

BRITISH ATTACKS WIN TRENCHES AT ST. ELOI

Assaults on Wide Front Result in Heavy German Casualties—Germans Bombarding Verdun Defenses

The following official statement from British Headquarters in France was issued Monday night: "This morning, after exploding mines, infantry of the Northumberland Fusiliers and Royal Fusiliers assaulted the German salient at St. Eloi successfully, taking first and second line trenches on a front of some 600 yards. Heavy casualties are known to have been caused to the enemy. Two officers and 165 men were made prisoners. The artillery activity to-day has been mainly confined to the neighborhood of Angres, Wulverghem, St. Eloi and Welteje. Last night and to-day there has been much mining activity. At Le Boiselle we successfully exploded a mine. To the south of Neuville-St. Vaast and near the Hohenzollern re-oubt there has been crater fighting, in which we were successful. Opposite Hulluch the enemy exploded mines last night, damaging our trenches and causing some casualties. We are established on the crater formed by the explosion." The German official report, issued early in the day, admitted the destruction of 100 yards of the outer trenches at St. Eloi by mine explosions. Farther to the east the Germans during the day attempted to storm the French defences in the outskirts of Maucourt, between the Somme and the Avre. The Paris mid-night communique says that the assaults failed completely. The Germans, after a period of comparative quiet, have again begun shelling Bethincourt, Le Mort Homme and Cumieres, west of the Meuse, and are keeping up, with increasing volume, their bombardment of the French positions in the region of Vaux and Douaumont, which have been stumbling blocks for several weeks in their attempts to gain ground northeast of Verdun. French shells are falling on the German positions in the Argonne and northeast of the St. Mihiel salient.

Sixth Italian Attack Won The following official communication was issued at Rome on Monday: "After intense artillery preparation the enemy attacked in force our positions on Val Piccolo and succeeded in occupying one trench. Our violent counter-attack, which was launched along the whole front from Monte Croce to Val Grande, brought into our possession enemy entrenchments at Sellaeta Freikofel and the Cavallo Pass where we took 63 prisoners, including three officers. At Val Piccolo the combat was a bitter one, lasting thirty hours. After six furious attacks our infantry charged with the bayonet on the position previously lost and won back all of it. Hundreds of the bodies of the enemy remain on the ground."

Great Russ. Offensive Despatches from London on Saturday said: All along the Russian front from the region of Friedrichstadt to the district around Vilna, the Russians and Germans are hard at grips. Petrograd says that near Widay, between Dvinsk and Vilna, the Russians forced all the German lines and barricades and repulsed a vigorous German counter-attack. The Russians are still advancing in the battle which they are forcing on the Germans on the western Muscovite front from the lake region below Dvinsk to Riga and according to the latest news they are making considerable progress in a big battle which is raging south of Dvinsk, but which is still in its inconclusive stage.

At many points the Russians have destroyed the defences of the Germans and in the sector of Olipa they have forced all the German lines and barricades. It is reported unofficially that the Russians are bringing up a fresh army to attack Vilna. According to official details given out by Russian general headquarters, the Russians have crossed the Dvina in the district of Friedrichstadt, which the Germans had retained in their possession after the fighting of last autumn.

CAUCASUS VICTORIES

Progress in Operations Which Relieve Pressure on British

An official statement on Sunday from Petrograd says: "In the region of the upper Tchouk River, in the Caucasus region, our detachments are making good progress, dislodging the Turks from heights which were defended by several super-imposed lines of trenches. Our troops also have advanced considerably in the region southeastward of Bitlis, in the Lake Van region of Asiatic Turkey." An Athens report says that the Turks have ordered the evacuation of Konieh in Asia Minor. Konieh is in Anatolia about 175 miles northeast of Adana, and is on the railway running from Constantinople to Adana.

