# RAIDS ON BRITISH TRENCHES TO THE NORTHEAST OF CARNEY

## Three Times the Germans Attacked, but Were on Each Occasion Repulsed.

A despatch from London says: While the infantry fighting around St. Eloi has ceased for the time being the artillery of both sides is busy in that sector, and there has been considerable trench mortar activity. The enemy raided the British trenches near La Boisselle after a heavy bombardment, in which he used lachrymatory shells. He was driven out, although the British lost a few prisoners. The capture of a few men working on the British front wire was the net result gained by the Germans in three attacks Wednesday night north-east of Carney. The attackers reached the British trenches, but were driven back many German dead being left in the trenches.

The Rotterdam correspondent of the London Daily Mail telegraphing under Thursday's date says:

"In feeling out the strength of the British in the Ypres sector the enemy received a shock. Just before nightfall he delivered a spirited local attack on what was reported to be a weak British position, but the effort was repulsed after a fierce hand-to-hand fight.

"It is certain that the enemy will make many of these isolated efforts.

"German troops and guns, especially guns, continue to arrive on the Ysar front, where, I believe, the next great battle may be expected."

# The Leading Markets

### Breadstuffs.

Toronto, April 18.—Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 northern, new crop, $1.16, in store, Fort William; No. 2, $1.11½; No. 3, $1.10¾.

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

American corn—No. 2, 83c.

Canadian corn—Feed, 68c. to 70c.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 43½c. to 45c; commercial oats, 42½c to 44c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2, winter, $1.02 to $1.04; No. 2 commercial, 99c to $1.01; No. 3 commercial, 97c to 99c; feed wheat, 86c to 88c.

Peas—According to sample, $1.20 to $1.50; No. 2 nominal, car lots, $1.70.

Barley—Good malting, 62c. to 63c; feed barley, 59c. to 62c.

Buckwheat—69c. to 70c.

Rye—No. 1 commercial, 89c to 90c; rejected rye, 68c. to 87c, according to sample.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $6.50; second patents, in jute, $6; strong bakers', in jute, $5.90, Toronto.

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

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

Hay—Baled, No. 1 track, Toronto, $17 to $18; No. 2, $14 to $15; straw, $6.50 to $7.

### Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 29 to 32c; inferior, 25 to 26c; creamery prints, 35 to 37c solids, 33 to 34c.

Eggs—New-laid, 24c; do., in cartons, 25 to 26c.

Honey—Prices in 10 to 60-lb tins, 13 to 14c. Combs—No. 1, $2.75 to $3; No. 2, $2.25 to $2.40.

Beans—Trade quiet at $4 to $4.40, the latter for hand-picked.

Poultry—Chickens, 21 to 22c; fowls, 18 to 20c; ducks, 24 to 25c; geese, 18 to 20c; turkeys, 25c.

Cheese—Large, 19c; twins, 19¼c.

Maple syrup—$1.40 per imperial gallon.

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

### Provisions.

Wholesalers are selling to the trade as follows:—

Smoked Meats—Rolls, 17½c to 18c; hams, medium 21c to 22c; heavy, 17c to 20c; breakfast bacon, 21 to 24c; backs, plain, 25c to 26c; backs, boneless, 28 to 29c.

Green Meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, in tons, 16½c.; in cases, 17c; clear bellies, 18c.; fat backs, 15¼c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 15¼c to 15½c; tubs, 15½c to 15¾c; pails, 15¾c to 16c; compound lard, tierces, 13¾c; tubs, 14c; pails, 14¼c.

### Montreal Markets.

Montreal, April 18.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 85 to 86c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 52½ to 53c; No. 3, 50½ to 51c; extra No. 1 feed 50½ to 51c; No. 2 local white, 50c; No. 3 local white, 49c; No. 4 local, white 48c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 68 to 71c; malting, 75 to 77c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $6.60; seconds, $6.10; strong bakers', $5.90. Winter patents, 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, $24. Shorts, $26. Middlings, $28 to $30. Mouillie, $30. to $35. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $20. to $20.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 18¼ to 18½c; finest easterns, 17¾ to 18c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 33 to 33½c; seconds, 30 to 31½c. Eggs—Fresh, 26 to 27c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $1.75 to $1.80.

