

ANOTHER BRITISH VICTORY IN THE TIGRIS CAMPAIGN

One Division Operates on Each Bank of River, and During Day Five Lines of Trenches Were Taken.

A despatch from London says: The following official statement was issued on Thursday:—

“General Lake reports that the Tigris corps under the command of Lieut.-General Sir George F. Gorringe, who succeeded General Aymer, attacked the enemy's entrenched position at Umm-el-Henna on Wednesday. Our trenches had been pushed forward by means of saps to within 100 yards of the enemy's position, and the leading battalions of the 13th Division then rushed the enemy's first and second lines in quick succession.

“The third line was captured by 6 o'clock in the morning under the support of artillery and machine gun fire. The 13th Division continued their victorious advance, and by 7 a.m. had driven the enemy out of his fourth and fifth lines.

“Aeroplane reconnaissances then reported that the enemy was strongly reinforcing his entrenchments at Jebel and Samayyat, positions 8,000 and 12,000 yards, respectively, from the front trenches at Umm-el-Henna. As those positions could only be approached over very open ground, General Gorringe ordered a further attack deferred until evening.

“In the meantime, on the right bank, the 3rd Division, under General Keary, captured the enemy's trenches opposite the Pelahin position. During the afternoon the enemy on this bank made a strong counter-attack with infantry and cavalry, supported by guns. This counter-attack was successfully repulsed, and the position won was consolidated.

6 PEOPLE MURDERED ALLIES MASTERS NEAR SASKATOON IN AIR FIGHTING

Farm Animals Also Shot Down and Buildings Set on Fire.

A despatch from Saskatoon, Sask., says: A whole family of six was wiped out in the Wakaw district on Wednesday night, when Prokop Manchure, his wife, a brother-in-law and three children were murdered, the house burned over their dying bodies, and their animals shot down and left to perish in the burning buildings. The crime was discovered when a neighbor walking out of his house on Thursday morning, saw the still-smoking ruins of the Manchure homestead. The crime was evidently committed by a madman, in whose hands the rifle found in the ruins had evidently been used with terrible effect. No trace of the murderer has been discovered.

MARCONI INVENTION FOR USE OF ALLIES

Kind of Wireless Has Perfected Improvements.

A despatch from Paris says: Guglielmo Marconi has invented a special apparatus based on a new principle which is destined to make a sensational change in the operation of aeroplanes and dirigibles. This announcement has just been made according to a Rome despatch to the Journal des Debats. Marconi has at the same time carried on important wireless telegraph researches with great success. His inventions will be immediately employed by the Italian army, which they will be placed at the disposition of Italy's allies.

INTERNED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

A despatch from London says: Herbert Samuel, the Home Secretary, in reply to a question in the House of Commons on Wednesday, said the number of civilians in British internment camps at present was 32,149. The number released from these camps between October and April 1, he said, was 834.

CLOCKS IN GERMANY SET AHEAD ONE HOUR

A despatch from Berlin says: The German Federal Council has passed a measure providing that on May 1 all clocks shall be set ahead one hour. The measure was proposed for hygienic and economic reasons; as lengthening working time during daylight and decreasing the necessity for artificial light.

GERMAN FORCE SURROUNDED AND OBLIGED TO SURRENDER

General Smuts Wins An Important Success for the British in East Africa.

A despatch from London says: Another success for the British in East Africa is reported by Lieut.-General Jan C. Smuts, commander of the British expedition operating against the Germans in the following despatch:—