Wilson Much Aroused

May Speak Before Congress on Whole Submarine Issue

President Wilson described the German situation on Monday as being grave, but said no decisive step would be taken, pending the receipt of the additional facts. The President is seriously considering going before Congress and laying the entire question of submarine warfare before the Houses. It was definitely learned by the State Department on Monday that no Americans lost their lives on the Sussex.

War's Cost to Canada

In the Canadian House of Commons Tuesday night the Finance Minister said it was costing Canada \$11,000,000 to \$12,000,000 per month, or about \$250,000 per day, apart from the Dominion's share of the Imperial expenditure on rations and equipment of the Canadian troops overseas.

Allies Refuse Washington

The Entente allies, replying individually to Secretary of State Lansing's suggestion for the disarmament of all merchant ships, have in effect declined the proposal of the United States.

BRITISH AIR FLEET BOMBS ZEPP. SHEDS

Schleswig-Holstein was the Object—Escort Engaged Germans in North Sea—Big Naval Battle Rumored

The following official statement was issued in London on Sunday night: "An attack by British seaplanes was delivered yesterday morning upon German airship sheds in Schleswig-Holstein, eastward of the Island of Sylt. The seaplanes were conveyed to their rendezvous close to the German coast by an escorting force of light cruisers and destroyers under Commodore Tyrwhitt. Three of the seaplanes which took part in the attack are missing. The destroyer Medusa was in collision with the destroyer Laverock, and it is feared that in the stormy weather which prevailed last night the Medusa may have been lost, but no misgivings are felt as to the safety of the crew. Two German armed patrol vessels were sunk by our destroyers. No detailed report has yet been received, but from Danish press messages it would appear that this operation, which was carried out within the enemy's waters, achieved its object."

Tyrwhitt Won A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says: "According to the Politiken, large British and German squadrons were observed yesterday along the west coast of Jutland, off Esbjerg and France. Ship captains arriving at Esbjerg report that they met a large German flotilla, consisting of five cruisers and twenty torpedo boats, yesterday morning. Fishing boats report that they saw twenty British torpedo boats near Blaazandshuk. It is supposed that the British flotilla last night attacked and put the German squadron to flight. The captain of the steamer Cimbrja says he met a German flotilla going southward at noon yesterday and later two German trawlers arriving on the scene. Suddenly a British squadron composed of ten torpedo boats, appeared and attacked the trawlers, which took flight and in flames ran for Sylt Island, whither it was impossible for the British to pursue, as the German fortress of Sylt opened fire. Last night between 7 and 8 o'clock a violent cannonading was heard in the North Sea." Despatches from Esbjerg, Denmark, to The Berlingske Tidende, says Reuter's Copenhagen correspondent, report a great naval battle between the German and British fleets some three miles off the Graedyb Lightship at mid-day to-day. The despatch adds that Tondern, in Schleswig-Holstein, has been bombed by five aeroplanes.

Germans Admit Loss A German torpedo boat is missing since the sea fighting which followed the British air raid on Saturday morning on German aviation sheds in northern Schleswig-Holstein, according to an official German statement received in London by wireless.

ONTARIO GOING DRY

Bill For Prohibition by September and Referendum After War

By the provisions of "The Ontario Temperance Act," brought down Wednesday afternoon by the Ontario Government, no liquor license will be issued after May 1, and the whole province goes dry four months after. The extension of time is given to dealers that they may dispose of their stocks without loss. Thus Ontario will go "dry" by an act of legislation without the dictum of the people, for the duration of the war. When the soldiers come home, every voter in the province will be able to say whether the province shall remain "dry" or not. However, the Government indicated that no referendum will be submitted to the people for two or three years. Introducing the bill, Hon. W. J. Hanna stated it was a continuation of the policy inaugurated by the late Sir James Whitney. Mr. Hanna said that since the election of 1914 public opinion had changed and now demanded prohibition. The only people selling liquor, under the law, will be wholesale and retail druggists operating under provincial license. Violation of licenses will result in fines as high as \$500 or as much as eight months' imprisonment. Officers will be authorized to search vehicles or suspected premises for liquor at any time. No liquor will be allowed in clubs. All licenses must keep a record of all sales to individuals for a period of two years. Liquor for mechanical or scientific purposes will be sold on affidavit. For drinking purposes no doctor's prescriptions only. The bill which is like the Macdonald Act of Manitoba was approved by Opposition leader Rowell.