### Winnipeg Grain.

Cash—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.16½; No. 2, do., $1.14¾; No. 3, do., $1.10¾; No. 4, $1.07¾; No. 5, 99¼c; No. 6, 91¼c; feed, 86¼c. Oats—No. 2, C.W., 42¾; No. 3, do., 41c; extra No. 1 feed, 41c; No. 1 feed, 39c; No. 2, do., 39c. Barley—No. 3, 63c; No. 4, 58c; rejected, 50c; feed, 50c. Flax—No. 1 N.-W.C., $1.91; No. 2 C.W., $1.88.

### United States Markets.

Minneapolis, April 18.—Wheat—May, $1.22 to $1.22⅛; July, $1.21⅝; No. 1 hard, $1.27⅝; No. 1 Northern, $1.24⅛ to $1.26⅛; No. 2 Northern, $1.21⅝ to $1.24⅛. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 75 to 76c. Oats—No. 3 white, 42 to 42½c. Flour unchanged; shipments, 67,404 bbls. Bran, $18.25 to $19.00.

Duluth, April 18.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.23½; No. 1 Northern, $1.21 to $1.23½; No. 2 Northern, $1.16½ to $1.19½. Linseed—Cash, $2.15¾ to $2.16¾; May, $2.15¾; July, $2.16¾.

### Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, April 18.—Choice heavy steers, $8.50 to $8.90; Butchers' cattle, choice, $8.15 to $8.35; do., good, $7.60 to $7.85; do., medium, $7.25 to $7.50; do., common, $6.00 to $6.75; butchers' bulls, choice, $7.25 to $7.75; do., good bulls, $6.85 to $7.00; do., rough bulls, $4.65 to $5.15; butchers' cows, choice $6.75 to $7.50; do., good, $6.25 to 6.50; do., medium, $5.85 to $6.10; do., common, $5.25 to $5.75; stockers, 700 to 850 lbs. $6.60 to $7.25; choice feeders, dehorned, 950 to 1,000 lbs. $7.15 to $7.50; canners and cutters, $3.75 to $4.25; milkers, choice, each $75.00 to $100.00; do., com. and med. each $40.00 to $60.00; springer's $50.00 to $100.00; light ewes $8.50 to $9.50; sheep, heavy, $6.00 to $7.50; yearlings, $10.50 to $12.50; bucks and culls, $3.50 to $4.50; lambs, choice, $11.00 to $13.00; spring lambs, $5.00 to $13.00; calves, good to choice, $9.25 to $10.50; do., medium, $7.25 to $8.50; hogs, fed and watered, $11.30; do., weighed off cars, $11.65 to $11.75; do., f.o.b., $10.95.

Montreal, April 18.—Butchers' steers, choice, $8.75 to $9; good, $8.25 to $8.50; fair, $7.25 to $7.50; medium $6.75 to $7; common, $6.25 to $6.50; canners, $5 to $5.75; butchers' cows, choice, $7.50 to $7.75; good, $7 to $7.25; common, $6 to $6.25; butchers' bulls, choice, $8 to $8.25; good, $7.50 to $7.75; medium, $7 to $7.25; milch cows choice, each, $85 to $90; medium, each, $75 to $80. Sheep, $8 to $8.50; lambs, 11¼c to 12c; spring lambs, $5 to $12 each. Hogs, off cars, $11.90 to $12. Calves, 6c. to 8c.

