

TRANSPORT TUSCANIA CARRYING AMERICAN TROOPS TORPEDOED

267 U.S. Soldiers Lost When Liner Sunk Off Irish Coast—Convoys by British Warships and Manned by British Sailors.

A despatch from Washington, D.C., says: The transport liner, Tuscania, carrying 2,179 American soldiers, has been torpedoed and sunk off the Irish coast, and at a late hour on Wednesday night 1,912 officers and men had been accounted for in a despatch to the State Department from London.

News of the first great disaster in the war to American armed forces came in a brief despatch to the War Department. It did not mention the possibility of further survivors, but hope was built here upon the fact that all of those rescued were landed at two widely separated Irish ports and indications are that relief vessels were at hand quickly.

A later despatch from London says: The loss of life on the U.S. transport Tuscania, torpedoed off the Irish coast

by a German submarine, will, it is now known, not exceed 101, the majority of the victims being members of the crew.

The Tuscania carried a total of 2,297. The saved number, it is said, follows:

Troops..... 2,100
Crew..... 197
Total..... 2,297

Among the American survivors are 76 officers. There are 81 American troops in hospitals.

Two torpedoes were fired at the vessel. The first passed astern, but the second struck in the vicinity of No. 1 boiler. A British destroyer, one of the escorting fleet, pursued the U-boat and is believed to have sunk it with a depth bomb.

The bodies of 44 of the missing 101 victims of the Tuscania disaster were washed up on Thursday on the rocks 15 miles from the scene of the torpedoing. All were Americans, and their bodies were mutilated beyond recognition.



Solving the Mysteries of the Machine Gun. Men in this branch of the service have become so efficient that they can assemble and disassemble their guns, while blindfolded.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Chicago, Feb. 12—Manitoba wheat—No. 1, 22.25; No. 2, 22.00; No. 3, 21.75; No. 4, 21.50; No. 5, 21.25; No. 6, 21.00; No. 7, 20.75; No. 8, 20.50; No. 9, 20.25; No. 10, 20.00; No. 11, 19.75; No. 12, 19.50; No. 13, 19.25; No. 14, 19.00; No. 15, 18.75; No. 16, 18.50; No. 17, 18.25; No. 18, 18.00; No. 19, 17.75; No. 20, 17.50; No. 21, 17.25; No. 22, 17.00; No. 23, 16.75; No. 24, 16.50; No. 25, 16.25; No. 26, 16.00; No. 27, 15.75; No. 28, 15.50; No. 29, 15.25; No. 30, 15.00; No. 31, 14.75; No. 32, 14.50; No. 33, 14.25; No. 34, 14.00; No. 35, 13.75; No. 36, 13.50; No. 37, 13.25; No. 38, 13.00; No. 39, 12.75; No. 40, 12.50; No. 41, 12.25; No. 42, 12.00; No. 43, 11.75; No. 44, 11.50; No. 45, 11.25; No. 46, 11.00; No. 47, 10.75; No. 48, 10.50; No. 49, 10.25; No. 50, 10.00; No. 51, 9.75; No. 52, 9.50; No. 53, 9.25; No. 54, 9.00; No. 55, 8.75; No. 56, 8.50; No. 57, 8.25; No. 58, 8.00; No. 59, 7.75; No. 60, 7.50; No. 61, 7.25; No. 62, 7.00; No. 63, 6.75; No. 64, 6.50; No. 65, 6.25; No. 66, 6.00; No. 67, 5.75; No. 68, 5.50; No. 69, 5.25; No. 70, 5.00; No. 71, 4.75; No. 72, 4.50; No. 73, 4.25; No. 74, 4.00; No. 75, 3.75; No. 76, 3.50; No. 77, 3.25; No. 78, 3.00; No. 79, 2.75; No. 80, 2.50; No. 81, 2.25; No. 82, 2.00; No. 83, 1.75; No. 84, 1.50; No. 85, 1.25; No. 86, 1.00; No. 87, 0.75; No. 88, 0.50; No. 89, 0.25; No. 90, 0.00.

HUNS MASSING AT THREE POINTS

South-East of Antwerp, Around Metz District, and in Upper Alsace.

A despatch from Paris says: Latest information to hand here shows that the Germans are continuing troop concentrations at three important points of the line. These appear to be south-east of Antwerp, around the Thionville-Metz district, and in Upper Alsace.

