FLEET SILENCED TURK BATTERIES

Two Hours Duel Preceded the Destruction of the Enemy's Guns

A despatch from London says: Despatches from various sources indicate that the operations of the Anglo-French fleet against the Dardanelles and at Smyrna have been temporarily suspended. The newspapers caution the people that the taking of the Dardanelles is likely to be a slow affair, in the accomplishment of which the allies must pay the price. It is reported that the Turks are placing machine guns on the principal heights surrounding Constantinople on both the Europtan and Asiatic sides of the Bosphorus.

There are about 180,000 Turkish troops west of Constantinople, according to the latest information via Athens. Forty thousand men are on the Gallipoli peninsula, 30,000 are in European Turkey, and the rest are on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles.

On Tuesday night the mine-sweepers which are continuing work in the Dardanelles, were discovered by the Turkish land batteries, and a hail of shells was directed against them, the Turks being assisted by powerful searchlights. The ships covering the mine-sweepers had much difficulty in discovering the enemy's guns because the latter were moved continualy by means of powerful motor cars. When eventually the guns were located by the flashlights a duel ensued, lasting for two hours, and the batteries were silenced.

The loss of a French submarine boat in an attempt to run through the Dardanelles, is described by Rear-Admiral Guepratte, of the French Dardanelles fleet, in an interview with the Daily Telegraph's Tenedos correspondent. The attempt apparently was made some time ago, although no announcement has been made of it heretofore.

"The attempt had as its object the sinking of the Turkish cruiser Sultan Selim (formerly the German cruiser Goeben)," the correspondent says Rear-Admiral Guepratte told him. "The submarine was submerged and successfully navigated the straits up to the corner where the Asiatic coast juts out at Nagara.

"Through some miscalculation, which is quite natural when a submarine is trying to thread a tortuous channel without the aid of a periscope, the hull struck the rocky shore, compelling the boat to rise to the surface. Immediately the submarine appeared the forts opened fire, sinking her. Only a few of her crew escaped, and these were made prisoners."

French Soldiers Wear Armor Nowadays.

Armor is now being freely sold by shop-keepers in Paris to the French soldiers, who say it has been the means of saving many lives on the battlefields. There are pieces covering the chest, abdomen and head. The whole outfit costs about ten dollars. This photograph shows the armor in the position in which it is to be worn.

NORTH POLAND CLEAR OF ENEMY

German Outposts Vanish at the Cry of "The Cossacks Are Coming."

A despatch from Petrograd says: Most of Northern Poland is now clear of Germans, and their outposts among the villages are frequently demoralized, for the cry of "The Cossacks are coming" is sufficient to make them vanish. Many German guns recently taken in the north of Poland date from the early seventies. They are moving the best artillery into Western Poland.

The cessation of von Hindenburg's entire northern plan, which was arrested by defeats at Przasnysz, Orlitz, and in Suwalki is undoubtedly largely due to the failure of the projected campaign in Eastern Galicia. This scheme is believed to have been really the central purpose of his strategy since the New Year and dictated by Hungary's political designs.

The official statement issued from the headquarters of Grand Duke Nicholas indicates that the Russian counter-offensive north of Przasnysz is making rapid progress. Several villages and heights in the region have been conquered from the Germans, and five guns, 42 machine guns and several hundred prisoners have been taken.

The communication also gives the first information from Russian sources of the new raid into German territory which the Czar's troops are making in the Niemen region. They have crossed the border near Tauroggen and also near Memel, the latter place being on the shore of the Baltic in the extreme northern corner of East Prussia, where a narrow strip of Germany juts into Russia along the sea-coast. In this operation the Russians have taken two guns, four machine guns and a quantity of supplies.

EXISTING NOW TO FILL GAPS

Will Be No Call for Volunteers for Fourth Contingent.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Statements that the Militia Department would shortly call for volunteers for a fourth Canadian contingent designed eventually for the front are not quite in accord with the facts. There will be no fourth contingent, so-called, and no third contingent. But drafts of reinforcements will be sent forward steadily to fill the gaps in the Canadian lines. While these will be sent as they are needed a strong force will be maintained under arms in Canada, in accordance with the Prime Minister's statement issued some weeks ago.

