The despatch also alleges that large numbers of soldiers are deserting from the Antwerp forts.

BRITISH VESSEL FOILS SUBMARINE

German U-2 Tries in Vain to Destroy the Laertes Latter Uses Dutch Flag

A despatch from Ymuiden, Netherlands, says: The German submarine U-2 attempted to torpedo the British steamer Laertes, which arrived from Java. The vessel escaped by astute manœuvres and fast steaming. When attacked the steamer was flying the Dutch flag. Captain Prophet was in command.

The attack on the Laertes was made while the vessel was steaming between the Meuse lightship and Schouwen Bank. It is supposed that the submarine entered the steamer's funnel, compass and upper deck. As this did not induce the captain to stop, the submarine made an unsuccessful attempt to torpedo the steamer.

The Laertes, when challenged by an inquiry into the attempt of the German submarine U-2 to torpedo a British steamer inside Dutch territorial waters.

ENEMY'S BASES ARE DESTROYED

British Air Raid on Bruges, Zeebrugge and Ostend Districts Described.

A despatch from London says: Aerial warfare was waged on Friday on the largest scale in its history, and under adverse circumstances from the standpoint of the weather. British airmen, besetting banks of snow in the air, swept over cities of Northern Belgium held by the Germans and dropped bombs on Ostend, Bruges and other places.

Thirty-four aeroplanes and seaplanes of the British navy took part in the operations, and all of them later returned safely to their base without casualties to their drivers, although two of the machines were damaged. The raid was made in order to prevent the development of submarine bases and establishments which might further endanger British warships and merchantmen.

Although no submarines were seen, the British Admiralty statement indicates that the raid had satisfactory results, for considerable damage is said to have been done to German gun positions, railway lines and railway stations. The Ostend station is reported to have been set on fire, and that at Blankenberghe to have been badly damaged. German mine-sweeping vessels at Zeebrugge also came in for a hail of bombs, but the damage done to them has not been stated.

At various points the airmen were received by the Germans with firing from anti-aircraft guns and rifles. None of the Admiralty are reported by the Admiralty to have been wounded in these attacks.

One of the machines, driven by Flight Commander Claude Graham-White, among the most intrepid of the British fliers, fell into the sea while returning to its base after the raid was over, and the aviator had a narrow escape from drowning.

Fortunately for him a cruiser was nearby and picked him up, and then towed his aeroplane into port.

Death List 25,000 in the Earthquake

A despatch from Rome says: The Giornale d'Italia on Wednesday published semi-official statistics of the fatalities in the recent earthquake, from which it appears that about 25,000 persons perished. Of these, 23,407 were in the Province of Aquila, 422 in the Province of Caceria, most of them in the town of Alora, and 31 in the Province of Rome. The town of Avezzano, in the Province of Aquila, had the heaviest loss of any individual town, 10,819 of its inhabitants, which is equal to 90 per cent. of the population, having been killed.

Grandfathers Called to Fight for Austria

A despatch from Geneva, Switzerland, says: Austria is experiencing great difficulty, especially in Hungary, in mobilizing the Landsturm or the classes from the years 1878 to 1890, which were recently called to the colors. Women are said to be preventing the men, many of whom are grandfathers, from leaving their homes.

Revolt Breaks Out in Transylvania

A despatch from Rome says: News has been received here to the effect that a revolt has broken out in Transylvania, where provisions have been requisitioned for the army while the inhabitants are starving. The gendarmes charged the citizens, and many were killed or wounded.

An agitation bordering on insurrection is spreading in South Hungary. Rioting has been repressed only through bloodshed.

OIL SHORTAGE IN GERMANY.

Price Charged Is Double What It Is in France.

A despatch from Paris says: An official account of the situation at Douai, a French city under German occupation and control, reports that petrol which is brought in from Germany has reached the unprecedented price of \$1.40 a can. This is regarded as most interesting in France, as it shows that Germany already has begun to feel the severity of illuminating and motor oils upon which so much depends in this war. The price of petrol in Paris to-day is 70 cents a can, one-half the price exacted in German territory. This is an increase of only six cents to the can since the war began.

German Bomb Thrower Captured

A despatch from Paris says: An appended note to the official statement of the French War Office makes an announcement which is received with the liveliest satisfaction by Parisians. It says that in addition to destroying a German signal balloon in the vicinity of Cagny on Wednesday, at Verdun, they brought down a German aeroplane, the pilot of which proved to be Lieut. von Hidelin. He will be remembered as the audacious aviator who last September flew over Paris, dropping bombs which caused the death of several non-combatants, and added to this a note inviting Parisians to surrender "to the victorious German armies as they march on Paris." It is not stated whether the lieutenant landed safely or was killed.