About the middle of January troops assembled in these parts of the line totalled about 55 divisions, (about 500,000 men), many of whom came from the Russian front.

It seems evident that the troops in upper Alsace could only have one objective—that which faces them between the upper Vosges and the Swiss border. In this way it appears significant that Switzerland should at present be mobilizing many more troops with the intent of protecting her frontiers. The Germans, Swiss and Austro-Swiss frontiers are at present closed to all traffic which may mean further important movements of German troops.

Advices received here from Holland say that the Belgium frontier is, too, closed for about a month. It is also reported that the Germans are building large barracks in Aix la Chapelle region to house 100,000 troops.

DESPERATE BATTLE BETWEEN WHITE AND RED GUARDS

A despatch from Stockholm says: General Mannerheim, commander of the Government forces in Finland that were organized to enforce the authority of the Finnish Diet, has defeated the Finnish Red Guard and the Russians at Uleaborg, and taken possession of the city. This is the most important victory as yet scored by the White Guard, as Uleaborg was the chief military depot of the Russians in Northern Finland, and contained considerable stores of ammunition and artillery. Military observers now confidently predict that the whole of Northern Finland soon will be in the hands of the Government forces. The battle of Uleaborg lasted two days, and there were several hundred dead on both sides.

FIVE HOSTILE MACHINES SHOT DOWN BY BRITISH

A despatch from London says: British aerial operations are reported in an official statement as follows: "Nearly five tons of bombs were dropped Tuesday on hostile targets. Five German aeroplanes were brought down in air fighting, and four were driven down out of control. A hostile observation balloon was brought down. Four of our aeroplanes are missing.

FORESTRY CORPS ARE UNDERMANNED.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A report on the operations of the Canadian Forestry Corps in France for the month of December, issued from the Militia Department on Thursday, states in opening that the companies are all considerably under strength owing to the difficulty in getting reinforcements. Production, however, greatly increased in spite of the lack of reinforcements. The corps was engaged on the production of sawn lumber to be used in the construction of huts for the British, French and American armies.

GERMANS HAVE CONSCRIPTED ALL FLEMISH COAST MALES.

A despatch from Amsterdam says: The Telegraaf has received advices from the frontier that an order has been issued by the Germans, summoning the male population of the Flemish coast for military labor. The ages of the conscripted persons are from 13 to 60 years.

DROP TON OF BOMBS ON ENEMY TARGETS

A despatch from London says: An official announcement dealing with aerial operations issued on Thursday night follows: "More than a ton of bombs was dropped Wednesday on various targets behind the enemy's lines. Two hostile machines were downed in the air fighting. Two of our machines are missing."

BRITISH NAVAL FORCES BOMB OSTEND MARINE YARDS

A despatch from Amsterdam says: British naval forces have bombarded Ostend, according to a despatch from the frontier.

GERMAN CITY BOMBED BY FRENCH AIRCRAFT

A despatch from Paris says: On February 5, one of our bombing squadrons flew over Saarbrücke, dropping 3,610 kilograms of projectiles. Attacked by several groups of enemy aeroplanes, our crews accepted battle and brought down three German machines and then returned intact to their own lines.

DEFER ELECTIONS IN ONTARIO

Life of Legislature Extended Until After the War.

A despatch from Toronto says: There will be no election in the Province of Ontario until the war is over and the soldiers are settled again in their ordinary pursuits. In the Legislature on Thursday night Sir William Hearst, in the course of an eloquent address, accepted a proposal made by Wm. Proudfoot, K.C., the Opposition leader, that the life of the Legislature should be extended and that a truce should be declared in party politics until the Empire has come safely through the great crisis facing it. The necessary legislation will be passed by the Ontario House, which has power to deal with it without reference to any other Parliament, Federal or Imperial, and within a short time bye-elections will be held in the ridings now without membership. These vacant seats will be filled without opposition, according to the party affiliation of the former member.

FOUR MONTHS' BREAD LEFT IN HOLLAND.

A despatch from an Atlantic Port says: Dr. F. E. Vlieland Hein, who arrived here on the Nieuw Amsterdam on Thursday, and said he was sent here on a semi-official mission to consult with Federal Food Administrator Hoover with regard to grain for Holland, said that the end of bread for his country was in sight. "Our wheat will be exhausted in less than four months unless we can get shipments from the United States," said Mr. Hein. The present daily bread ration to each inhabitant, he added, is about one-half pound.