Law Forbidding Christening of Jews

A despatch from Petrograd says: The Russian Senate has enacted a law forbidding the christening of Jewish children whose parents have not accepted the Orthodox faith. There is a growing custom among the Jews to rear their children orthodoxically, hoping thus to emancipate them from the restrictions under which the parents live.

Invasion of England Still a Possibility

A despatch from London says: The Marquess of Crewe, Lord of the Privy Seal, addressing a delegation of the volunteer training corps which has been raised for home defence, said that while there was a possibility of a hostile landing in England, this was considered more likely some months ago than now. There was no telling, he added, what form the latest stages of the war might take or to what devices or straits Germany's desperation might drive her. Therefore, he said, it would be unwise to dismiss from consideration the possibility that a hostile force might land in no great numbers, but in sufficiently formidable force to make a strong resistance necessary and possibly the invoking of the assistance of the volunteers.

H.B. RY. WILL COST $16,000,000.

So Far the Total Expenditure Has Been $7,647,107.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Minister of Railways informed Mr. W. M. Martin of Regina in the Commons on Wednesday that the total mileage of the Hudson Bay Railway when completed will be 424. The first 250 miles have been almost completely graded, and the following 50 miles are well advanced. Steel has been laid on 214 miles. The total cost to date is $7,647,107, and the total estimated cost of the completed railway is $16,000,000. The estimated cost of the harbor improvements is $10,000,000, less possible credits of $1,000,000 for steamships, plant, etc. The expenditure to date on harbor improvements is $3,480,277. This includes plant, steamships, wireless stations, etc.

A FIGHTING FAMILY.

Five Brothers Went to the War and One Has Died.

A despatch from Montreal says: Five brothers and three brothers-in-law of Mrs. John Taunton, 126 Fulford Street, Montreal, have gone to the front. Besides, two Australian cousins are in Egypt with the Australian soldiers; a cousin from India has gone to England to enlist, and two boys whom Mrs. Taunton's mother adopted have enlisted. Of her five brothers, one has died since going to the war and another is a prisoner in the hands of the Germans. Mrs. Taunton comes of a fighting stock, her father being a veteran of the Soudan and Egyptian campaigns; an uncle was with Lord Roberts on the historic march to Kandahar and a grand-uncle fought in the Crimea.

80,000 Houses Ruined In Russian Invasions

A despatch from London says: The Star has received a despatch from its correspondent at Copenhagen saying that statistics furnished by the president of the province of East Prussia show that 80,000 houses have been destroyed in East Prussia by Russian troops. Three hundred thousand refugees are said to be unable to return to East Prussia because they have no means of livelihood. Out of 100,000 horses only 6,000 remain.

Another Ship Sunk Without Warning

A despatch from London says: The British steamer Glenartney, of Glasgow, was torpedoed off Beachy Head by a German submarine, which gave no notice of her intention. In the scrambe for boats one of the crew was drowned. The others, numbering forty, several of whom were injured, were picked up by a steamer and landed at New Haven.

The Glenartney, which was of 3,309 tons register, was bound from Bangkok, Siam, for London, loaded with 8,000 tons of rice.

Canadian Soldiers Hurt in Collision

A despatch from London says: A collision occurred near West Malling, Kent, between two vehicles belonging to the Canadian contingent, with the result that one was overturned and the whole of the occupants were thrown out. Six of the men were found to be rather seriously injured, and were conveyed to Malling Hospital.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, March 23.—Flour—Manitoba first patents, $7.70, in jute bags; second patents, $7.20; strong bakers', $7; Ontario wheat flour, 90 per cent. patents, $5.90 to $6.10, seaboard, and at $6.15 to $6.25, Toronto freight.

Wheat—Manitoba No. 1 Northern $1.53; No. 2 at $1.51 1-2, and No. 3 at $1.50. Ontario wheat, No. 2, nominal, at $1.45, at outside points.