# GERMANS ARE PREPARING FOR ANOTHER ATTACK

## Paris Paper Says Enemy is Weakening Other Fronts To Strengthen Army at Verdun.

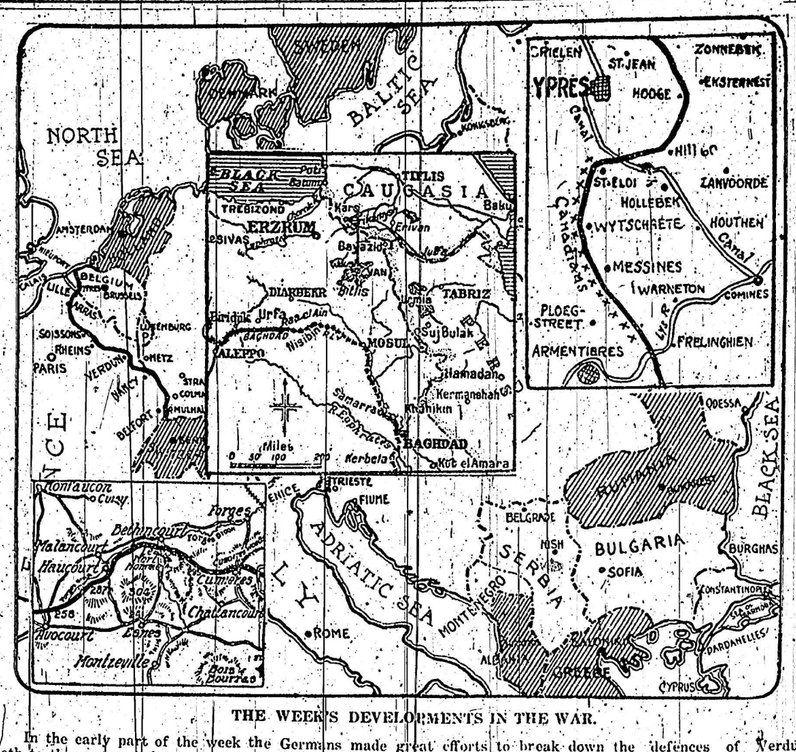
A despatch from Paris says: After an unprecedented struggle of 52 days the first battle of Verdun may be considered ended, in the opinion of French military critics. These critics also agree that the next phase of the German assault is being prepared with the utmost deliberation.

The continued bombardment of the French lines to the west of Hill No. 304, a small attack on Thursday night south of Douaumont, on the east side of the Meuse, and two artillery engagements in the region of Mort Homme on Friday are looked upon as only an interlude.

As showing the extent of the German preparations for the next attack The Petit Parisien is authority for the statement that seven new German divisions arrived at the Verdun front last Sunday. Five of these divisions (100,000 men) were immediately thrown into battle, while the other two were used later. The net result of all these efforts was the capture of 500 yards of trenches on the north slope of Dead Man Hill (Mort Homme) at the cost of 30,000 men.

The Echo de Paris says that troops which were formerly facing the British have been sent to Verdun.

"It is certain," says this paper, "that the Germans are now weakening other parts of their line to strengthen their front at Verdun."




THE WEEK'S DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WAR.

In the early part of the week the Germans made great efforts to break down the defences of Verdun both to the east and the west of the Meuse. Almost daily simultaneous attacks were made in the region of Douaumont and Vaux on the east and along the Avocourt-Cumieres front on the west. Dead Man's Hill, about mid-way between these two places, was the scene of the heaviest fighting, the ravines leading up to the hill enticing the Germans to try an enveloping movement on both sides. They did manage to get a footing on the western side of the foot of the hill, but there was great loss of men from the well-directed French fire.

At the middle of the week the French straightened out their line, and the enemy contented himself with frontal attacks which brought no benefit to him. The end of the week sees the operations on both sides hindered by wet and foggy weather, though at places artillery duels are taking place.

The British forces have been engaged further west. The Germans have again, and again made an attempt to re-capture the crater positions at St. Eloi, taken from them on March 27. These were given over to Canadian troops to hold, and the Germans, not only have been unable to regain possession of them, but they have suffered heavy losses in all the attacks they have made. They reported some days ago that they had recaptured the positions, but if they did they did not hold them long for the Canadians re-took them, and advanced into the enemy's territory, capturing some prisoners. On other parts of the British front the fighting has been mostly made up of artillery duels.

