

TREBIZOND GARRISON ABANDONED GUNS AND OTHER BOOTY

Troops From Warships Were Landed West of the City. Ottoman Shore Batteries Destroyed.

A despatch from Petrograd says:—Details of the surprisingly swift Russian descent upon Trebizond and of the strategy that forced the Turkish defenders precipitately to abandon the city, which, with German assistance, they had made every effort to convert into a stronghold impregnable against Russian attack from the sea or land, are coming in from different sources. According to the latest despatches, a decisive part in the Russian operations was played by the Black Sea fleet, which, after a severe bombardment of the city and the destruction of the great Turkish shore batteries, landed a considerable number of troops and further threatened the surrounded city.

Employing the same tactics as they had repeatedly used with success in their progress along the littoral, the Russian warships moved forward for some distance beyond their objective and sent troops ashore considerably to the westward of Trebizond, threatening to entrap the Turkish garrison. This move was carried out in concert with the advance of the Russian land forces, which, since the capture of the Turkish positions at Kara Dere, had penetrated to within striking distance of Trebizond without meeting serious resistance, and was accom-

panied by a steady bombardment from the sea. As soon as the Turks witnessed the Russian preparations to land beyond Trebizond they gave up all resistance and scattered pell mell in the two directions open to them—one, the route along the coast, and the other, the road south-west toward Erzerum.

Trebizond contained a garrison of between 50,000 and 60,000. A considerable amount of war booty, including a large number of the latest type German heavy guns, was left behind, for since the fall of Erzerum, Trebizond has been the chief base and provisioning centre for the Turks operating in this theatre.

With the fall of Trebizond the Turks lost the second of their two principal fortified points in Asia Minor, and will in the future have to depend solely upon improvised defences and the natural difficulties of the country to prevent the westward sweep of the Russian Caucasian armies.

Trebizond never before surrendered to Russian arms, although it was threatened from Balburt in 1829, and the moral effect of the victory, it is considered here, will be enormous. For centuries Trebizond has been the chief trading centre for Asia Minor with the important caravan routes into the interior of Turkey and Persia.



Filling the Dinner Pail of a Machine Gun.

A machine gun to do effective work must be well fed. Therefore it is necessary to see to it that its dinner pail be well filled when it goes into action. The men in the photo have the task of seeing that the "dinner pails," cartridge belts, are filled with shells. Note the size of the belt.

ARMENIAN CHAIN OF HILLS CAPTURED BY THE RUSSIANS

Troops Brought From Gallipoli Annihilated—Hundreds of Ottoman Dead Left on Field.

A despatch from Petrograd says:—While the northern armies of the Grand Duke were completing the conquest of Trebizond the other Russian army advancing from Erzerum gained an important victory. In the region of Aschikala, west of Erzerum, the Russian troops by a night assault carried a chain of high hills which had been strongly organized. They captured 400 Turkish officers and more than 120 men. The enemy left

hundreds of dead on the field. Some enemy elements which had been recently brought from Gallipoli were annihilated, while the other Turkish troops which participated in the fight sustained heavy losses through the Russian fire and bayonet charges. In the Black Sea a Russian submarine, although attacked by an enemy airman, succeeded in sinking a steamer and a sailing ship near the entrance of the Bosphorus under a heavy fire from the Turk batteries.

DANGERS OF THE LISTENING POST

NEXT TO A CHARGE CONTAINS
GREATEST DANGERS.

Snipers Are Always on the Alert
Against Guards Who
Watch Enemy.

Perhaps no strain is greater on the average soldier when he takes his turn, under cover of night, as the "listening post." For he must clamber over the parapet of the fire trench into the hidden dangers of No Man's Land, and creep cautiously in snake fashion among long grass and death-smelling shell holes, where enemy snipers and enemy scouts are sure to be lurking, writes Ellen Adair from London in the Philadelphia Ledger.

It means a risk of being ambushed and killed silently with cold steel. On the other hand, it may mean capturing a reconnoitering enemy and bringing him in triumphantly, with a possible reward in the form of a week's home leave or the much coveted D. C. M. Though occasionally we hear of the staleness and monotony of trench life, there is nothing in the least monotonous in the work of the night listening post and let his wits grow drowsy at the job, then, as some Tommy or other aptly puts it, he's liable to "get the wooden crows."