Oats—Ontario, 61 to 64c, outside, and at 64 to 67c on track, Toronto. Western Canada, No. 2, at 70 1-2c, and No. 3 at 68 1-2c.

Barley—Good malting grades, 84 to 86c, outside.

Rye—$1.20 to $1.25, outside.

Peas—No. 1 quoted at $1.90 to $2.05, outside.

Corn—No. 3 new American, 81 1-2 to 82c, all rail, Toronto freight.

Buckwheat—No. 2 at 82 to 85c, outside.

Bran and shorts—Bran, $26 a ton, and shorts at $28.

Rolled oats—Car lots, per bag of 90 lbs., $3.55.

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 27 to 28c; inferior, 21 to 22c; creamery prints, 35 1-2 to 36c; do., solids, 31 to 32c; farmers' separator, 27 to 28c.

Eggs—21 to 22c per dozen.

Beans—$3.15 to $3.20 for prime, and $3.25 to $3.30 for hand-picked.

Honey—60-lb. tins sell at 10 to 11c, and 10-lb. tins at 11 1-2 to 12c; No. 1 combs, $2.60 per dozen, and No. 2, $2.20.

Poultry—Chickens, dressed, 14 to 16c; ducks, dressed, 13 to 15c; fowl, 11 to 13c; Cheese—18 1-2c for large, and at 18 1-2c geese, 13 to 14c; turkeys, dressed, 19 to 20c, for twins.

Potatoes—Ontario, 65 to 70c per bag, out of store; 55c in car lots. New Brunswicks, car lots, 60 to 65c per bag.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 13 1-2 to 14c per lb., in case lots. Hams—Medium, 17 to 17 1-2c; do., heavy, 14 1-2 to 15c; rolls, 14 to 14 1-2c; breakfast bacon, 18 to 19c; backs, 20 to 21c; boneless backs, 23c.

Lard—Market quiet; pure, tub, 11 3-4 to 12c; compound, 9 3-4 to 10c in tubs, and 10 to 10 1-4c in pails

Baled Hay and Straw.

Dealers are paying as follows for car lot deliveries on track here:—

Straw is quoted at $8 to $8.50 a ton in car lots on track here.

Hay—No. 1 new hay is quoted at $17.50 to $18; No. 2 at $15.50 to $16, and No. 3 at $12.50 to $13.50.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, March 23.—Cash quotations:—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, $1.51 1-4; No. 2 Northern, $1.50 1-4; No. 3 Northern, $1.47 1-2; No. 4, $1.42 1-2; No. 5, $1.37 3-4; No. 6, $1.33 3-4; fed, $1.29. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 63 3-4c; No. 3 C.W., 61 1-2; extra No. 1 feed, 61 1-2c; No. 1 feed, 60 3-4c; No. 2 feed, 59 1-2c. Barley, No. 3, 77c; No. 4, 72c; fed, 70c. Flax, No. 1 N.W.C., $1.80; No. 2 C.W., $1.77.

Montreal, March 23.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 84 to 85c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 72c; do., No. 3, 69 1-2; do., extra No. 1 feed, 69 1-2c; do., No. 2 local white, 66 1-2c; do., No. 3, 65 1-2c; do., No. 4, 64 1-2c. Barley—Man. feed, 60 to 81c; do., malting 93 to 94c. Buckwheat—N. 3, 99c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $7.80; do., seconds, $7.30; do., seconds $7.30; do., strong bakers', $7.10; do., Winter patents, choice, $7.90; do., straight rollers, $7.40 to $7.50; do., bags, $3.50 to $3.60. Rolled oats—Barrels, $7 to $7.25; do., bags, 90 lbs., $3.40 to $3.50. Bran, $25. Shorts, $28. Middlings, $33 to $34. Mouillie, $35 to $38. Hay—No. 2 per ton, car lots, $18 to $19. Cheese—Finest westerns, 17 1-4 to 17 1-2c; do., easterns, 17 to 17 1-4c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 34 1-2 to 35c; do., seconds, 33 1-2 to 34c. Eggs—Fresh, 23 to 24c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 47 1-2 to 50c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, March 23.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.52 7-8; No. 1 Northern, $1.49 3-8 to $1.52 3-8; No. 2 Northern, $1.45 7-8 to $1.49 7-8; May, $1.43 3-8 asked; July, $1.40 1-4. Corn, No. 3 white, 57 to 57 1-4c. Flour and bran unchanged.