RUSH FOR CANADA'S BONDS

\$75,000,000 Loan Was Over-subscribed at Good Rates

The public offering on Friday by J. P. Morgan & Company and colleagues of \$75,000,000 of Dominion of Canada bonds brought out a surprising response from investors. The subscription books were opened at 10 o'clock at J. P. Morgan & Company's, to stay open until Monday, but the demand proved so great that the managers decided to close the offering on Saturday. The new securities are being sold on a 5.10 per cent basis for the \$25,000,000 of five-year bonds, 5 3-8 per cent for the same amount of ten-year bonds and 5.50 per cent for the fifteen-year series. The fifteen-year bonds are five times over-subscribed and the others about four times. The Canadian bonds, though returning nearly 1 per cent less than the Anglo-French issue proved more popular.

Trade Not Compensated

The Ontario Government has no intention of compensating hotelkeepers or liquor merchants who may sustain financial loss when the Province goes "dry." This was made clear in the Legislature on Monday by Premier Hearst. Discussion of the matter was initiated by Mr. Mark Irish, member for Northeast Toronto, who advocated compensation.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES INFLECTED BY SMUTS

South Africans Drive Germans and Block Retreat by Swift, Able Operations—Egypt Now Safe

A re-organization of the British forces in Egypt following a satisfactory turn of affairs for the British there has been effected, it was officially announced on Friday. "The War Office statement says: "The military position in Egypt being satisfactory owing to the failure of attempts by the Turks on the west frontier, a re-organization of the forces in that country has been effected and General Sir A. Murray has assumed sole command in Egypt. General Sir J. G. Maxwell left for England to-day."

Infantry Battles

The following official communication was issued Friday evening in London regarding the campaign in East Africa, the last German colony; "General Smuts reports that the German forces, dislodged from their strong positions on the Lumi River and the Kitovo Hills by operations commenced March 7 and concluded March 12, effected their retreat through Kahe to a further series of defensive positions constructed in the thick forest belt which lies along the Ruwu River. Direct pursuit was rendered difficult by a heavy rainfall and numerous swollen streams over which the bridges had been destroyed. On March 18 the forces were pushed south to occupy Kilevo and Unterer Himbo, in close contact with the enemy on the Ruwu River. On the 19th there was a good deal of bush fighting in the vicinity of Kahe, the enemy maintaining a stubborn resistance. On March 20 a mounted force occupied Arusha, dislodging an enemy detachment. The night of March 20-21 strong bodies of infantry bivouacked in the Ruwu Forest, in close contact with the German entrenchments. The enemy made a strong night attack, but was driven off with severe losses.

Old Boer Tactics

"Meantime, a strong force of South African mounted troops marched by night from Moshi, and, traversing the thick bush country, reached a point on the Pangani five miles south of the Kahe railway station by day-break. The railway station was seized and many stores captured. The railway bridge over the Pangani River had been partially destroyed. The mounted troops then established themselves on the hills southeast of Kahe, in contact with the enemy. This threat against their line of retreat decided the enemy to hold on throughout the whole day of the 21st with a view to effecting a further retirement under the cover of darkness. Reinforcements reached him from the south by railway during the operations. Thus we were enabled to inflict heavy losses, which would not have been possible had the Germans been free to abandon their positions earlier.