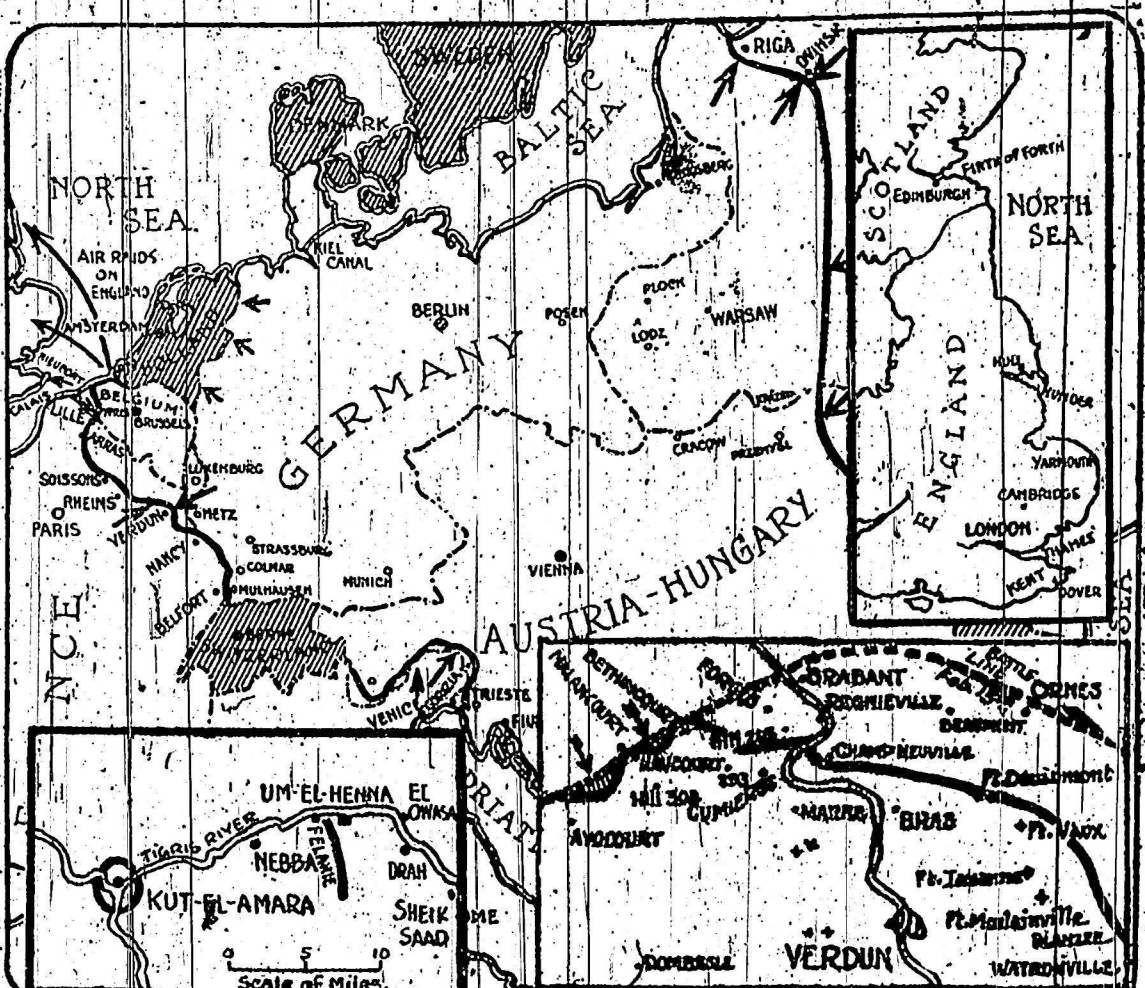
“As the result of a movement on the afternoon of Monday, mounted troops, under Gen. Vanderekerck, successfully surprised a German force with machine guns stationed in a mountain stronghold in the Arusha region. This force was surrounded during the course of Tuesday and surrendered Thursday morning.

BLOCKADE RUNNER CAUGHT WITH CARGO OF RAW RUBBER

Ship From Brazil, With 120 Tons on Board, Seized Off the Orkney Islands.

A despatch from London says: The Brazilian steamer Saldanha de Gama, which sailed from Para, Brazil, Feb. 6, for New York with a cargo of 120 tons of raw rubber, has been seized off the Orkney Islands by a British patrol boat. The ship and her cargo have been placed in the prize court.

This is believed to be a deliberate case of attempted blockade running, the officials here contending that a steamer from Para for New York could never have gotten so far off her course. This is the first seizure made by the Admiralty of a complete cargo of rubber.



THE WEEK'S DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WAR.

The Germans still continue to hammer away at the defenses of Verdun, but their progress is slow. Indeed it would seem from the tactics adopted by General Joffre that some of the so-called successes obtained by the Germans are prepared for them by the French in well-set traps. On Friday night of last week the Germans began a violent attack on the village of Vaux. There was a severe fight in which the enemy lost heavily, and when the French gave up the position there was only a ruined village.