Duluth, March 23.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.53 3-8; No. 1 Northern, $1.52 3-8; No. 2 Northern, $1.45 3-8 to $1.48 3-8; May, $1.49 3-8; July, $1.44 1-4. Linseed, cash, close, $2.02 1-4; May, $2.03 1-4; July, $2.05.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, March 23.—A few odd butcher steers brought $7.75. Good stuff ranged between $6.60 and $7.25. Medium butchers' sold at $6 to $6.75, with common at $5.25 to $6. Canners and cutters sold at $3.85 to $4.35 for the former and $4.35 to $4.75 for the latter. Milkers of good quality sold at $65 to $90 each, with inferior slow at $40 to $65. Lambs went at $11.25. Top sheep sold at $8. Swine sold f.o.b. country points at $7.90, at $8.25 fed and watered, and at $8.50 off cars.

Montreal, March 23.—Prime beeves, about 7 1-2c; medium, 5 3-4c; common, 4 1-2 to 5 1-2c. Cows, $40 to $80 each; springers, $50 to $70 each. Calves, 5 to 8 1-2c. Sheep, 6c. Lambs, 8 1-2 to 9c. Hogs, 8 1-2c.

Socks Still Required, Also Handkerchiefs

A despatch from London says: We are asked to notify the societies working for the Canadian contingent that most kinds of extra woollen comforts will not be required much longer, as supplies in hand are likely to meet the demand. Socks, however, are always required, also colored handkerchiefs, tobacco, pies, games, newspapers. The War Contingent Association here is sending over frequent consignments to all sections of the Canadian forces in the field, also to those sections still in England. The concerts which have been so popular at Salisbury are to be continued at Shorncliffe. A Canadian officer writing from the front apropos to the last batch of magazines sent out says they are almost worth their weight in gold. Twenty-five sacks of Canadian newspapers sent last week have arrived.

ZEPPELINS OFTEN SMASHED.

Clumsy Big German Balloons Are Difficult to Handle.

Ever since the commencement of the war, the possibility of a Zeppelin raid on Great Britain has caused a great deal of discussion, for the Germans have taken good care to spread as much as possible dread of such an attack.

In aeronautical circles, however, little alarm is felt, for those who know the real capabilities of the Zeppelin airships are aware that the German-inspired scare is about as empty as the gas-filled aircraft itself.

Take, for instance, the much-vaunted automatic guns which are said to be carried on a specially built platform situated on the sausage-shaped envelope of the Zeppelin. It is extremely doubtful whether a singe one of the Kaiser's airships is armed in this fashion, for Count Zeppelin was taught a drastic lesson in this connection at the end of last year.

On a new Zeppelin airship a tunnel was constructed through the gas envelope, which enabled the crew to pass between the passenger gondolas and a gun platform on the top of the machine.

The craft climbed to a height of a thousand feet with a full complement of crew, and a number crawled up the ladder in the communication tunnel and primed the gun situated above the envelope.

The signal was given and the weapon fired, and this proved to be the last action of the unfortunate gun crew. The Zeppelin disappeared in a sheet of flame, and a twisted mass of aluminum and fabric crashed to earth, carrying over thirty men to their doom.

A Zeppelin was manoeuvring near Berlin, with the usual crowd of admiring spectators looking on, and no doubt inspired by the large audience, the crew brought their machine close to the ground and began to skim the tree tops.

The day was gusty and a number of fierce air currents took possession of the airship and forced it out of control.

It crashed on to a wooded slope, around which the lengthy airship enveloped and curled itself in a disastrous embrace.

The task of landing and sending off a Zeppelin is a nerve-racking undertaking. Various complicated devices, such as supporting trucks running on rails, are required to launch the machines into space, and even then a troublesome wind is likely to wreck the whole apparatus.