Fears have been frequently expressed in London as to the condition of the force of General Townshend which has been shut up in Kut-el-Amara for 129 days. The relieving force under Sir Percy Lake has been handicapped through the flooding of the Tigris, but Sir Percy Lake was able to report on Friday that he had been in conflict with the Turks and had driven them back three miles in places. He also reported that his force had caused severe damage to the enemy when waters from the flood entered the Turkish trenches and caused them to leave.

The Russians are preparing for an advance on Trebizond, the Turkish port on the Black Sea. The Turks are making every effort to protect the city of Baiburt, which is at the junction of the chief roads between Erzerum and Trebizond. The capture of Baiburt would facilitate the movement of the Czar's armies toward Trebizond.

The Portuguese have entered into the fight to take some of Germany's colonial possessions from her, and have put a force into the field to operate against German East Africa. Already they have been successful to some degree.

It would appear that the denials of the Germans that a German submarine sank the Sussex, are proved to be false. Both the French and United States governments claim to have the name of the enemy craft which fired the torpedo, as well as the name of the commander.

# TROOPS OF CANADA SUFFERED SEVERELY

### Latest Action Against the Germans Costly to the Latter, Too.

A despatch from London says: Details received here of fighting for craters, in which the Canadians suffered severely, show that at one spot five mines in direct line and close together were sprung against the Germans, whose defence consequently was momentarily completely shattered. The Canadians then rushed forward to occupy the ground thus rendered untenable. The advance was supported by artillery. The observer declares that the fire from the guns so close together and working incessantly was like a terrace of houses on fire. The Canadians secured ground for the time being, after which the struggle continued, with varying success on each side, as is always the case in such operations. If the Canadian losses were severe there is no doubt the enemy lost many more.

### GERMAN SECURITIES SEIZED BY BRITAIN.

#### Value of Those Intercepted in Mails Last Month £2,000,000.

A despatch from London says: Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, replying to a question in the House of Commons on Thursday, confirmed the statement published last month that the value of the securities in the letter post between Holland and the United States was £2,000,000 sterling. Protests, he added, had been made by neutral countries, and discussion with them was proceeding.

### 3 MORE ARRESTS FOR BOMB OUTRAGES.

#### Prosecuting Attorney Believes Ringleaders Still at Large.

A despatch from New York says: Three more arrests were made on Thursday night in connection with the alleged conspiracy to destroy ships carrying war munitions to the Entente allies by placing "fire bombs" in their cargoes. Warrants, it was announced, are out for two others, thus involving nine persons altogether.

### BRITISH COAL OUTPUT FALLS.

A despatch from London says: An official White Paper issued on Wednesday says that the year's output of coal in Great Britain was 253,188,000 tons, a decrease of nearly 12,500,000 tons, compared with the previous year.

# NEW GERMAN SUBMARINES DO NOT DIFFER FROM THE OLD

## Stories of Super U-Boats and Underwater Boats Without Periscopes Purely Imaginary.

A despatch from London says: The Germans are not using either super-submarines or under-water boats without periscopes in their new campaign, according to the best informed navy authorities here. It was pointed out on Wednesday in naval sources that German submarines are following their usual course, and that there is no evidence that they are able to travel greater distances than previously was the case, or to stay out longer.

The chief difference in the new campaign, according to British naval officers, lies in the fact that more ships are being torpedoed without warning. This development was not unexpected by the naval authorities, who predicted a greater loss in ships as the season advanced.

The Admiralty officials evidently are not greatly worried over the destruction of tonnage, asserting that additional mercantile tonnage needed can be built by a system of adjustment which will not interfere with the British naval programme.