NO FEDERAL "DRY" LAW

Commons Carries the Bennett Resolution—Party Lines Broken

At 1 o'clock Tuesday morning, after three hours of debate, the Government forces in the Commons at Ottawa turned down by a vote of 66 to 46 the Stevens-Marcil resolution for straight Dominion-wide prohibition, and adopted instead the amendment of R. B. Bennett of Calgary. That amendment, moved on behalf of the Government, in effect merely repeated the underlying principles of the Doherty bill, and left the whole liquor question with the Provincial Legislatures. Six Conservatives voted against the Government amendment and four Liberals voted for it. The carrying of the amendment prevented a vote on the straight question of prohibition or no prohibition. Conservatives for the Stevens-Marcil resolution were: Messrs. Hon. Andrew Broder, Stevens, Wright, Achim, Thornton, Fowler. For the Bennett-Davidson amendment and against the Stevens-Marcil total prohibition resolution: Four Liberals and sixty-two Conservatives. Liberals: Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Messrs. McCaney, Proulx and Fortier.

Shackleton Reports

Antarctic Explorer Must Stay South Another Year

A wireless despatch has been received from the Antarctic ship Aurora at the Ayrus radio station in New Zealand from J. R. Stenhouse, R.N.R., second in command of the ship, which was to have awaited Sir Ernest H. Shackleton at the Ross Sea base, should the Shackleton party succeed in crossing the Antarctic continent. From the report sent, it is clear that Shackleton will have to stay another year in the Antarctic. There is, for the present, no means of knowing whether his chief objective, the crossing of the Antarctic continent, has been accomplished.

Channel Boat Torpedoed

Over Four Hundred Rescued From Torpedoed Steamer

A cross-Channel passenger boat, the Sussex, en route from Folkestone to Dieppe, was torpedoed off Beachy Head by submarine Tuesday afternoon. She had on board 389 civilians, a few of whom were British, and a crew of 40, mostly French. The steamer, although badly damaged, did not sink, and is being towed to port by a tug. All of the passengers and crew were rescued. This is the first time in the war that a Channel boat has been torpedoed.

Many Imports Stopped

The Board of Trade has given notice that prohibition on and after March 30 will be effective on the following imports in Great Britain except under license: Basketware, cement, china and earthenware, cotton yarn manufactures, furniture, joinery, hardware, hollow-ware, mill cloth, soap, toys, playing cards, beech, birch, elm, oak, willow and worsted manufactures ex-

WAVE OF IMMIGRATION LIKELY TO BOOM AGAIN

Branch Manager of the C.P.R. Says Many Will Come From Over the Border and Europe After War

Writing in a Canadian newspaper, Mr. Grant Hall, general manager of the western lines, C.P.R., says that there are already evidences of the revival of American immigration to this country.

"So many ex-Americans," he continues, "now farming in this country, have been blessed with exceptional crops in 1915 that their old neighbors in the south are being influenced to look in this direction. The immigration authorities advise me that the effect is already apparent in the number of enquiries being received, and the actual number of settlers in transit. Fictions circulated by interested parties in St. Paul to the effect that Americans coming in would be liable to conscription had some effect for a time, but the farmers in the south are intelligent enough to discount these fables."

After the War

Mr. Hall goes on to predict that after the war there will be a wave of European immigration into Canada. He says: "I think Canada is in an excellent position to provide for such immigration as long as we have such a vast amount of land held by the Governments and by public service corporations, who are equally concerned with the Governments in having the country settled up. As long as these conditions prevail we will have comparatively cheap land to offer. The transportation facilities of the country are in most respects adequate for three times the present population. While we cannot expect these new settlers to cut all the sentimental ties which bind them to the countries of their birth, we can at least insist that they shall become first and last loyal subjects of Canada and to the British Empire."

FIRE

Rome burned for eight days.

Fire is a great purifying element.

Neither Nelson nor Napoleon ever saw a gas lamp.

A fire which cost \$150,000,000 gutted Moscow in 1812.

New York's fire department is practically a military organization.

Machines for the extinguishing of fires were employed by the Romans.

No building is really fireproof, although many are "fire-resisting."

To protect wood against fire, silicate of soda is the most effective remedy.