The usual landing crew of several hundred men were bringing a Zeppelin to earth on one occasion when, through a mistaken order, the front portion of the dirigible was released by the group holding it to earth.

The men in the rear hung on to their portion of the machine, so that whilst the front shot up, the back stayed down. The result was that several thousand pounds of the German taxpayers' money went to waste.

Mishaps such as these are bound to occur unless a picked company of five hundred men are drilled with military precision to handle a descending Zeppelin, for quite a little difference in weight will throw the ship up or down too much on one side.

For cutting close to the lines of a pattern there has been invented a frame in which shears are placed and automatically operated as a guide follows the lines

SOW SIMMERS' SEEDS

ESTABLISHED 1856

Confidence is the greatest factor that enters into the buying of seeds, since you are buying not a finished product, but only the means by which your garden may be either a success or a partial or complete failure. You will make no mistake in placing confidence in SIMMERS' SEEDS.

CATALOGUE FREE on application.

J. A. SIMMERS, LIMITED
Bulbs, SEEDS, Plants
TORONTO, ONT.

FOR BEST RESULTS

FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

What Is Going On in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

There is a severe epidemic of measles raging throughout a considerable part of Ross and Cromarty.

No fewer than six Church of Scotland ministers in the Lothians have enlisted as privates in the army.

Gourock intends erecting new municipal buildings on the corporation property at a cost of about $40,000.

The Tweed trade in the Border district remains as before, most of the firms being busy on khaki cloth orders.

A number of Glasgow and West of Scotland men are in the ranks of the Canadian Horse, which will be shortly on active service.

The restrictions on fishing in the Moray Firth have called forth a protest from a leading merchant in the fish trade in Glasgow.

Damage to the extent of $2,500 was caused by a fire that broke out in the premises of Messrs. W. P. Lowrie & Co., Hyde Park Street, Glasgow.

Intimation has been received in Glasgow that the military authorities had commandeered the City Hall suite for the accommodation of recruits.

The invalided soldiers at Gordon Castle, V.A.D., Hospital, Morayshire, have received a present of pheasants and wild ducks from His Majesty the King.

A horse shoe factory has been started at Bo'ness by Cochrane Bros., and a Government contract has been received. About 200 men are employed.

The death has occurred of Mr. Robert Pender, the well-known Paisley poet, in his 60th year. The deceased was known under the pen name of "Vanduara."

Some 60 or 70 old boys of the Greenock Collegiate School are serving in the army or navy and in that number are three admirals and a brigadier-general.

The Clyde blacksmiths, patternmakers, brass finishers, and brass moulders are to be balloted on the question of pressing further for an advance of wages.

Private David Shields, Dundee, 1st Black Watch, has been awarded the French Legion of Honor for carrying in 14 French wounded under heavy fire at Langemarke.

Owing to rearrangements necessary to meet altered conditions, the headquarters of the Naval Stores Department have been removed from Dingwall to Aberdeen.

The Streets and Buildings Committee of the Edinburgh Town Council have agreed to recommend an increase of 24 cents a week to paviors and laborers in the Roads Department.

Glasgow Chamber of Commerce directors are to petition the Government to suspend the miners' eight-hour day with a view to arresting the decline in output owing to enlistment.

PROLONGATION OF THE WAR.

The Longer It Lasts the Greater Need for Foodstuffs, Etc.

The Official Eye Witness with the British Army has issued a warning against the suggestion that the Germans are a beaten nation. He says that they are still well organized, have abundant resources, are fed up with illusions, and are still confident of ultimate success. No intimation was needed of the magnitude of the test that is before the Allies, but, if there were, this surely supplies it. In addition there is also vivid indication that the area of the war will spread in the near future, and that countries now experiencing unrest in their attitude of neutrality will break in on one side or the other. This, of course, means further withdrawals from agricultural and industrial activity. It also indicates greater shortage in Europe of all kinds of foodstuffs, grain, vegetables and live stock, and of horses. This depletion will have to be made up from countries that are enjoying the blessings of peace. One of these is Canada. It is our bounden duty to see that Britain shall not, as far as preventable, suffer from a lack of foodstuffs or of such other useful material as this country can produce. In other words, both men and women are called upon to put forth their best efforts so that when the time arrives any deficiency can readily be met. The accomplishment of this does not necessarily imply extra labor, but it does particularly suggest more care in preparation of the soil and in the selection of seed, and in attention to the breeding and rearing of live stock. Towards this end the conferences promoted in connection with the Patriotism and Production campaign and the bulletins, pamphlets, records and reports that are to be had on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, will greatly help.