12 NORWEGIAN SHIPS SUNK IN JANUARY

A despatch from Washington says: A cable despatch to the Norwegian Legation from Christiania, says that during the month of January 12 Norwegian vessels, aggregating 18,805 gross tons, were lost by the war, and eight Norwegian seamen lost their lives.

HUNDREDS OF CANADIANS BEING RETURNED

A despatch from London says: The comb continues working among Canadians in England, three hundred men last month were sent to reserve units. Some of these had been casualties in France but had become again fit; 129 men were raised from category B to A, nearly two thousand A men had completed training and were raised to category A1. Equally important towards general efficiency is that unfit men who cannot usefully be employed in England shall return to Canada. Two thousand were sent back last month and eleven hundred more were returned for further medical treatment in Canada. Over three thousand former casualties were made available for reserve units, these including men discharged from hospitals here. Two thousand more were placed in lower categories than A. Many of these had been made available for further service through a system of curative physical training now so largely adopted by the Canadian Medical Service. Over thirteen thousand Canadians in England were examined again by the Medical Board last month.

CANADA EXPORTS \$40,000,000 IN PULP AND PAPER

A despatch from Montreal says: R. A. Pringle, K.C., Canada's paper controller, said in a recent speech that during the year ending March 31, 1917, the exports of pulp and paper from this country totalled \$40,000,000. He called attention to the fact that Canada was supplying one-third of the newsprint used in the United States, partly in the finished product and partly in the raw material, and the requirements of the United States in pulpwood were 600,000 tons a day. Pulpwood has increased in value, he said, and brought from \$2 to \$7 a cord on the stump.

Canada stood third among the countries of the world with regard to forest possessions, he asserted. Russia and the United States having greater forest resources.

IMPORTATION OF CORN TO SATISFY ALL NEEDS

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Food Controller has announced that arrangements had been made with the authorities at Washington under which the United States War Trade Board has apportioned to Canada sufficient corn to meet the monthly requirements of this country. This corn will be moved just as quickly as the transportation situation will permit. The Bureau of Licenses of the Food Controller's office, in turn, has apportioned part of this corn among Canadian importers in accordance with their monthly needs, so that in future these importers will not be required to secure a separate import permit for each purchaser.

15 BRITISH VESSELS SUNK BY U-BOATS

A despatch from London says: 15 British Vessels Sunk. The Admiralty reports 15 British merchantmen sunk by mine or submarine in the past week. Of these, 10 were 1,600 tons or over, and five under 1,600 tons. Four fishing vessels also were sunk. The British losses by mine or submarine during the past week are approximately the same as the previous week, when nine British merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons, and six of lesser tonnage, were destroyed.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS BY CANADIANS

Dominion Troops Enter Enemy Line in Two Places.

A despatch from Canadian Army Headquarters says: Raiding the enemy lines north of Lens, the Canadian troops on Tuesday night, supported by our artillery, succeeded in penetrating the hostile front line in two places. One party got within 20 yards of the enemy wire when it was discovered and heavily bombed. The enemy also opened a barrage on our lines, but despite the vigorous opposition and the strong wire one officer and two men succeeded in rushing the position and had seized it.

The other party got within ten yards of the enemy's line before being discovered. It then bombarded its way into the trench. The Germans withdrew before the raiders, but maintained a stiff opposition. Two hours later, after receiving support from an artillery bombardment, German raiders came across No Man's Land in strength in the Mericourt-Avon sectors. They met with such a vigorous reception from our rifle and machine guns that they were forced to retire with heavy casualties. They left five prisoners in our hands.

REDUCE RATIONS OF HOME ARMY

Except British Youths Under 19 Training For Abroad.

A despatch from London says: The Earl of Derby, Secretary for War, has notified Field Marshal Viscount French, Commander of the Home Forces, of his decision to reduce the rations of meat, sugar and tea for all the home forces, except youths under 19 years, training for abroad.

"When the whole nation is being asked to reduce food consumption in the interests of our armies abroad," says the War Secretary, "I think you will agree with me that the army at home will expect equally to be asked to make certain sacrifices. The burden cannot be allowed to fall wholly on women and children and civilian workers."