Women's Volunteer Reserve March Through London.

Members of the Women's Volunteer Reserve on their first route march through London. The object of the corps is to train a body of women skilled in first-aid, cooking, signalling, riding, driving, the management of horses, and marksmanship. When the corps is fully trained it is the intention to offer it to the War Office.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA

Brands of Starch.

Toronto, Feb. 16.—Flour—Manitoba, first patent, \$8. in 50 lb. bags; second patent, \$7.25; Ontario wheat flour, \$8. per barrel, patents quoted at \$7.25; seaboard.

Wheat—Manitoba, No. 1 Northern, \$1.67 per bushel; No. 2, \$1.61 to \$1.62; Ontario, \$1.60 to \$1.62; Quebec, \$1.62 to \$1.63; Ontario, \$1.60 to \$1.62; Quebec, \$1.61 to \$1.62 outside points.

Oats—Ontario, \$3. to \$6. outside, and at \$7.25 on track; Toronto, Western Ontario, No. 2, \$1.60 to \$1.65; Quebec, \$1.61 to \$1.62.

Potato—No. 2 quoted at \$1.90 to \$1.22, quid.

Corn—No. 2, new American, \$1.60, all rail, Buckwheat—No. 2 at \$5 to \$6. outside.

Bran and shorts—Bran at \$2.25 to \$2.50; bran and shorts—Bran at \$2.25 to \$2.50.

Rolled oats—Car 10¢, per bag of 50 lbs. to \$2.45 to \$3.50.

Country Produce.

Bacon—Choice, dairy, 24 to 25¢ per pound, inferior, 20 to 25¢; creamy prime, 31 to 35¢; parlor, 26 to 27¢.

Eggs—Newfoundland, cartons, 34 to 35¢; Nova Scotia, 32 to 33¢; Farmers, 26 to 27¢.

Honey—12 to 14¢ per lb. for strained; No. 1 honeycomb, \$2.75 per dozen; No. 2, \$2.25.

Poultry—Chicken, dressed, 13 to 15¢; duck, 14 to 15¢; fowl, 10 to 12¢; guinea fowl, 14 to 15¢; turkey, dressed, 18 to 20¢.

Cheese—17 to 34¢ for large, and at 18 to 20¢ for small.

Pork—Lard, 65¢ to 75¢ per pound, ham, 65¢ to 75¢ per lb.; bacon, 65¢ to 75¢ per pound, ham, 65¢ to 75¢ per lb.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long grain, 13 to 12¢ per lb. in case lots; short grain, 16 to 17¢ per lb. heavy, 14 to 15¢; ham, 16 to 18¢; bacon, 20 to 22¢; boules, backs, 22 to 25¢.

Beef—Compound, 9 to 12¢; pure, 10 to 12¢; 12 oz.; compound, 10 to 14¢; in palms.

Winnipeg Crates.