# MORE BRITISH PROGRESS ON THE TIGRIS RIVER

London, April 16.—Further progress in the efforts of the British army advancing up the Tigris to the relief of the force besieged at Kut-el-Amara was reported to-day in the following official statement:

"Lieut.-Gen. Sir Percy Lake reports that on April 14 a heavy gale blew all day. On April 15 gradual and steady progress was made on the right bank, and the enemy's advanced lines were driven in and occupied. The enemy left many dead and a considerable number of prisoners in the captured trenches.

"A heavy rain fell on the night of April 14-15. On April 15 the weather was fine but hazy."

# GREAT BRITISH AERIAL RAID ON CONSTANTINOPLE

London, April 16.—The statement by the British Admiralty on the air raid on Constantinople reads as follows:—

"On Friday evening three of our naval aeroplanes carried out a raid on Constantinople. Bombs were dropped on the Zeitunlik powder factory and aeroplane hangars. Another naval aeroplane visited Adrianople and dropped bombs on the railway station. All returned safely.

"The flight to Constantinople and back measured 300 miles. Although fine weather prevailed with the start, an adverse condition supervened, with wind, rain and thunderstorms."

# "COURAGE! WE'LL DEFEAT THEM," SAYS THE DEFENDER OF VERDUN

Paris, April 16.—General Petain, in command of the French troops defending Verdun, issued the following order of the day to his soldiers:—

"The 9th of April was a glorious day for our arms. The furious assaults of the Crown Prince's soldiers were broken everywhere. The infantry men, artillerymen, sappers and aviators of our Eleventh army vied with one another in deeds of heroism. Honor is due to all.

"The Germans will doubtless attack again. Let everyone watch and work to attain the same success as yesterday. Courage! We will defeat them."

# THE SUSSEX SANK BY GERMANS

### Definite Statement Made by Ministry of Marine.

A despatch from Paris says: The German submarine which torpedoed the Channel liner Sussex was sunk on April 5, it was officially announced on Thursday. The U-boat's identity is fully known to the French Government. Its commander and crew are understood to be prisoners in a prison camp of the allies.

The official Press Bureau of the Ministry of Marine issued the following statement on Thursday in reply to the German claims that the Sussex was not torpedoed:—

"We could publish the name of the commander and the number of the submarine which attacked the Sussex, as well as the story of her journeyings prior to the crime.

"This submarine was destroyed on April 5, and her officers and crew confirm all the information we possess in this matter."

### CASUALTIES ON BOTH SIDES.

#### Details of Clash Between Carranzas and Americans.

A despatch from El Paso, Texas, says: First actual entrance of United States troops in force into a Mexican town resulted in an open clash and bloodshed on both sides on Tuesday. The trouble occurred at Parras, a mining camp south-east of Chihuahua City, and one United States soldier was killed and several wounded. Mexicans precipitated the trouble by opening fire on the Americans as they were withdrawing from the city. The Americans returned the fire. The Carranza soldiers forming the garrison did not participate, but used their best efforts to calm their own people and restore order, according to reports from Carranza sources.

### BRITAIN PROHIBITS THE EXPORT OF PIG IRON.

A despatch from London says: The British Government on Friday evening proclaimed an absolute prohibition of the export to any destination of all kinds of pig iron and nearly all kinds of steel. The prohibition on steel applies especially to the quality used by railroads and shipbuilders, including rails, sleepers, springs, wheels, axles, tubes, girders, ingots, bare angles and rods and plates more than an eighth of an inch in thickness. The exportation of soap containing more than one per cent. of glycerine is prohibited.

### BRITISH TROOPS RAID THE GERMAN TRENCHES

#### Satisfactory Results Are Gained At La Bassee Canal.

London, April 16.—The British official statement on the campaign in France and Belgium issued to-night reads:

"Last night after the explosion of two mines, our troops carried out a small raid against the enemy trenches south of the Bethune-La Bassee road with satisfactory results.

"To-day there has been artillery activity about Arras, Neuve St. Vaast, Grenay and Loos."

### GERMANY AND U. S. AT WAR WITHIN A MONTH?

London, April 16.—Reynolds Newspaper says that, according to private advices received in London, by financial interests in the United States calculate that diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States will be broken off within a fortnight and that war will be declared within a month.