On Monday the French opened an attack on Vaux and recaptured it and on Tuesday the Germans started a heavy artillery bombardment of the position. This was kept up for several hours, after which the German infantry came up to the assault. The French had their machine guns in position and their infantry well entrenched and kept up a constant fire on the advancing Germans. With great persistence those stuck to their task and were mowed down by the heavy fire. Finally they withdrew from the attack.

But it would seem that the Germans prefer now to make separate attacks on certain positions at one time in place of a general attack on all the defenses of the city. At the time they were being driven back from their second advance against Vaux on the east side of the Meuse they made an attack on the French position at Haubourtières, Meusecourt and Bethincourt. In this they were repulsed. Many other small attacks have been carried on through the week.

General Sir Percy Lake sent an important despatch to London on Wednesday stating that early that morning he had attacked and captured a strongly fortified position of the Turks at Umm-el-Henna below Kut-el-Amara. This news gives hope that the forces of General Townshend which have been shut up in Kut-el-Amara since last December will soon be relieved, as the captured position is the last really strong one between Sir Percy Lake's forces and the beleaguered troops.

The Germans again made several air-raids over the British Isles during the week-end, and some considerable damage was done to human life, but no military damage was obtained. One of the Zeppelins was brought down in the flames and her crew captured.

Holland's action in rapidly mobilizing her army at the time she was having a dispute with Germany has caused the Kaiser to withdraw some of his troops from other fields and station them along the Dutch border. The frontier of Holland and Belgium also is being made ready for any attack on that part.

It would seem that the Germans are learning a lesson from their heavy losses around Verdun, for they have somewhat changed their style of infantry attack. In the fighting on Tuesday last they advanced against the French, not in serrated ranks, but in extended formation, making short bounds forward in comparatively small bodies as occasion offered. The French, however, have of late been attaining a superiority of fire, and the Germans got to a position in the attack of Chantfour Wood near Douaumont, within fifty yards of the trench. An assault was put off the question. Retirement was equally out of the question, and the advanced lines of the Germans had to lie on the surface of the ground, or in whatever trenches they could dig while lying, but all the time under an effective fire of musketry and shrapnel.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.
Toronto, April 11.—Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.16 1/2; No. 2, do., \$1.14 1/2; No. 3, do., \$1.11 1/2, in store, Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 43c; No. 3, do., 41c; extra No. 1 feed, 41c; No. 1 feed, 40c; in store, Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, 33 1/2c; track, Toronto.

Canadian corn—Feed, 68 to 70c on track, Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 44 to 45c; commercial, 43 to 44c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$1.02 to \$1.04; No. 1 commercial, 99c to \$1.01; No. 2, do., 97 to 98c; No. 3, do., 94 to 95c; feed wheat, 86 to 88c, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, \$1.50; according to sample, \$1 to \$1.30, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malt, 62 to 63c; feed, 59 to 62c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—69 to 70c, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 1 commercial, 88 to 89c; selected, according to sample, 84 to 86c, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in 100-lb. bags, \$6.50; second patents, in 100-lb. bags, \$6; strong bakers' in 100-lb. bags, \$5.80; Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, \$4.15 to \$4.25 track, Toronto; \$4.25 to \$4.35; bulk seaboard; prompt shipment.

Milled flour—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights—bran, per ton, \$25; shorts, per ton, \$26; middlings, per ton, \$27; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.60 to \$1.70.

Country Produce.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 29 to 32c; inferior, 28 to 29c; creamery prints, 28 to 29c; solids, 38 to 42c.

Eggs—New-laid, 23 to 24c; do., in cartons, 24 to 25c.

Honey—Prices in 10 to 60-lb. tins, 18 to 19c. Combs—No. 1, \$2.75 to \$3; No. 2, \$2.25 to \$2.40.

Beans—\$4 to \$4.40, the latter for hand-picked.

Poultry—Chickens, 21 to 22c; fowls, 18 to 19c; ducks, 20 to 22c; geese, 18 to 20c; turkeys, 25c.

Cheese—Large, 19c; twins, 19 1/2c. Maple syrup—\$1.10 per 3 1/2-gallon tin.

Potatoes—Car lots of Ontario, \$1.80 to \$1.85, and New Brunswick at \$1.90 to \$1.95 per bag, on track.

