

RUSSIAN DELEGATES EXPOSE PEACE PLOT

Wilson Announces to Russia His War Aims—Text of Appeals to Russian Army and Government

The council of soldiers and workmen has put forth the fact that the German commander-in-chief on the Eastern front has sent to the Russian army a wireless message proposing that they enter into secret conferences with the German leaders.

A Petrograd despatch on Friday said: "The council of the workmen's and soldiers' delegates has addressed to the Russian army the following appeal: 'The commander-in-chief of the German armies on the Eastern front has sent to our troops a wireless message proposing to indicate to them a way towards an honorable peace and a means for ceasing to wage war without a rupture with the allies.'

Russia Not Deceived "That is why the enemy commander-in-chief invites our armies to a separate armistice and proposes that we should enter into secret negotiations with the German leaders. In his wireless message the German general says that a separate armistice does not offer Germany any advantage. But this is untrue, because he forgets what Russians cannot forget, namely, the Russian defeat on the Stokhod. He has forgotten that the Russian army knows whether the men and batteries are being taken from our front. He has forgotten that Russia knows that the overthrow of her allies would mean the overthrow of Russia and the end of her political liberty."

Wilson on Peace Terms Salient passages from Mr. Wilson's communication were given out in Washington on Sunday as follows: "No territory must change hands except for the purpose of securing those who inhabit it a fair chance of life and liberty. No indemnities must be insisted on except those that constitute payment for manifest wrong done. No readjustments of power must be made, except such as will tend to secure the future peace of the world and the future welfare and happiness of its people."

In unmistakable terms, President Wilson declared against Germany's proposal to restore the "status quo" before the war. "It was the status quo ante out of which this iniquitous war issued forth," he says, "the power of the Imperial German Government within the empire and its widespread domination and influence outside of that empire. That status must be altered in such fashion as to prevent any such hideous thing from ever happening again."

PERSHING AT LONDON

General and Staff Appreciate Welcome—Already at Work

Headed by Major-General John J. Pershing, its Commander, the first representatives of the American army that is to enter the European war disembarked last Friday morning at a British port after an uneventful voyage of ten days on board the White Star liner Baltic. The party was received with full military honors, and immediately entrained for London, where it was welcomed by the Earl of Derby, Viscount French, and Canadian officers and American officials.

BYNG LEAVES CANADIANS

Retiring Commander Expresses High Praise for His Corps

Canadian Headquarters in France announced on Sunday: The Canadians in France are no longer "the Byng boys." Sir Julian Byng bade good-bye to his associates at headquarters yesterday. Before his departure the corps commander issued a special order, in which he said: "In bidding good-bye to the corps I find it very difficult to give expression to the feelings of pride and affection which dominate all other sentiments. During the year of my command, the unvarying success in battle, the progress in training and in discipline and the unwavering devotion and loyalty of all ranks are features which stand out prominently in the history of the corps. That history will last forever, and my association with you in the making of it is a joy that can never be impaired."

Stockholm Congress Off "Owing to various circumstances," the general meeting of the International Socialist Committee set for today in Stockholm could not be held, said a Reuter despatch last Friday from the Swedish capital. It is rumored, says the message, that the meeting has been postponed until September.

Eighty Socialists, including many Austrians, were arrested in Toronto on Sunday, at an anti-conscription meeting.

Sir William C. Macdonald, Chancellor of McGill University, died in Montreal on Sunday in his 86th year.

MESSINES "A MODEL"

Newest Type of Battle, Now Completed and Successful

A despatch from British Headquarters in France on Sunday said: While still further German counter-attacks may be expected from time to time, the battle of Messines Ridge may be said to be ended. It stood out as a definite operation designed for certain purposes, and it remains to be seen whether other offensive battles have been planned in this particular section of the Western front. The taking of Messines Ridge has robbed the Germans of the last natural commanding position they occupied for so long opposite the British line. Bapaume, and Vimy and Messines Ridges, as well as Monte Plateau, have all been captured by the British during the last three months, and this has materially changed the military situation on this front. Last Thursday's battle may be taken as typical of the new theory of warfare. It was complete in itself—complete in action, complete in success. Gen. Fluwers' army, which planned and conducted it, has been congratulated by Field Marshal Haig, and takes a particular pride in a tribute from a very highly placed French officer, who, after studying the plans and witnessing the action, said: "This is a model of what a modern attack should be."

