

PARIS RAIDED BY ENEMY AIR-CRAFT: 20 KILLED, 50 WOUNDED

Considerable Material Damage Was Occasioned—One German Machine Was Brought Down.

A despatch from Paris says:—Twenty persons were killed and 50 wounded in Wednesday night's air raid, it is announced officially. One of the German machines which raided Paris was brought down. The occupants of the aeroplane were made prisoner.

The alarm was given at 11.30 o'clock. Bombs were thrown at various points in Paris and the suburbs. Material damage is reported.

Several bombs failed to explode, but others found victims, chiefly women and children. Two hospitals were struck. Several buildings were burned or seriously damaged.

Some thirty French aeroplanes went to meet the enemy as soon as the alarm was given. Several combats occurred to the north, in which one German machine was downed. The aviators were made prisoner. One French machine, in attempting to

make a landing in Paris, on account of motor trouble, fell. The pilot and the gunner were wounded.

The raid lasted for about two hours. The night was mild and clear and the moon was brilliant. The streets of the city were soon filled with crowds of curious persons, who watched the raiders and their French antagonists circling above and swooping down now and then. At intervals bursts of machine gun fire were heard.

The French aeroplanes carried bright lights, so that the gunners manning the ground defences could distinguish them. The German aviators signalled each other with rapid flashes.

Explosions of shells and bombs continued intermittently for two hours, and then gradually died away. At two o'clock the sirens signalled that all was clear.

BOLSHEVIKS TAKE KIEV

"Mother of Russian Cities" Captured by Lenines' Troops.

A despatch from London says:—Kiev, which for some time past has been invested by the Bolsheviki troops, who are engaged against the Ukrainians, has surrendered, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Petrograd.

A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Petrograd, dated Thursday, says: "Bolsheviki forces entered Kiev on Wednesday night. They have occupied the arsenal. The town surrendered after four shots had been fired."

Kiev, capital of the Government of Kiev, lies on the right bank of the Dnieper. It is called the "Mother of Russian Cities," and in 1902 had about 250,000 inhabitants. Recent despatches said that many of the Russian nobility, seeking safety from the Bolsheviki, had taken up their residence in Kiev.

15 BRITISH SHIPS SUNK IN THE PAST WEEK

A despatch from London says:—An increase in British shipping losses is shown in the official summary issued, which reports the destruction of nine vessels of more than 1,600 tons and six of lesser tonnage. The official statement follows: Arrivals, 2,352; sailings, 2,300; British merchantmen, 1,600 tons or over, sunk by mine or submarine, 9; under 1,600 tons, 6; fishing vessels, 1; British merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, 8.

ARGENTINA HAS RECALLED BERLIN AND VIENNA ATTACHES

A despatch from Buenos Aires says:—The Minister of War has recalled Argentina's military attaches from Berlin and Vienna. In political circles this action is regarded as significant and connected with the sinking of the Argentine steamship Ministro Irriendo, January 26.

ITALIANS TAKE IMPORTANT HEIGHT 2,600 PRISONERS AND SEVERAL GUNS

Advance Line North-East of Col Del Rosso in Big Offensive on Brenta Front.

A despatch from Italian headquarters in Northern Italy, says: "The battle in the mountains, west of the Brenta River, during the past two days has been one of the most decisive since the new battle lines were formed. There have been sweeping successes for the Italians, who, after taking three strategic heights, captured the important position of Monte Di Val Bella.

"The enemy was driven far back from his former front, with very heavy losses. The prisoners taken by the Italians exceed 2,500 men, and more than 100 officers, six cannon, 100 machine guns, and several thousand rifles were captured.

A later despatch from Rome says: The Italians' new position west of the Frenzela Valley on the mountain front was improved on Thursday. The line was advanced slightly north-east of Col Del Rosso.

The text of the statement reads: "In the plateau zone, on the same scene that witnessed in the last few days the brilliant deeds of the First army, our detachments kept up on Thursday their energetic thrusts south of Asiago. West of the Frenzela Valley they improved their new posi-

tion, advancing all the way to the north-east of Col Del Rosso.

"Our batteries here kept their fire directed behind the enemy's line, incessantly shelling troop movements there.

A despatch from Rome says: The Austrians on Thursday attacked on the Asiago Plateau in an attempt to drive the Italians from their newly-won position on Monte di Val Bella. The enemy, however, was unable to reach the Italian line.