Transfer German Prisoners Jamaica to Halifax

A despatch from New York says: John Hastings, Agent of the British Government, on Wednesday sailed for Jamaica on the United Fruit Company's steamer Santa Marta to arrange for the transfer from Jamaica to Halifax of 600 German prisoners of war that have been kept in Jamaica for the past eight months. Mr. Hastings said that he had found considerable difficulty in getting vessels to carry the Germans, and that he feared it meant that British transports would have to be used.

Western Farmers Meet Demands

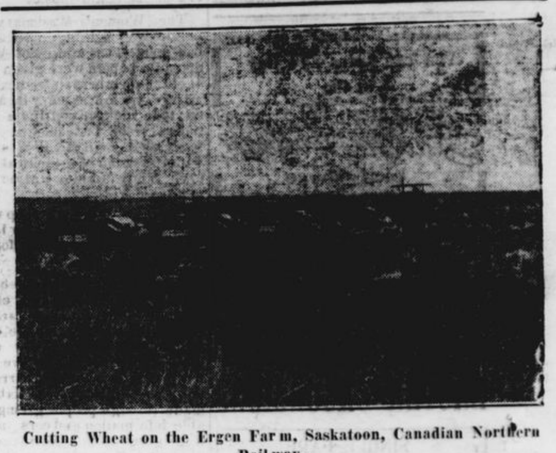
Remarkable Increase Shown in Prepared Acreage Along Lines of the Canadian Northern Railway in Prairie Provinces.

Within the next few weeks the farmers in Canada will be engaged upon the work of seeding the greatest acreage which has ever been given over to the production of grain in the history of the Dominion. While statistics portraying the actual increase in area will not be given until the federal authorities at Ottawa compile in the late spring the reports from their correspondents on work done, the findings of investigations which have already been completed point clearly to the conclusion that the additions throughout the Western provinces, at least, will be very considerable in extent. Officials of the Canadian Northern recently finished a survey of fall plowing along the lines of that company in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The figures which were sent in, of course, deal with the C.N.R. only, but they may be taken as an indication of the manner in which the farmers west of the Great Lakes have responded to the call for a greater production of foodstuffs in Canada. Five hundred and thirty-nine agents contributed to the report in order that it would be thoroughly representative of the territory served.

Altogether, along the Canadian Northern lines in the prairie provinces the increase may be averaged at forty per cent. The figures give a total acreage plowed last fall of 6,181,376 acres. This is an increase of 1,766,108 acres over the preceding year. Figured at 21.38 bushels to the acre—the flat average of the yield in Western provinces in 1914 for wheat, oats, and barley—the grain yield from fall-plowed lands along the Canadian Northern in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, would be 132,157,818.88 bushels. On the yield basis of last year the increased acreage would produce 37,759,389.04 bushels. But 1914 was an off year for grain production in the West, and that average will probably be exceeded in 1915.

The largest acreage for any one station was reported from Star City, in the black loam district in Northern Saskatchewan. It was given as 110,000, and the increase over last year as 40 per cent. Nalsberry, close to Star City, reported 75,000 acres. Melfort, nearby on the same line, claimed an increase of 100 per cent. Rosthern reported an increase of 300 per cent. over last year. Duck Lake's 50,000 acres is an increase of 75 per cent. To the north, Hafford, on the new line connecting the cities of Prince Albert and North Battleford, reported 72,000 acres in area, 95 per cent. greater than in 1913. To the south, in Saskatchewan, Delisle, on the Saskatoon-Calgary line, reported 88,000 acres, which is an increase of 30 per cent. Marshall, on the main line toward the Alberta boundary, returned 50,000 acres. In Alberta the town of Hanna reported 40,000 acres, an increase of 20 per cent. Stettler, in the central portion of the province, gave 30,000, an increase of 20 per cent. Craigmyle, close to Calgary, reported 40,000 acres, and Delia, the next station, 47,000, which is an increase of 200 per cent. Two towns on the same line, closer to the Saskatchewan-Alberta line—Cereal and Chinook—report 15,000 acres each. In the former the increase is given at 1,400 per cent., while at the latter place there was no fall plowing done in 1913.