Monday afternoon's British statement says: "We made a successful raid last night southwest of La Bassée. Much damage was done to the enemy's trenches and mine galleries, and eighteen prisoners were captured. Our troops also raided German positions east of Vermelles and south of Armentières. They inflicted a number of casualties on the enemy. Our own and the enemy's artillery showed great activity last night south of Ypres. Our line has again been advanced slightly south of Messines."

BIGGEST CANADIAN RAID

Novel Features and Complete Successes Near Souchez

A trench raid upon a scale much larger than any hitherto undertaken by Canadian corps was most successfully carried out during Friday night in the neighborhood of the Souchez river. After occupying the enemy's first line and support trenches for two hours, in which time they were systematically wrecked, our men returned before dawn Saturday morning to their old positions. A new method of warfare, used by the Canadians for the first time, was the projection, before the assault, of two hundred drums of burning oil into part of the enemy front.

On these operations Sir Douglas Haig reports from British Headquarters in France: "Operations were carried out by us with complete success last night further south, on a wide front from the south of Lens to La Bassée. South of the Souchez River our troops entered the German positions on a front of over two miles and penetrated to a depth of more than half a mile. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy and more than seventy prisoners and a number of machine guns were captured by us. Our own casualties were light. The enemy's trenches were also entered successfully north of the Souchez River, south-east of Loos and south-west of La Bassée. Large numbers of Germans were killed, and great damage was done the enemy's defences. A further 44 prisoners, including three officers and several machine guns, were taken by us."

PATENAUDE RESIGNS

Secretary of State Opposed Conscriptio—Sevigny Stays in Cabinet

Following the announcement last week of the failure of negotiations between Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier interest in Canadian politics centred around the then unpublished details of the conscription measure and the chances for the creation of a fusion cabinet of Liberals and Conservatives under Sir Robert's presidency. On Saturday night a mass meeting of Liberals in Toronto was addressed by the Provincial Liberal leader, N. W. Rowell, and by Dr. Michael Clark, M.P., and conscription was strongly endorsed.

On Sunday it was announced in Ottawa that Hon. E. L. Patenaude, Secretary of State and acting Postmaster-General, had resigned his portfolio, and the same had been accepted. All that could be learned was that Mr. Patenaude was opposed to the conscription bill of the government, on the ground that it would tend to impair national unity. The resignation did not come as a surprise, as Mr. Patenaude, a former Nationalist, has been opposed to conscription from the first. He entered the cabinet as minister of inland revenue in 1915. On Sunday last Hon. Albert Sevigny, Minister of Inland Revenue, declared in Quebec City that he intended to remain in the Borden Government.

Canadians Reach England

It is officially announced through the chief press censor's office that the following troops have arrived safely in England: Battalions: 122nd, Galt; 207th, Ottawa; 217th and 243rd, Saskatchewan; 246th, Nova Scotia Highlanders; 248th, Central Ontario; 252nd and 254th, Eastern Ontario; 255th, Toronto. Drafts: Balance of 232nd, Saskatchewan battalion; B.C. Horse, field artillery from Vancouver and Guelph, siege artillery from Halifax, infantry from Calgary, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia; draft for P.P.C.L.I. from Saskatchewan University; engineers, foresters, medical; Bermuda artillery; Newfoundlanders; naval ratings and details.

Sailors Arrest Pacifists

A London despatch on Sunday said: Members of the National Seamen's and Firemen's Union to-day have taken prisoner Frederick W. Jowett, President of the Independent Labor Party, and James Ramsey MacDonald, Chairman of the Labor party, both members of parliament, who were sent to sail for Petrograd.

HAIG SCORES RECORD SUCCESS AT MESSINES

Assault on Ridge Destroys Salient and Nets Over 6,000 Prisoners—Canadians Destroy Hill 60

London reported last Saturday as follows: The British forces in Belgium have consolidated their gains of Thursday, and during Friday successfully warded off German counter-attacks in the region of Oosttaverne and Messines, according to the British official communication issued Friday evening. More than 6,400 prisoners, among them 132 officers, had already been counted. The communication says: "During the day our new lines south of Ypres have been organized and secured. German counter-attacks southeast and northwest of Oosttaverne and east of Messines were repulsed, with loss, by our infantry or broken up by our artillery fire. Over 6,400 prisoners, including 132 officers, have already passed through the collecting stations as a result of yesterday's operations. More than twenty guns thus far have been counted."