Winnipeg, Feb. 16.—Cush—No. 1 Northern, \$1.50 to \$2. No. 2 Northern, \$1.49 to \$2. No. 3 Northern, \$1.48 to \$2. No. 4 Northern, \$1.47 to \$2. No. 5 Northern, \$1.46 to \$2. Barley—No. 2 C.W., 66 to 68¢; barley, No. 3 C.W., 66 to 68¢; barley, No. 4 C.W., 66 to 68¢; barley, No. 5 C.W., 66 to 68¢.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Feb. 16.—Corn, American, No. 2 yellow, 8¢ to 10¢; Oats, Canadian, West, No. 1, 74¢; No. 2, 76¢; No. 3, 78¢; No. 71; extra No. 1, 76¢; No. 2 local white, 64 to 65; No. 3 local white, 63 to 64; No. 4 local white, 62 to 63; No. 5 local white, 61 to 62; No. 6 local white, 60 to 61; No. 7 local white, 59 to 60; No. 8 local white, 58 to 59; No. 9 local white, 57 to 58; No. 10 local white, 56 to 57; No. 11 local white, 55 to 56; No. 12 local white, 54 to 55; No. 13 local white, 53 to 54; No. 14 local white, 52 to 53; No. 15 local white, 51 to 52; No. 16 local white, 50 to 51; No. 17 local white, 49 to 50; No. 18 local white, 48 to 49; No. 19 local white, 47 to 48; No. 20 local white, 46 to 47; No. 21 local white, 45 to 46; No. 22 local white, 44 to 45; No. 23 local white, 43 to 44; No. 24 local white, 42 to 43; No. 25 local white, 41 to 42; No. 26 local white, 40 to 41; No. 27 local white, 39 to 40; No. 28 local white, 38 to 39; No. 29 local white, 37 to 38; No. 30 local white, 36 to 37; No. 31 local white, 35 to 36; No. 32 local white, 34 to 35; No. 33 local white, 33 to 34; No. 34 local white, 32 to 33; No. 35 local white, 31 to 32; No. 36 local white, 30 to 31; No. 37 local white, 29 to 30; No. 38 local white, 28 to 29; No. 39 local white, 27 to 28; No. 40 local white, 26 to 27; No. 41 local white, 25 to 26; No. 42 local white, 24 to 25; No. 43 local white, 23 to 24; No. 44 local white, 22 to 23; No. 45 local white, 21 to 22; No. 46 local white, 20 to 21; No. 47 local white, 19 to 20; No. 48 local white, 18 to 19; No. 49 local white, 17 to 18; No. 50 local white, 16 to 17; No. 51 local white, 15 to 16; No. 52 local white, 14 to 15; No. 53 local white, 13 to 14; No. 54 local white, 12 to 13; No. 55 local white, 11 to 12; No. 56 local white, 10 to 11; No. 57 local white, 9 to 10; No. 58 local white, 8 to 9; No. 59 local white, 7 to 8; No. 60 local white, 6 to 7; No. 61 local white, 5 to 6; No. 62 local white, 4 to 5; No. 63 local white, 3 to 4; No. 64 local white, 2 to 3; No. 65 local white, 1 to 2; No. 66 local white, 0 to 1.

United States Markets.

Toronto, Feb. 16.—Wheat—Hard, \$1.51 to \$1.52; No. 2 Northern, \$1.50 to \$1.51; May, \$1.52 to \$1.53; Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.49 to \$1.50; No. 2, \$1.48 to \$1.49; No. 1, \$1.47 to \$1.48; Oats—No. 2, C.W., 66 to 68¢; barley, No. 3, 65 to 67¢; No. 4, 64 to 66¢; No. 5, 63 to 65¢; No. 6, 62 to 64¢; No. 7, 61 to 63¢; No. 8, 60 to 62¢; No. 9, 59 to 61¢; No. 10, 58 to 60¢; No. 11, 57 to 59¢; No. 12, 56 to 58¢; No. 13, 55 to 57¢; No. 14, 54 to 56¢; No. 15, 53 to 55¢; No. 16, 52 to 54¢; No. 17, 51 to 53¢; No. 18, 50 to 52¢; No. 19, 49 to 51¢; No. 20, 48 to 50¢; No. 21, 47 to 49¢; No. 22, 46 to 48¢; No. 23, 45 to 47¢; No. 24, 44 to 46¢; No. 25, 43 to 45¢; No. 26, 42 to 44¢; No. 27, 41 to 43¢; No. 28, 40 to 42¢; No. 29, 39 to 41¢; No. 30, 38 to 40¢; No. 31, 37 to 39¢; No. 32, 36 to 38¢; No. 33, 35 to 37¢; No. 34, 34 to 36¢; No. 35, 33 to 35¢; No. 36, 32 to 34¢; No. 37, 31 to 33¢; No. 38, 30 to 32¢; No. 39, 29 to 31¢; No. 40, 28 to 30¢; No. 41, 27 to 29¢; No. 42, 26 to 28¢; No. 43, 25 to 27¢; No. 44, 24 to 26¢; No. 45, 23 to 25¢; No. 46, 22 to 24¢; No. 47, 21 to 23¢; No. 48, 20 to 22¢; No. 49, 19 to 21¢; No. 50, 18 to 20¢; No. 51, 17 to 19¢; No. 52, 16 to 18¢; No. 53, 15 to 17¢; No. 54, 14 to 16¢; No. 55, 13 to 15¢; No. 56, 12 to 14¢; No. 57, 11 to 13¢; No. 58, 10 to 12¢; No. 59, 9 to 11¢; No. 60, 8 to 10¢; No. 61, 7 to 9¢; No. 62, 6 to 8¢; No. 63, 5 to 7¢; No. 64, 4 to 6¢; No. 65, 3 to 5¢; No. 66, 2 to 4¢; No. 67, 1 to 3¢; No. 68, 0 to 2¢.

Livestock Markets.

Toronto, Feb. 16.—Hutches—Changed, \$6.50 to \$7.50. Butchered cows and cattle, \$8.50 to \$9.50