### RUSSIANS BEAT TURKS IN SIX-DAY BATTLE.

A despatch from Petrograd says: The following official statement was issued on Friday:—

"Caucasus front—Fighting continues west of Erzerum. Turkish attacks against the centre of the Caucasus army, which lasted six days, were all repulsed. The enemy sustained heavy losses, and everywhere is falling back in disorder, energetically pursued by our troops."

### Train Youths of 18 Years.

A despatch from London says: The Daily News Parliamentary correspondent states that the Cabinet is against general compulsory military service and will recommend the immediate training of youths of the age of eighteen.

### 17,000 French Taken at Verdun.

A despatch from Paris says: The claim of the German War Office that 35,876 prisoners have been captured at Verdun was denied on Thursday by the French War Office. According to the French War Office the Germans have captured less than 17,000 French at Verdun including wounded.

### GERMAN SUGAR RATION TWO POUNDS A MONTH.

A despatch from Berlin says: The sugar ratio has been fixed at one kilogram (2.20 pounds) per person per month, according to the Overseas News Agency.

# RUSSIAN ARTILLERY AIDED BY ALLIES

### British, French, and Japanese Help the Bombardment.

A despatch from Copenhagen says: French, British and Japanese are assisting in the direction of Russian artillery, which accounts for the increased efficiency in the fire of the Russian artillery, says a despatch from Petrograd. Russian artillery is now said to be on a par with that of Germany. German trenches are being taken at Narocz Lake.

### STEEL NETS TO TRAP BRITISH SUBMARINES

#### Germans Guarding Entrance to Baltic Against Allies' Boats.

A despatch from Copenhagen says: The Norwegian Steamship Company has been notified by the German navy that the international passage in the Sound (the strait between Denmark and Sweden), not only is mine obstructions and steel nets designed to trap British submarines, seeking to enter the Baltic, but that the Danish torpedo boats patrolling the Sound are now placing obstructions to make sure that these nets are not placed in Danish waters.

### WORLD'S CEREAL YIELD IN EXCESS OF WAR.

A despatch from London says: The world's cereal yield in excess of the war countries of Europe, their probable requirements according to the report of the International Institute of Agriculture for 1915-16, in excess of the yearly requirements for a five years period proceeding the war, allowances have been made for increases in population. The surplus is 141,000,000 bushels of wheat, 900,000,000 and maize.

### GERMANY FIGHTING FOR BEST TERMS

#### Banker Says Teuton Leaders Realize They Can't Win.

A despatch from Paris says: William Foley, the Government representative of N. W. Halsey & Co., New York bankers, who left here for London arrived in Paris on Wednesday and said that he saw Premier Asquith on March 6 at a partners' meeting of New York bankers, who are the leading American financiers. He said that Germany no longer has any hope of final victory, although she can continue for eighteen months. Germany is fighting for the best possible terms.

### EMPIRE'S RESOURCES BEING MOBILIZED

A despatch from London says: The vast resources of the entire British Empire are to be put at the disposal of the allies. Bonar Law, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced in Parliament on Thursday that "steps are already being taken to bring the whole strength of the Empire into co-operation with the allies." The Government is now in consultation with the various dominions on the subject.

### CARSON WILL ADVOCATE GENERAL COMMISSION

A despatch from London says: Edward Carson has given notice that he will introduce a motion in the House of Commons to amend the Military Service Act so as to exclude as far as possible equal sacrifice of men of military age by making them liable to service. The Derby Scheme, the question of general conscription will be brought to a head by the motion, which will be debated on April 19.

### PREMIER ASQUITH DENIES HIDING ZEPPS' RAVAGES

A despatch from London says: Premier Asquith denied on Friday that the number of deaths caused by Zeppelin raids had been kept from public knowledge. He was asked in the House of Commons by Noel Buxton-Billing whether, with the consent of the Government, "the actual number of deaths by Zeppelin raids has been withheld from the public. "The exact figures have been collected by the police and published," Mr. Asquith replied.