Provisions.
Bacon, long clear, 18 1/2 to 17c per lb., in case lots. Hams—Medium, 21 to 22c; do., heavy, 17 to 20c; rolls, 17 1/2 to 19c; breakfast bacon, 21 to 24c; backs, plain, 25 to 26c; boneless, 28 to 29c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 15 1/2 to 15 3/4c; and palm, 15 1/2 to 16c; compound, 13 1/2 to 14 1/4c.

Montreal Markets.
Montreal, April 11.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 85 to 86c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 52 1/2 to 53c; No. 3, 50 1/2 to 51c; extra No. 1, feed, 50 1/2 to 51c; No. 2 local white, 50c; No. 3 local white, 49c; No. 4 local white, 48c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 69 to 71c; malting, 75 to 77c. Flour—Manitoba Springs, \$6.10; Ontario, firsts, \$6.60; seconds, \$6.10; strong bakers', \$6.90; Winter, patent choice, \$6.00; straight rollers, \$5.30 to \$5.40; do. bags, \$2.45 to \$2.50. Rolled oats—Bbls, \$5.00 to \$5.10; do. bags, 90 lbs., \$2.35 to \$2.40. Bran, \$2.40. Shorts, 26c. Middlings, \$28 to \$28. Moultrie, \$30 to \$35. Hay—No. 1, per ton, car lots, \$20.00 to \$20.50. Cheese—Finest western, 18 1/2 to 19c; finest, eastern, 18 to 18 1/2c. Butter—Choice creamery, 93 to 94c; seconds, 89 to 91c. Eggs—Fresh, 26 to 27c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.75 to \$1.80.

United States Markets.
Minneapolis, April 11.—Wheat—May, \$1.13 1/2 to \$1.19 1/2; July, \$1.02 1/2 to \$1.10 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$1.24 1/2; No. 1 Northern, \$1.20 1/2 to \$1.23 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.16 1/2 to \$1.20 1/2. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 75 to 76c. Oats—No. 3 white, 42 to 42 1/2c. Flour unchanged. Bran, \$18.25 to \$19.00.

Duluth, April 11.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.22 1/2; No. 1 Northern, \$1.19 1/2 to \$1.20 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.15 1/2 to \$1.18 1/2. Linnseed—Cash, \$2.13 to \$2.13 1/2; May, \$2.13; July, \$2.14.

Live Stock Markets.
Toronto, April 11.—Choice heavy steers, \$8.85 to \$8.75; butchers' cattle, choice, \$8.00 to \$8.25; do., good, \$7.75 to \$7.85; do., medium, \$7.25 to \$7.60; do., common, \$6.80 to \$6.75; butchers' bulls, choice, \$7.25 to \$7.50; do., good bulls, \$6.85 to \$7.00; do., rough bulls, \$4.65 to \$5.15; butchers' cows, choice, \$9.75 to \$7.25; do., good, \$8.25 to \$8.00; do., common, \$5.25 to \$5.75; Stockers, 700 to 850 lbs., \$6.90 to \$7.25; Choice feeders, dehorned, 990 to 1,000 lbs., \$7.15 to \$7.50; Canners and cutters, \$4.75 to \$4.50; milkers, choice, each, \$75.00 to \$100.00; do., com., and med., each, \$40.00 to \$60.00; springers, \$50.00 to \$100.00; light ewes, \$8.50 to \$9.50; sheep, heavy, \$6.00 to \$7.50; yearlings, \$10.50 to \$12.00; bucks and culls, \$8.00 to \$4.50; lambs, choice, \$11.00 to \$13.00; spring lambs, \$7.00 to \$10.00; do., medium, \$7.25 to \$8.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$10.95; do.,

"GERMAN HUMANITY LEAGUE" AROUSED UNTIL JUNE, 1919

Strong Manifesto Denouncing the Brutal Militarism of Prussia.

A despatch from Rotterdam says: In a counterblast to the German Chancellor's Reichstag speech, the "German Humanity League" on Friday issued a manifesto urging all Germans in neutral States to strive to the utmost to deprive Germany from the "savagery and brutal militarism of Prussia." The manifesto charges that the German Government has broken "every rule of civilized communities, diplomatic honesty and international obligations," and is responsible "for the colossal carnage of domestic grief, financial ruin and economic misery which like a nightmare from hell, distracts the German people."