Twenty German Airplanes Winged "During the battle our aircraft yesterday co-operated very successfully with both the infantry and artillery, performing valuable services. In addition to a large number of successful air raids which were carried out, during which the enemy's airdromes, balloons, trains, billets, depots, and troops were attacked with bombs and machine guns, enemy aircraft were prevented from participating in the battle. The fact that the German man machines brought down and eight others driven down out of control. Fourteen of our machines are missing."

All the special correspondents at the front, in their descriptions of the Messines battle, featured the tremendous explosion of mines which preceded the British advance. "The earth opened and the German line disappeared," is one terse description. Every writer likens the effect on the surrounding terrain to an earthquake. One says that the hill on which the Irish regiments, from both North and South, did well together is also touched. Other successful units were English and New Zealand.

Canadians Made Earthquake

"Hill 60 went up in fine dust," says one of the special correspondents, describing the terrific effects of the mine explosions that preceded Thursday morning's offensive in Belgium. And well it might, for 250 tons of ammol, an explosive four times as violent as dynamite, had been stored away beneath this hill, notable in the struggles which have been waged in the Ypres salient. The engineering operations were performed by No. 3 Tunnelling Company, Canadian Engineers. There were three tunnelling companies with the Canadian forces who held this front until last summer, when they were moved to the Somme front. So well did they do their work that, when the Canadian army moved south, the tunnelling companies were made Imperial army troops, and remained. The charges that yesterday blew up Hill 60 well placed as long ago as last October.

Friday morning's statement said the battle became a gauge of the ability of the Germans to stop the British advance under conditions as favorable to them as an army can ever hope for, with every advantage of ground and preparation and with the knowledge that an attack was impending. On that day Philip Gibbs wrote from War Correspondents' Headquarters: "I have never seen the spirit of victory so real and so visible among great bodies of British troops since this war began. It shines in the eyes of our officers and men to-day up in the fighting zone and the fields and woods below Wyttschaete and Messines, where they are resting and sleeping after the battle, regardless of the great noise of gunfire which is still about them."

On Nine-Mile Front

The text of Thursday morning's official statement follows: "We attacked at 3.10 this morning German positions on the Messines-Wyttschaete Ridge, on a front of over nine miles. We have everywhere captured our first objectives, and further progress is reported to be satisfactory along the whole front of attack." The offensive was against a sharp German salient three miles south of Ypres. For seven days the British had maintained a tremendous bombardment for almost thirty miles on this portion of their front. The British troops made a second drive and carried the village of Oosttaverne and the German positions east of the village over an extent of five miles, it was officially announced Thursday night. The tremendous explosions which opened the initial attack were heard by David Lloyd George, the British Premier, who was staying for the night at his residence, Walton Heath, 130 miles away.

Owing to exaggerated German statements in regard to the number of British casualties in the battle of Messines Ridge, Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France says that up to Friday evening the number of men of all ranks who failed to respond to roll call on the British side was just about 10,000. Judging from past experience, about sixty per cent. of these are men wounded so slightly that they are able to walk, and of the remainder a number will be able to rejoin their regiments later.

Canada's Grain Controllers

An Ottawa despatch on Monday said: The commission to control the grain production of Canada will be composed of Dr. Magill, Chairman; H. W. Woods, Alberta; S. K. Rathwell, Moose Jaw; T. A. Crerar, W. A. Bawlf, W. A. Matheson, J. C. Gage, C. A. Stewart, Winnipeg; Wm. A. Best, Ottawa; Controller Ainey, Montreal, and L. H. Clarke, Toronto.

Britain's Food Sufficient

Captain Charles Bathurst, Parliamentary Secretary to the Food Control Department, speaking at Guildford last Friday, said the immediate danger of national starvation had been removed, thanks to the prompt and generous assistance of the United States.