He explains that the reduced ration compares favorably with the field ration of most other armies, and says that the reasons for making the reduction imperative are known to all, adding, "The fate of the war may well depend upon the spirit in which such reductions are accepted. The grit of every individual soldier and civilian is now being tested and will be still further tested during the coming months. It is the duty of the army at home to set the whole nation an example of determination and cheerfulness, and I have no doubt of their response."

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE TO BANISH THE BAR

A despatch from Quebec says: Liquor license legislation, which will make the Province of Quebec bonded after May 1, 1918, was introduced into the Quebec Legislature on Thursday afternoon by Hon. Walter Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer. All licenses to sell liquor now in existence will expire on that date and will not be renewed.

Provisions Wholesale

Montreal, Feb. 12—Oats—Canadian Western No. 3, 1.02; extra No. 1, feed, 1.02; No. 2, local white, 1.00; No. 3, 0.98; No. 4, 0.96; No. 5, 0.94; No. 6, 0.92; No. 7, 0.90; No. 8, 0.88; No. 9, 0.86; No. 10, 0.84; No. 11, 0.82; No. 12, 0.80; No. 13, 0.78; No. 14, 0.76; No. 15, 0.74; No. 16, 0.72; No. 17, 0.70; No. 18, 0.68; No. 19, 0.66; No. 20, 0.64; No. 21, 0.62; No. 22, 0.60; No. 23, 0.58; No. 24, 0.56; No. 25, 0.54; No. 26, 0.52; No. 27, 0.50; No. 28, 0.48; No. 29, 0.46; No. 30, 0.44; No. 31, 0.42; No. 32, 0.40; No. 33, 0.38; No. 34, 0.36; No. 35, 0.34; No. 36, 0.32; No. 37, 0.30; No. 38, 0.28; No. 39, 0.26; No. 40, 0.24; No. 41, 0.22; No. 42, 0.20; No. 43, 0.18; No. 44, 0.16; No. 45, 0.14; No. 46, 0.12; No. 47, 0.10; No. 48, 0.08; No. 49, 0.06; No. 50, 0.04; No. 51, 0.02; No. 52, 0.00.

Winnipeg Grain

Winnipeg, Feb. 12—Cash prices: Oats—No. 2 C.W., 94c; No. 3 do., 84c; extra No. 1 feed, 83c; No. 1 feed, 80c; No. 2 do., 75c; barley—No. 3, 41.50c; No. 4, 31.50c; No. 5, 21.50c; No. 6, 11.50c; No. 7, 1.50c; No. 8, 1.25c; No. 9, 1.00c; No. 10, 0.75c; No. 11, 0.50c; No. 12, 0.25c; No. 13, 0.00c.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, Feb. 12—Oats—No. 3 yellow, 1.75 to 1.80; No. 2, 1.60 to 1.65; No. 1, 1.50 to 1.55; No. 4, 1.40 to 1.45; No. 5, 1.30 to 1.35; No. 6, 1.20 to 1.25; No. 7, 1.10 to 1.15; No. 8, 1.00 to 1.05; No. 9, 0.90 to 0.95; No. 10, 0.80 to 0.85; No. 11, 0.70 to 0.75; No. 12, 0.60 to 0.65; No. 13, 0.50 to 0.55; No. 14, 0.40 to 0.45; No. 15, 0.30 to 0.35; No. 16, 0.20 to 0.25; No. 17, 0.10 to 0.15; No. 18, 0.00 to 0.05.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Feb. 12—Extra choice heavy steers, 11.25 to 11.90; do., good heavy, 10.50 to 11.10; butchers' choice, 10.75 to 11.40; do., good, 10.25 to 10.90; do., medium, 9.50 to 10.15; do., common, 8.75 to 9.40; butchers' bulls, choice, 8.50 to 9.15; do., good, 8.75 to 9.40; do., medium, 8.00 to 8.65; do., rough, 7.35 to 7.95; butchers' cows, choice, 8.50 to 9.15; do., good, 8.00 to 8.65; do., medium, 7.75 to 8.40; do., rough, 7.00 to 7.65; canners and cutters, 6.75 to 7.40; milkers, good to choice, 6.00 to 6.65; do., medium, 5.75 to 6.40; do., rough, 5.50 to 6.15; springers, 11.25 to 11.90; high bred, 10.50 to 11.15; heavy, 9.75 to 10.40; calves, good to choice, 1.50 to 1.85; do., fed and watered, 1.75 to 2.10; do., weaned off cars, 1.10; do., f.o.b., 1.75 to 2.10.

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