### AUSTRIAN ARISTOCRACY PRAYING FOR PEACE

A despatch from London says: The Central News received a despatch from Vienna to the effect that members of the Austrian aristocracy, together with the Archbishop of Vienna, and sixteen Archdukes and Archduchesses, assembled in the cathedral of the cathedral to pray for peace.

### "RAZOR" BULLETS USED IN VERDUN CAMPAIGN

A despatch from London says: The Crown Prince is using "razor bullets" in Verdun. Each bullet weighs an eighth of an ounce and has a triangular steel blade as sharp as a razor which makes an ugly wound and is difficult to heal.

## Young Folks

### The Frog Choir.

When April waves her wand
Above a wintry land,
And willow buds appear,
What is the sound we hear?
As twilight settles down
Upon the field and town,
The curious sound that comes
Like beat of distant drums?

From tangled beds that green
Where lately lay the snow,
From waters free once more
Of fetters that they wore,
From meadows, that again
Are warm beneath the rain,
From all the swamps and fens
Lo! hear the singing frogs!

"Get up! Get up!" they sing
Will croak and grunt and twang
From hoarse and grating throats
In rough, discordant notes,
In varied stress and tone,
By dozens and alone,
The frogs begin to sing
Their welcome to the spring.

"Get up! Get up!" they sing
We hear it where the slumber
Of willows turns to gray
Beside the muddy way
We hear it and rejoice
For in each croaking voice
We know the promise lies
Of summer songs and skies.

### How Gilbert Found Out the Time.

It was the day of the party. Monday Gilbert had received an invitation from Bruce Wright, like this:

Come to my party on Saturday
From three to five o'clock.

Gilbert had already been to lightful parties in his short life, best of all was at little Bess's last summer; there he had cream in four colors. Gilbert hardly wait for three o'clock for he knew they would have it again, and would play the peanut hunting. Because he feared he might miss the party he stood most of the morning in the dining-room clock watching the move.

After dinner he became uneasy. He went to his room and was lying down when his mother said:

"Mother," he said, "I know I tell the time when it strikes, but what if you should sleep? Can't I go to the party and get dressed?"

"See what it says on the clock," his mother answered.

"Oh, I can read that," he read aloud. "It says half five o'clock."

"And I just heard the half past twelve," said his mother patiently. "But you may go now."

Gilbert washed his neck and hands carefully, brushed his brown hair and put on his white stockings and buckles and the clock struck half past.

"You may start, my dear," his mother called to him.

Gilbert tried to sit still in the clock, but he fretted for he might miss the time, his mother had not a headache but I could read the clock," he sighed.

Suddenly he sat still and looked the big clock and the minutes. Then he laughed to himself a bright thought. He got his pencil and pencil and took a seat at the table and made a picture that he sat under the clock. He drew a circle for the ring he had made figures that he saw on the clock, and the two hands as they were on the clock. He went to his mother again.

"Look! Now you can see it is time to go."

His mother looked at it and laughed, in spite of herself. "You are my wise little girl," she cleared.

Back and forth, back and forth, every little while, Gilbert looked at the clock to his mother. At last time he showed her on the clock the hands on the clock were in place, until at last she said it was time to go.—Youth's Companion.

### SOLDIER SHOCKS KAISERIN

#### Tells Her He Hopes Her Long Life Is Good As His Own.

The London Daily Mail's Amsterdam correspondent says that when the Kaiserin was visiting a hospital, she addressed a wounded soldier in a tenderly solicitous manner, saying:

"My good fellow, I hope you are going better with you to-day."

The man replied: "I only hope I may be going as well with you as it is going with me at the moment."

The Kaiserin staggered according to a report current in Berlin and was led from the ward almost fainting. The soldier is believed to be an irreconcilable Social Democrat.

The new Calgary Technical School will receive a $40,000 provincial grant.

Some men value outward more than inward worth.

Envy is an acknowledgment of fortune of others.