The Italians by a sudden attack at dawn on Thursday advanced their lines as far as the head of the Telago Valley in this sector. The area of newly-occupied territory is being organized rapidly.

As the Italian brigades which took part in the fighting reassembled it developed that their losses were comparatively small, the aggregate being considerably less than the number of prisoners taken from the enemy.

But the enemy losses were extremely heavy, as is shown by the number of dead left on the field and the reports of prisoners taken by the Italians, was between 5,000 and 6,000.

SUBMARINE HELD, SAYS SIR E. GEDDES

First Lord of the Admiralty Declares Menace Has Been Met.

A despatch from London says: "The submarine is held." Thus in four words Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, on Friday summarized the results of the first year of Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare, which began February 1, a year ago.

A measure of its failure, he added to the correspondent, was found in the fact that the sinking of merchant ships now had been reduced to a level lower than before Germany cast aside all restraint.

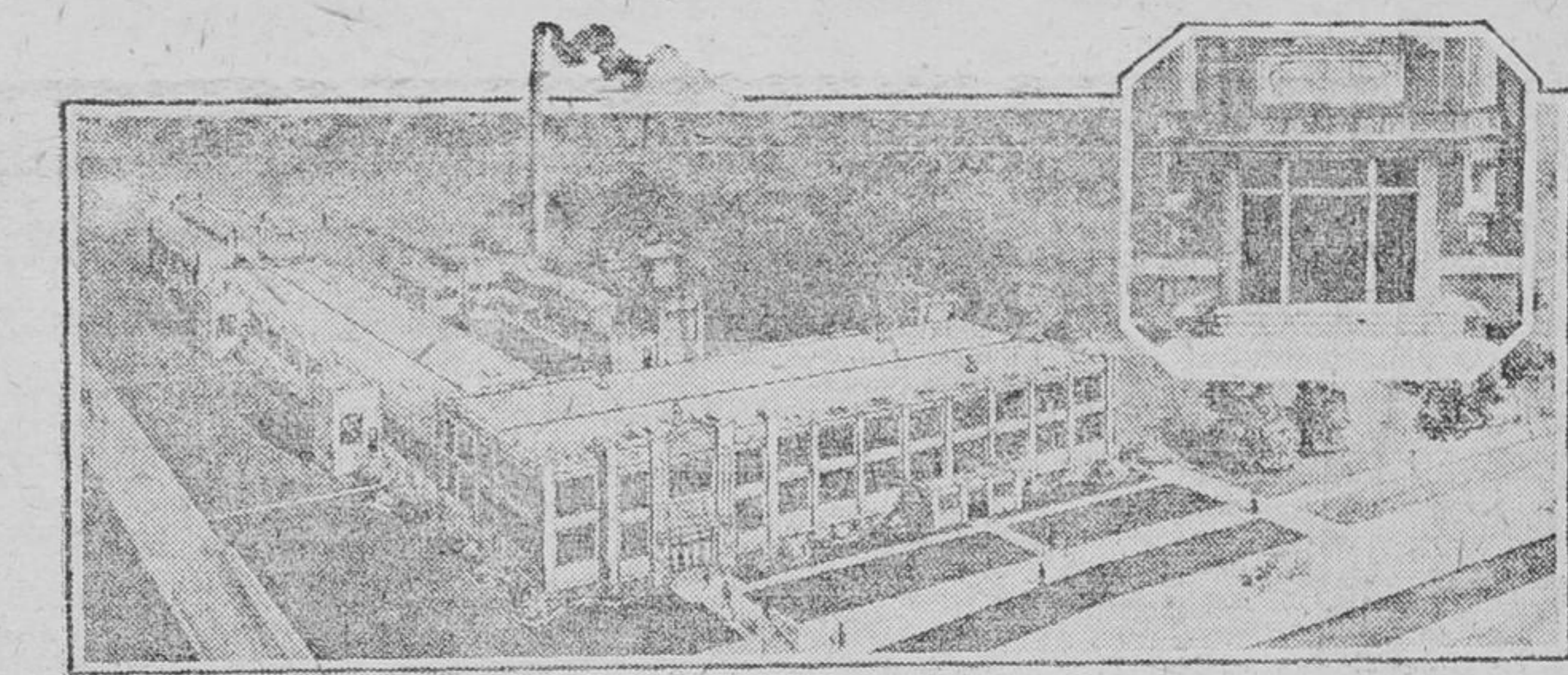
"I am an optimist regarding the U-boat war," said Sir Eric. "The submarine, restrained and unrestrained, has been met and has not proved invincible. I am inclined to think that now—since I made my last public statement, 'we are sinking submarines as fast as Germany can build them'—my 'curves' are all good, and I cannot foresee any way in which the situation can be changed except for the better."