"For wits that go wool gathering meet with disaster. And enemy snipers are ever watching and waiting for them. "Going out to the 'listening post' is the next best adventure to a charge," a cheery corporal informed me to-day. "I shall never forget one night of it. I had! A wisp of moon was glimmering in a veil of mist when three of us set out. The Germans had begun their night-long display of star shells, lighting up the scene in silver radiance. Their rifles uttered vicious whip-cracks continually. We heard the whizz of a bullet overhead, or the angry hum of a spinning ricochet. With a friendly leap up to the parapet, we scrambled over as fast as we could. It would not do to be seen in the light of a flare, for German snipers miss few good targets.

"Wait in Hole. "Crack-crack-crack-crack!" in a breathless stutter from a machine gun. The bullets whistle and hit the parapet behind us with a mighty whack! Have the Germans seen us? We lie flat, holding our breath. "Are you all right?" I whisper to the men behind.

"Slowly we creep forward another 20 yards to a hole torn by a shell. This is to be our listening post till close to dawn. The Germans are not unlikely to attack, and our business is to see that they do not take us by surprise. We do not expect to use our rifles. We have to use our eyes and ears, especially our ears, to detect any movement of the enemy. If we see him advancing, we must report to our comrades in the trenches without a second's delay.

"Crouching low in our shell hole, we strain our eyes to pierce the darkness. Suddenly my arm is gripped tightly. I expect it to be a signal to shout, but cold perspiration breaks out on my forehead. No need to fear—it is only Johnson, my companion, and 'See that figure in front,' he whispers. "I strain my eyes again. Yes, there's a dark, motionless shape only a few yards ahead!

"Tightly I grip my rifle, ready to club the suspect, and in tense expectancy we await his approach. For surely he has seen us? Then a glare goes up, and in its horrible greenish light a post is revealed, to which remains of barbed wire, shattered by shells, still cling. Only that, and nothing more!

"Darkness again, and the wind sighs over our heads. Quickly one realizes how deceptive the eyes can be for night work. Nerves are at the highest tension. You see wooden posts move and bend. Some men will even hear them whispering in German!

"The night wind whistles as the steps grow nearer, nearer. Yes, they have seen me. I must wait till a bayonet pins me to the ground, or till I am seized and made prisoner. No escape now! Resistance would be absurd. The whole course of my past life runs past me in a panorama of quiet events. How soon will I feel the sting of cold steel through me? How soon?

"What an unpleasant odor! The foremost German. 'Where's the corpse, d'ye think?' 'Here's the body,' says another, half bending over me. 'Wonder if he's really killed?'

"I am nervous and excited, but not afraid. My death seems a fantastic, impossible thing. "Come on—leave the corpse alone," says the first. 'I'm dead tired, and want to get back to the dug-out.'

"As in a dream I hear their retreating footsteps, and I am alone again—saved! Cold sweat breaks out all over me. Quickly I am off to join my two companions at the rear. They, too, are shivering, but with cold, not fear.

"Far off a cat is mewling dimly. Perhaps the poor creature is wounded? Hundreds of such, gone wild, haunt this dreary No Man's Land, living on field mice, and, distrustful of cruel humanity, refuse to come near. "A sudden terrific fire from German machine guns warns us to lie flat again. We're near the trenches now—yet this may be the end. Over our heads the wild blast goes—the star shells shoot up rapidly.

"For fifteen minutes the firing goes on without pause. Apparently the enemy fear we shall creep over to attack them at the hour of dawn. "Then comes a blessed silence. Time for the mewing of those cats. Save faces, pale in the cold light of morning. Trailing our arms and bending low, in a wild rush we are over our parapets—and home!

"The long night is over and duty at the 'listening post' is done."

BULLET IN HEART FOR YEAR.
French Sergeant, Wounded in Battle of the Marne, Recovers.