Even in the older-settled parts of the West, there are gratifying increases. At Morris, in Manitoba, the acreage is given at 30,000 and the increase 35 per cent. At Gladstone, there are 20,000 acres, which represent a 25 per cent. increase. At Spirling, in the Carman subdivision, the agent reports 40,000, which is an increase of 15 per cent. At Dunrea in the Hartney District the figures jump to 70,000, which represents an increase of 70 per cent. Kipling reports 75,000, an increase of 90 per cent. As these are the conspicuous returns only, it is apparent that Canada is doing her allotted part of the task which is at present confronting the Empire.



Cutting Wheat on the Ergen Farm, Saskatoon, Canadian Northern Railway.

WOMEN OF GREAT BRITAIN

Government Wants Names of All Who Are Ready to Fill Positions and Release Men for War

A despatch from London says: "Any woman who by working helps to release a man or to equip a man for fighting does a national war service," says Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, in an appeal to the women of the country.

"If the full fighting power of the nation is to be put forth on the field of battle," the appeal continues, "the full working power of the nation must be made available to carry on its essential trades at home. In certain important occupations there are not enough men and women to do the work. In order to meet both the present and future needs of national industry the Government wish to obtain particulars from all women available, with or without previous training, for paid employment.

"Accordingly they invite all women who are prepared, if needed, to take paid employment of any kind — industrial, agricultural, clerical, etc.—to enter themselves upon the register of women for war service. The registration is for the purpose of finding out what reserve forces in women's labor, trained and untrained, can be made available if required."

Crime to Help Aliens Leave Canada

A despatch from Ottawa says: The bill to amend the Criminal Code contains a provision that is intended to meet such situations as that disclosed in the Nerlich case in Toronto. It enacts that "every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to two years' imprisonment who incites or assists any subject of any foreign State or country at war with his Majesty to leave Canada, if the circumstances of the case do not exclude the possibility that assistance to the enemy is an intended object in his so leaving Canada, and if such inciting or assisting do not amount to treason."

The Minister of Justice explained that while the law at present forbade alien enemies to leave Canada it provided no penalty for those who assisted such persons to leave the country unless it could be shown that their departure was for the purpose of aiding the enemy.

"Catarrhozone" Prevents Bad Colds Strengthens Weak Irritable Throats

Employs Nature's Own Methods and is Invariably Successful.

Few will escape a cold this winter, but alas! many colds run into Catarrh.

Neglected Catarrh is the straight gateway to consumption.

Catarrhozone is a germ-killer—destroys microbes that cause Catarrh.

It heals and soothes, relieves the cough, gives throat and lungs a chance, cleanses the nostrils, clears out the phlegm.

You feel better in an hour.

In a day you're greatly relieved, and on goes the curing of Catarrhozone till you're well.

No treatment so direct. Catarrhozone goes right to the spot—acts quickly, cures thoroughly catarrh, bronchitis and all throat affections.

"Nothing could kill a cold so fast as Catarrhozone," writes Amey E. Snelling, from St. Johns. "Last month I had a frightful cold in my head, suffered from itching nose, running eyes and torturing headache. Ten minutes with "Catarrhozone" inhaler gave relief and in one hour I was well of my cold. Catarrhozone I consider a marvel."

Carry "Catarrhozone" inhaler in your pocket or purse—take it to church —to the theatre—to work—use it in bed. It prevents and cures all manner of nose and throat troubles. Complete outfit, guaranteed $1.00; small size 50c.; sample size 25c.; at dealers everywhere.

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TORONTO