\$210,000,000 LOANED BRITAIN BY U.S.

A despatch from Washington says:—A new credit of \$210,000,000 to be paid to Great Britain during February, was established on Thursday by the Treasury. The January credit of \$250,000,000 as completed on Thursday with the advancement of \$65,000,000. This brings total credits to all the allies up to \$4,525,000,000.

BRITISH LOSSES DURING JANUARY

A despatch from London says:—British casualties reported during the month of January totalled 73,017. They were divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 358; men, 13,698. Wounded or missing—Officers, 1,205; men, 57,756.



Commodious Quarters for Canada's Convalescents. \$450,000 purchased for the Military Hospitals Commission the excellent new factory of the National Cash Register Co., at Toronto. The building is splendidly situated, and will have accommodation for nearly 1,000 patients.

LEADING MARKETS

Breadstuffs
Toronto, Feb. 5—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., 90½c; No. 3 C.W., 88½c; No. 1 extra feed, 84½c; No. 1 feed 81½c; in store Fort William. American corn—No. 3 yellow, nominal. Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 89 to 90c, nominal; No. 3 do., 88 to 89c, nominal, according to freights outside. Ontario wheat—New, No. 2 Winter, \$2.22; basis, in store Montreal. Peas—No. 2, \$2.70 to \$3.80, according to freights outside. Barley—Malt, \$1.50 to \$1.52, according to freights outside. Buckwheat—\$1.57 to \$1.60, according to freights outside. Rye—No. 2, \$1.83 to \$1.85, according to freights outside. Manitoba flour—War quality, \$11.10. Toronto freights—War quality, \$10.60. Ontario flour—War quality, \$10.60. Toronto freights. Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, \$35; shorts, do., \$40; middlings, per bus, \$45 to \$48; good feed flour, per bus, \$3.25. Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$16 to \$17; mixed, \$13 to \$14, track Toronto. Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$8.50 to \$9.43c.

Country Produce—Wholesale
Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 45 to 46c; prints, per lb., 46 to 46½c; dairy, per lb., 35 to 37c. Eggs—Fresh gathered eggs, 50 to 52c; new laid, 55c. Dressed poultry—Chickens, 26 to 28c; fowl, 23 to 25c; ducks, 23 to 24c; geese, 21 to 22c; turkeys, 28 to 30c. Potatoes—Wholesalers are paying to growers and country shippers, for first-class stock, f.o.b. outside points, \$2.25 to \$2.35 for Delawares, and \$2 to \$2.10 for Ontarios. Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices: Cheese—New, large, 23½ to 24c; twins, 23½ to 24c; early cheese, 25½ to 26c; large twin, 26 to 26½c. Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 38 to 39c; creamery prints, 48 to 49c; solids, 47 to 48c. Margarine—29 to 32c. Eggs—New laid, in cartons, 65 to 70c; No. 1 storage, 49 to 50c; select storage, 52 to 53c. Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 28 to 30c; milk-fed chickens, 30 to 33c; fowl, 26 to 28c; turkeys, 25 to 40c; ducks, Spring, 27 to 28c; geese, 25 to 27c. Live poultry—Turkeys, 30c; Spring chickens, lb., 22 to 24c; hens, 22 to 28c; ducks, Spring, 22 to 28c; geese, 15 to 17c. Honey—Comb—Extra fine, 16 oz., \$2.50; 2 oz., \$9.00; No. 2, \$2.40 to \$2.50. Strained—Tubs, 5 and 5½, 19 to 19½c per lb.; 10's, 18½ to 19c; 60's, 18 to 18½c. Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bush, \$8 to \$8.25; imported, hand-picked, Burma or Indian, \$6.75 to \$7; Japan, \$8; Lima, 17 to 17½c. Potatoes—Delawares, bag, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Ontarios, bag, \$2.10 to \$2.25.