The use of the burning lens to generate fire was known to the ancient Greeks.

The best fuel for a fire engine is dry shavings, dry firewood and steam coal.

There are traces of an organization for the extinction of fire as far back as 2,000 years before Christ.

The first fire engine in which steam was used to drive the pumps was that of Braithwaite in 1829.

There is no doubt that the original method of finding fire was by the friction of two pieces of wood.

Between 1865 and 1895, London more than quadrupled the number and apparatus of her fire brigade.

No Greek or Roman army crossed a frontier without carrying an altar on which a sacred fire always burned.

In the great fire of London in 1666, the damage amounted to ten and three-quarter million pounds and involved 436 acres.

The origin of fire varies, according to old time fables. The Greeks held that Prometheus brought to earth the torch he had lighted at the sun, and hence there was fire.

Radium as Cancer Cure

Of 746 cases of cancer treated in the Radium Institute of London last year there were 69 apparent cures, while 328 were reported improved.

Many of the cases came to the attention of the institute in too advanced a stage to be remedied.

The comparatively new curative known as radium is especially useful in dealing with superficial cancers of the skin and with cases that are not easily operable. Conveniently handled, it gets at growths which cannot be reached by means of the X-rays.

Because the patient can take radium in the mouth, cancer of the mouth, or palate, for instance, can be readily dealt with by radium.

Those birthmarks commonly known as "port wine stains" seem to be effectively treated with radium. A porter suffering from this disfigurement had repeatedly been refused employment. He went to the institute and after a time the mark was entirely eradicated.

A yearling is a young horse or other animal in the second year of its age.

The largest single sun-spot ever recorded had a diameter of 143,000 miles.

A barking fox at night indicates the coming of a heavy storm.

IT GOT THERE.

Mr. Elias Lemon, who was chairman of the Belgian Relief Committee of the County Council in 1914, and was instrumental in having the gift of 2,000 bags of flour forwarded to needy Belgians, from the county of Grey, received an interesting souvenir of the gift on Friday of last week. It was in the shape of one of the bags which contained the Grey county flour, which has been framed in a three-inch band of blue denim. The blue letters on the bag are outlined in black silk and above them are embroidered the Belgian flag and, evidently by mistake, the American flag. The letter "A" is placed between them signifying the union between the two lands. Below is embroidered the work of the children of the Ecole Professionnelle Funk of Brussels, Belgium. It was sent to the directors of the Belgian Relief Fund in Montreal and the secretary of that organization forwarded it to Mr.

PLOUGHING STARTS IN ALBERTA.

According to a telegram received in Montreal from Vice-President Bury of the Canadian Pacific, who is out west, ploughing started on the south end of the MacLeod subdivision and on the Crow's Nest subdivision last week, and should be general this week. Some ploughing has already been done at Taber, Alberta, and it is expected that ploughing will be general on Lethbridge subdivision about the 24th. There should be a great deal of ploughing done throughout southern Alberta next

Advertisement for International Stock Food Tonic. Features three circular images of a cow, a horse, and a pig. Text: 'International Stock Food Tonic is equally good for COWS HORSES PIGS. THIS famous Tonic is for all livestock... International Stock Food Co. Limited TORONTO, CANADA'.

Advertisement for Homeseekers Excursions. Text: 'Every Tuesday, March to October "All Rail" Every Wednesday During Season Navigation "Great Lakes Route" CANADIAN PACIFIC will take you there, give you all the information about the best places, and help you to succeed.' Includes a small illustration of a train.

Advertisement for Special Prices on Feed. Text: 'We have a stock of "Yellow" Corn on hand that we are selling at \$1.50 per 100 lbs. in ton lots. We are in the market for Milling Oats, Feed Oats Mixed Grain and Barley, and will pay highest prices for any quantity at our elevator. The Rob Roy Cereal Mills Co. Oatmeal Millers.' Includes a small illustration of a train.