After carrying a ten-gram, one-third ounce shrapnel bullet in his heart for a year, a French sergeant was operated on, and to-day is in good health. The case was reported to the Academy of Science. The sergeant was wounded in the battle of the Marne and lay unconscious on the battlefield for 24 hours. He finally was sent to a hospital in Nimes, and apparently recovered from his wound. Later manifesting abdominal troubles he was operated on for appendicitis.

Grave heart trouble developed, and a radio examination revealed a projectile lodged in the right ventricle. The bullet was extracted successfully in September, 1915, and a year after the battle of the Marne, and the heart was sutured or sewed together.

In January, 1915, the same military surgeon, Dr. Beausseant, removed a grenade splinter from another soldier's heart.

DEPRESSION IN GERMANY.
American Traveller Says Lack of Men is Everywhere Evident.

W. H. Brown is in New York after a trip through Germany.

"When I crossed the border into Germany they searched me most thoroughly," he said. "All the Americans I met said their talks with others going in and out of Germany showed that Americans are searched more rigidly at the border than anyone else."

"There is an evidence of commercial depression everywhere in Germany. There is such a lack of men for one reason. Here is some of the iron money they are making in the form of the former small silver. It is forbidden to bring the iron money out of the country, but those five and ten pfennig pieces were mixed with other change and overlooked.

"In Berlin it is pitiful to see the poor, broken-down horses used to draw the cabs.

"In the hotels there are only two days in a week upon which a la carte dishes may be had. The restaurants and hotels there are always crowded, however."

SUSSEX PIRATE IS DECORATED

U Boat Which He Commanded Was Not Sunk, as Reported.

A despatch from Paris says: Information was received from reliable sources on Wednesday that Emperor William has decorated the commander of the submarine which torpedoed the Sussex. It is understood Washington has been informed of this development. The award of a decoration would make it, perhaps, impossible for Germany to punish him, in case such a demand were made by the United States Government.

TRADE OF CANADA FOR FISCAL YEAR.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A statement of Canadian trade, prepared by the Department of Customs, shows a total of \$882,872,502 in exports for the fiscal year just closed, and \$644,480,998 in imports. The returns by countries have not yet been compiled. The statements follow:

Imports into Canada during the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1916:	
Dutiable	\$310,168,216
Free	254,312,782
Total	\$564,480,998
Entered for consumption:	
Dutiable	\$289,332,729
Free	252,710,834
Total	\$542,043,563
Exports:	
Domestic	\$741,610,953
Foreign	141,261,549
Total	\$882,872,502

LARGE WAR ORDERS COME TO CANADA.

Contracts for Munitions and Supplies Reach \$80,000,000.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The announcement was made on Wednesday that since the establishment of the British Government in Canada by the chartered banks, at the instance of the Government, \$80,000,000 worth of orders for munitions and supplies have been placed in the Dominion by the Imperial authorities. Sir Thomas White announced on March 15 last that the credit for the British Government in Canada by the Canadian Bankers' Association, on behalf of the banks, after conferences between himself and that body which had extended over several weeks.

WOMEN IN MANY TRADES.

Conductors on Buses and as Engine Cleaners in England.

Between seventy and eighty women conductors appeared recently on the buses run by the London General Omnibus Company. This number will be gradually increased as the needs of the situation demand.

The women will be paid at exactly the same rates, on a mileage basis, as the male conductors, and will have the same duties and hours. Their employment is confined to the period of the war, or to such time as the male conductors shall return.

Women dockers have been introduced on the Mersey. Recently the male laborers, under the advice of their union, refused to work with them, and the services of the women were dispensed with.

There are 150 women conductors of the Metropolitan electric trams and 120 on the London United lines.

The London and North-Western Railway Company are engaging girls as engine cleaners at their sheds at Crewe.

New Lecture Scheme.
"I enjoyed your lecture very much last night," said a man to the lecturer. "I didn't see you there."
"Oh, I wasn't there."
"Well, what do you mean by telling me you enjoyed my lecture, and you were not present?"
"Oh, I bought tickets for my girl's father and mother, and they both went."

GREEKS MASSACRED IN BIG TURK CITIES

Hundreds Slain in Adrianople, Constantinople and Smyrna.