Provisions—Wholesale
Smoke meats—Hams, medium, 22 to 34c; do, heavy, 26 to 27c; cooked, 44 to 46c; rolls, 23 to 30c; breakfast bacon, 40 to 42c; backs, plain, 43 to 44c; bonelless, 45 to 46c. Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 28 to 29c; clear bellies, 27 to 28c. Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 23½ to 24c; tins, 23 to 23½c; balls, 24 to 24½c; compound, tierces, 25½c; tubs, 25½c; balls, 26c.

Montreal Markets
Montreal, Feb. 5—Oats—Canadian western, No. 3, \$1.01½ to \$1.02; extra No. 1 feed, \$1.01½ to \$1.02; No. 2 local white, 97½ to 98c; No. 3, do., 96½ to 97c; No. 4, do., 95½ to 96c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$11.60; seconds, \$11.10; strong bakers', \$10.90; straight rollers, bags, \$5.25 to \$5.40. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs., \$5.30. Bran—35. Shorts—40. Middlings—48 to 50. Moullie—56 to 58. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$14.50 to \$15.50. Cheese—Finest, westerns, 21½c; do, easterns, 21c. Butter—Choice creamery, \$3.50 to \$3.75; seconds, 48 to 49½. Eggs—Fresh, 58c; selected, 52c; No. 1 stock, 48c; No. 2 stock, 45c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.90 to \$2.25.

Winnipeg Grain
Winnipeg, Feb. 5—Cash prices:—Oats—No. 2 C.W., 90½c; No. 3 C.W., 84½c; extra No. 1 feed, 84½c; No. 1 feed, 81½c; No. 2 feed, 77½c; Barley—No. 3, \$1.52½; No. 4, \$1.47½; rejected and feed, \$1.26. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., \$3.26; No. 2 C.W., \$3.21½; No. 3 C.W., \$3.05.

United States Markets
Minneapolis, Feb. 5—Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.67 to \$1.75. Oats—No. 3 white, 84½ to 85½c. Flour unchanged. Bran—\$2.50. Duluth, Feb. 5—Linseed—On track, \$3.56 to \$3.66; arrive, \$3.54; January, \$3.54; asked, May, \$3.54; asked, July, \$3.49; asked, October, \$3.15 bid.

Live Stock Markets
Toronto, Feb. 5—Extra choice heavy steers, \$12 to \$12.75; do, good heavy, \$11 to \$11.75; butchers' cattle, choice, \$11 to \$12; do, good, \$10.25 to \$10.75; do, medium bulls, \$7.60 to \$7.85; do, \$8.75 to \$9; butchers' bulls choice, \$10 to \$10.60; do, good bulls, \$8.75 to \$9.25; do, medium bulls, \$7.60 to \$7.85; do, rough bulls, \$6.85 to \$6.85; butchers' cows, choice, \$9.75 to \$10.50; do, good, \$8.50 to \$9.25; do, medium, \$7.60 to \$7.85; stockers, \$7 to \$8.50; feeders, \$8.75 to \$9.50; canners and cutters, \$5.50 to \$6.75; milkers, good to choice, \$60 to \$125; do, com. and med., \$65 to \$80; Springers \$80 to \$140; light ewes, \$12.50 to \$15; sheep, heavy, \$5 to \$7.25; yearlings, \$7.75 to \$12.75; do, good, \$13.50; calves, good to choice, \$15 to \$16; hogs, fed and watered, \$13.75 to \$14; do, weighed off cars, \$13.75 to \$19.25; do, f.o.b., \$17.50 to \$18. Montreal, Feb. 5—Choice steers, \$12; do, good, \$11 to \$11.50; do, medium, \$10 to \$10.75; choice butchers' cows, \$10.50; good cows, \$9.50 to \$10; choice

GERMAN STRIKE BEING PUT DOWN BY DRASTIC MILITARY MEASURES

German-Made Reports Not Necessarily Truthful Accounts of Situation—Threats of Death Sentence by Military Governor of Berlin.

London, Feb. 3.—Drastic military measures, even, according to a report from Copenhagen, the threat of a death sentence in the event of conviction by court-martial for refusal to obey the military order to resume work on Monday, seems to have had the effect of breaking down the German strike movement. Very little news has come through to-day, and that mainly semi-official assurances that the strike is ended and that work will be resumed to-morrow.