LOSSES 200,000 BEFORE VERDUN

Germans Have Suffered Greater Force in Whole Range of Warfare.

A despatch from Paris says: The German losses before Verdun at the present time have reached a huge total of 200,000 men, the greatest battle losses in the range of warfare, according to estimates made public here today. Semi-official sources—their careful enquiry made in the quarters, in which the figures have been rigorously checked and verified—

GERMANS PREPARE FOR NAVAL NIGHT

Gunnery Practice After Dark Impression of Battle.

A despatch from London says: The heavy firing heard on several evenings in Kiel Bay, west of Baitz, on the Danish island of Angeln, which has given rise to reports of a naval battle, is explained by Reuters's Copenhagen correspondent as having been due merely to German naval gunnery practice of unusual proportions. Many ships have been each evening firing at targets by fast cruisers. This practice says the despatch after dark by the searchlights.

\$10,000,000 SUBSCRIBED TO THE PATRIOTIC FUND

Sufficient to Last Till After 1918, It is Estimated.

A despatch from Ottawa says: More than \$10,000,000 has been subscribed by the people of Canada to the Patriotic Fund. The sum is estimated to last till the end of the first few months in 1917. The great number of enlistments during the past few months has added a greater burden to the fund and now each month is being dispensed a sum far in excess of that anticipated a year ago. In February 1916, the total paid to dependents was in the neighborhood of \$25,000, which is the greatest monthly disbursement since the war began. For the first time it exceeded the half-million mark. The amount required for March is \$600,000.

NOT THE DANGEROUS ALIENS. Only Destitute Ones May Work on Farms, to be Reasonably Paid.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The suggestion that interned alien enemies should be released to help in Canadian farming operations does not propose to include those interned for offensive reasons, but only those taken in charge because of destitution. Farmers would have to pay them reasonably for their work. Some such have already been released for service.

BIG BATTLE ON THE YSER FROM YPRES TO THE COAST

Germans Are Making Extensive Preparations for a Mighty Struggle at an Early Date.

A despatch from London says: The Daily Mail Rotterdam correspondent states that a big battle on the Yser front may be expected shortly. He states that he has reliable information that the Germans are making extensive preparations for a severe struggle between Ypres and the coast. The entire coast area was being strongly reinforced. In towns behind the lines, such as Bruges, Ghent and Deynze, new German troops, including the latest levies, have been stationed.

HAVE YOU A POLICY IN THE Crown Life INSURANCE CO.

A despatch from Athens says: M. Ghendeff, former Foreign Minister of Bulgaria has been elected at Sofia with seven others. It is believed that eight are charged with plotting against the Government.

A GREY DAWN

How a Woman's Hope is Crushed.

In a little side street in a manufacturing town there is a little house. It is a dreary little house, with a few shabby old chairs and a table, and a few pictures on the wall. The house is the property of a woman who is a widow and has a young son. She is a very kind and loving woman, and she is very fond of her son. She has been waiting for him to come home from school, and she has been waiting for him to come home from work. But he has not come home yet, and she is getting more and more worried.

One day she was sitting in her room, and she was thinking about her son. She was thinking about how much she loved him, and how much she wanted to see him. She was thinking about how she would take care of him when he came home, and how she would make him happy. She was thinking about all the things she would do for him, and she was thinking about how she would love him.

But then she heard a knock at her door, and she opened it. She saw a man standing there, and she was very surprised. She had never seen him before, and she did not know who he was. She asked him what he wanted, and he said that he had come to see her. She was very curious, and she asked him why he had come to see her. He said that he had come to see her because he had heard that she was a widow, and he wanted to see her. She was very kind to him, and she showed him into her room. He sat down on a chair, and she sat down on a chair next to him. They talked for a long time, and she told him about her son. He listened to her, and he seemed very interested. She told him that her son was a very good boy, and that she was very proud of him. He nodded his head, and he said that he would like to see her son.

She was very happy to hear that, and she said that she would take him to see her son. She was very kind to him, and she showed him into her room. He sat down on a chair, and she sat down on a chair next to him. They talked for a long time, and she told him about her son. He listened to her, and he seemed very interested. She told him that her son was a very good boy, and that she was very proud of him. He nodded his head, and he said that he would like to see her son.

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