A despatch from London says: Wholesale massacres of Greeks at Adrianople, Constantinople and Smyrna are reported in a Saloniki despatch to the Morning Post. "In Adrianople and Demotica, Turks and Bulgarians acting together," says the despatch, "killed 400 and wounded 300 Greeks after pillaging their houses. In the Smyrna district several villages were raided, 200 persons being killed and many wounded. Constantinople was likewise the scene of serious massacres, no figures pertaining to which," adds the correspondent, "are available. All the massacres occurred on April 11."

A DOG IN THE TRENCHES.

Would Not Leave His Dead Master Without Force.

"We were in the Woever, in the heart of a forest," writes a French officer in a letter that is translated in the London Spectator. "The enemy had decided to make a bold dash for our machine guns. At eleven o'clock—the night was pitch dark—thinking to surprise us, they sent forward two companies with fixed bayonets, but, although they moved almost noiselessly, the keen ears of my Colonial had detected them.

"I did not last long; in two or three minutes my guns had sent them such a deluge of bullets that they faded away like a dream.

"In the morning a German lieutenant lay dead; beside him a magnificent sheep dog was painfully balancing himself on three legs and whining softly; he seemed to have forgotten the pain of his own broken leg, for from time to time he licked the wound that had killed his master.

"I spoke to the dog in a friendly voice; he looked at me sideways; I heard a most discouraging, deep growl. So I ordered my men to bury the body. The dog threatened to attack them, and I had to use a lasso, like a common dog catcher, and muzzle the animal.

"After the sad task was over I picked up the officer's helmet and sword, let my prisoner smell them, and anxiously I asked him to accompany me to my former home. He consented, no doubt because these things had belonged to his beloved master, and limped along beside me.

"My bedroom is relatively comfortable, for it has two beds—two wooden boxes filled with straw! With a hospitable wave of my hand I pointed to the vacant bed. He got into it without delay. I laid the helmet and sword beside him and passed my hand gently over his head and back. Behold! He gratefully wagged his tail!

"He raised his eyes toward me; all their former hate and fury had died away, and now they said, 'You are good. You have given me these precious relics of him who is no more. Do not be afraid. Take off my muzzle. I no longer hate you!'

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, April 25.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.13 1/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.12 1/4; No. 3 Northern, \$1.08 1/4, in store Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 46 1/2; No. 3 C.W., 44 1/2; extra No. 1 feed 44 1/4; No. 1 feed, 43 1/4, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, 85c, track Toronto.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, \$1.00 to \$1.02; No. 2 commercial, 98c; No. 3 commercial, 95 to 97c; feed wheat, 86 to 88c, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, \$1.60; peas, according to sample, \$1.20 to \$1.50, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, 62 to 63c; feed, 59 to 62c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—69 to 70c, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 1 commercial, 90 to 91c; rejected, according to sample, 86 to 88c, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$6.50; second patents, in jute bags, \$6.00; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$5.80, Toronto.

Manitoba flour—Winter, according to sample, \$4.15 to \$4.25, track Toronto; \$4.30 to \$4.40, bulk seaboard, prompt shipment.

Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, \$24; shorts, per ton, \$25; middlings, per ton, \$26; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.60 to \$1.70.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, April 25.—Choice heavy steers, \$8.50 to \$8.75; butcher steers, choice, \$8.00 to \$8.25; do, good, \$7.90 to \$8.15; do, medium, \$7.25 to \$7.50; do, common, \$6.50 to \$7.00; heifers, good to choice, \$7.75 to \$8.25; do, medium, \$7.25 to \$7.50; butcher cows, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.25; do, good, \$5.75 to \$6.50; butcher bulls, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.25; do, good, \$5.50 to \$6.00; do, rough, \$4.40 to \$4.50; feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs, \$7.00 to \$7.40; do, bulls, \$5.50 to \$6.00; stockers, 700 to 800 lbs, \$7.00 to \$7.40; do, med., 650 to 750 lbs, \$6.75 to \$7.00; do, light, 600 to 650 lbs, \$5.00 to \$5.50; canners, \$4.00 to \$4.25; cutters, \$4.50 to \$4.75; milkers, choice, each, \$6.00 to \$8.50; springers, \$5.00 to \$5.50; calves, veal, choice, \$3.00 to \$1.00; do, medium, \$2.00 to \$2.50; do, common, \$1.50 to \$2.00; lambs, yearlings, \$10 to \$13.50; cull lambs, \$7.00 to \$7.25; spring lambs, each, \$7.00 to \$12.00; ewes, light, \$9.00 to \$10.00; sheep, heavy, and bucks \$6.50 to \$8.50; hogs fed and watered, \$11.15; do, f.o.b., \$10.75; do, weight off cars, \$11.50.