HABITS AND CUSTOMS OF INDIA'S RACES

The population of India, says a London paper, is far more diverse than is generally thought. They talk about 150 different languages, and are divided up into forty-three distinct nationalities. There are 2,378 main castes besides a large number of sub-castes. There are 200,000,000 Hindus, from which, fortunately, we can draw fighting men; 60,000,000 Mohammedans, while among the Hindus there are 50,000,000 or degraded people of no caste, whose touch, or even shadow, is supposed to cause pollution. The girls are of all sorts, bright little things with pounds' worth of gold ornaments round their necks and arms and in their ears and noses. These are Brahman children, who must be married before they are ten, and are then kept secluded in their mothers' homes till the final marriage ceremonies are complete, when they are passed on to the houses of their mothers-in-law.

Native Hindu Grace

A Brahman or Hindu girl has refined features, and in figure is what the French call petite. Their carriage is erect, their limbs are beautifully moulded, and their every action is graceful. With regard to families, twenty people will frequently live in the same house dependent on a solitary wage-earner. Limited in number but mighty in influence are the Parsies, who hold the wealth of Bombay in the hollow of their hands and dwell in the loveliest mansions around the coast. They conform to European customs, and live as much like Europeans as it is possible for a coloured race. They build hospitals and colleges after the European manner.

Sun Worshippers

Parsie women are not merely well educated, but as free to travel and to mix with men as the women are of an alien race. Yet these people, the Jews of India as they have been called, still worship the sun, and in their Towers of Silence lay out their dead to be devoured by the birds of the air. The reason is that they refuse to defile the elements of earth, fire, and water with dead bodies, and so deliver them up to be torn to pieces by the vultures.

VEGETARIAN JAPAN

Japanese Eat Little Meat—Large Producers of Vegetables

Very little meat is produced or consumed in Japan, the people depending mainly on vegetables, such as rice, fish, certain bulbs such as tiger lily and seaweed, which are very nourishing and different from anything found along our seacoast. Peas and beans are largely cultivated in Japan, which resemble our bush beans and are very prolific, including twenty or more varieties; radishes in all sizes, including the sakurajima, which grows to an immense size, weighing from half a pound to a pound. Eggplants, turnips and a pumpkin which in size and flavor rivals our best, excellent as a pie filling or cooked as we cook turnips. The udo compares favorably with asparagus. The delicious Chinese cabbage makes an excellent table dish and is used in many ways. In Japan vegetables in seasonal assortment are peddled in two baskets carried across the shoulders on a bamboo pole, brought fresh daily to the door for the housewife's selection.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY

Great World Commercial Enterprise Chartered by a King

It was in 1670 that one of the greatest commercial enterprises the world has seen was chartered, namely, the Hudson Bay Company, the last of the great pioneer English corporations. This company, chartered by Charles II, exercised its authority on the continent of North America for 200 years. The principal trade of the company was in furs, and enormous profits were made. The company originally owned and had a monopoly throughout Rupert's Land. In 1821 the jurisdiction of the company, which had the authority to make war on savage tribes, was extended to the Pacific, this jurisdiction to last for a period of twenty years. It was not until 1869 that the British Parliament took away from the company its powers and merged the land it possessed with the Dominion of Canada.

WHERE NOSES COUNT

Large Noses in Japan Hold High Favor

The nose plays a very important part in Japan, owing, probably, to the fact that a difference in noses constitutes about the only distinction among the Japanese. The nose is the one feature which attracts attention. As there are very few large noses to be found in Japan, a lady with a large nose is regarded as one specially gifted by nature. She is invariably a reigning beauty and the envy of her less favored sisters. In all Japanese pictures in which ladies are portrayed the artists are particularly careful to make the nose of liberal dimensions.

Poorhouse Patient?

On the arrival of a patient at St. George's Workhouse, Southwark, London, he was searched, and it was found that he had in his possession \$1,346.50 in notes and coin. The master of the institution refunded the money in Treasury notes.

The sum of \$50,000 was given anonymously to Cambridge University for the endowment of a school of Spanish.

It is not always the man with the hardest hands who makes the best farmer or the most money on the farm. Hard heads are needed to-day more than hard hands.

As long ago as the reign of Tiberius the death of papyrus was so alarming that the Roman Government took over the distribution of the available supply.

June Brides Gifts for the Bride

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