These semi-official despatches admit that the result was obtained by military measures and threats to draft recalcitrants into the army.

London, Monday, Feb. 4.—While the latest official statement from Berlin declares the strike movement is dying

out and to-day will see its end, the Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily News says it need not be accepted that the Government's presentation of the situation is necessarily the correct one. There is at least negative evidence to the contrary, he continues, in the following "notice to our readers," prominently displayed in the Vorwaerts: "Through force of circumstances it is at present impossible for us to give news of many events which would especially interest our readers. We ask our readers not to regard these omissions as an attempt on our part to kill the events by silence." "This means," the correspondent adds, "that the organ of the Social Democratic party has been forbidden by the censor to publish a record of events."

butchers' bulls, \$10 to \$10.25; do, good, \$9.50; canners' cattle, \$6 to \$7; sheep, \$12 to \$13; lambs, \$15.50 to \$16.50; milk-fed calves, \$15 to \$16; grass-fed, \$7 to \$10; choice select hogs, off cars, \$19.

TONNAGE SUNK ONLY 9 PER CENT.

Submarines Have Sunk Less Than 3,000,000 Tons.

London, Feb. 3.—The German newspapers claim that in the first year of the unrestricted submarine warfare 9,000,000 tons of allied and neutral shipping were sunk, and that only 4,000,000 tons have been built to offset this.

As showing how unreliable is the information which the German authorities give out, the Associated Press is authorized to state that the claim put forward exaggerates the actual tonnage lost by more than 50 per cent. The total net loss of world's ocean-going tonnage since the outbreak of the war, including the losses by marine risk as well as by enemy action, and allowing for enemy tonnage captured, amounts to less than 3,000,000 tons, or, roughly, nine per cent. of the tonnage available at the outbreak of the war.

\$100,000,000 RUMANIAN GOLD SEIZED BY BOLSHEVIKI

The Hague, Feb. 3.—The Vienna Neue Frei Presse reports that the amount of gold belonging to Rumania that was seized by the Bolsheviki was valued at 500,000,000 francs. The newspaper adds that the authorities in Vienna and Berlin attach great importance to the confiscation, because the Rumanian State gold reserve is the chief guarantee for the Rumanian debt owed to the Central Powers.

ENEMY ATTACK ON U.S. SECTOR

American Artillery Wrecked German First Line Positions.

With the American Army in France, Feb. 3.—A German barrage fire at sundown last night opened the heaviest bombardment of many days along the American sector in Lorraine, the American artillery replying shell for shell as the firing of the heavy guns spread along several kilometres of front.

Two Americans were killed and nine wounded during the bombardment and one suffered shell shock.

It was ascertained to-day that the American gunners wrecked several of the enemy dugouts, and so badly damaged the first line positions that at one point the Germans were unable to occupy them Sunday.

When the bombardment had reached its greatest intensity the Germans suddenly concentrated their fire at two points, throwing about 250 shells into a town in which the headquarters of a certain regiment are located, and which heretofore had been immune to enemy fire.

Early in the day an American was wounded by a sniper.

WOODEN UNDERWEAR USED IN GERMANY.

A despatch from Washington says: Women in Germany are wearing underwear made out of wood pulp, but these substitutes will stand washing not more than five or six times.

The fabric is utilized for clothing of almost every description, but especially for underwear. The use of garments made from this stuff is quite extensive in Germany, according to the information of the bureau, but it is not allowed to be exported. Complete costumes for women are made of it.

BRITISH AIRMEN BOMBARDED VILLAGES IN THE MOSELLE VALLEY

5,257 Pounds of Bombs Dropped on Trains and Buildings in the German Districts Visited.

A despatch from London says: The War Office, in an elaboration of the official report of the bombing raid made by British aviators into Germany, January 26, on Friday disclosed the fact that machine gun fire was directed on searchlights, trains, moving lights in the roads and on buildings in each of the districts visited, and also into villages in the Moselle Valley. Altogether, 5,257 pounds of bombs were dropped at an average height of 1,500 feet. One pilot made

four attempts before reaching his objective, owing to the heavy mist which made flying difficult.

An official despatch from London, January 26, said that British aeroplanes raided several objectives in Germany, making direct hits on factories and docks, and also in the town of Mannheim. In addition, the railway stations at Saarbrucken and Oberbillerig were attacked, with excellent results.