Montreal, April 25.—Choice steers \$9 to \$9.25; good at \$8.50 to \$8.75, and the lower grades from that down to \$7.25, while butchers' cows brought from \$6.25 to \$8, and bulls from \$6.50 to \$8.50 per 100 lbs. Yearling and spring lambs, \$11.70 to \$12 per 100 lbs, and the latter at \$5 to \$12 each, according to quality. Sheep \$7.50 to \$8.50 per 100 lbs. Calves \$6 to \$9 per lb, and the lower grades at 4 1/2c to 5 1/2c. Hogs selected, \$12 to \$12.25 per 100 lbs., weighed off cars.

THE RUSSIANS IN PERSIA.

Bring Dancers Instead of Knouts to the People.

The French Minister at Teheran, Persia, has written a letter just received in diplomatic quarters in London, which throws a sidelight on some of the novel phases of warfare at that remote scene of action. The Minister has the reputation of being a wit, and he sees the humorous as well as the serious side of the scene about him.

The Persians were greatly exercised when they first heard the Russians were sweeping down from the North. They were in the automobiles, strikingly dressed and well equipped. They went to the best hotels, spent money freely, paid in full and a little extra for their elaborate demands, and then proceeded, leaving the people to think that the coming of the Russians might not be so bad for the drooping finances of Teheran.

The next Russians were headed by the commander-in-chief of the Russian forces operating in that section. He was a typical Cossack, born on the steppes north of the Caspian; a huge man in furs with a bearskin hat. Back of his automobile was a line of huge autovans. These vans excited the wonder and fears of the populace, as likely to let loose some new device of Russian terror. The commander-in-chief proceeded direct to the palace of the Shah, where an audience was given amid doubts and apprehensions.

With the greetings concluded, the commander-in-chief ordered the motorvans to enter the royal court, and as the Shah looked on he saw the vans bring forth a great assemblage of Russian dancers, male and female, but chiefly female, in gay dresses and spangles, all in the picturesque garb of the East. These, the commander-in-chief made known, were a present to the Persian ruler, to be incorporated into the royal seraglio. It was a novel and welcome present, the dancers soon displayed their charms, and every one, from the ruler down to the plain people, was enthusiastic over the coming of the Russians.

The good impression at the start had much to do with the later developments, and the diplomatic observers concluded that the Russians had succeeded in renewing some of the war amenities of the Middle Ages, when the victorious generals distributed presents along their way to dissipate fears and assure a welcome.

Winnipeg Grain.
Winnipeg, April 25.—Cash prices—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.15 1/4; No. 2, do., \$1.11 1/4; No. 3, do., \$1.07 1/4; No. 4, \$1.05 1/4; No. 5, 98 1/2c; No. 6, 88 1/2c; feed, 83 1/2c. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 46 1/2; No. 3, do., 44 1/2; extra No. 1 feed, 44 1/4; No. 1 feed, 42 1/4; No. 2, do., 42c. Barley—No. 3, 68c; No. 4, 58c; rejected, 55c; feed, 55c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., \$1.87 1/4; No. 2, C.W., \$1.84 1/4.

United States Markets.
Minneapolis, April 25.—Wheat—May, \$1.17 1/4; July, \$1.17 1/4; No. 1 hard, \$1.22 1/4; No. 1 northern, \$1.16 1/4 to \$1.19 1/4. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 77 to 78c. Oats—No. 3 white, 43c to 43 1/2c. Flour—Unchanged. Bran—\$18.75 to \$19.

Duluth, April 25.—Wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.15 1/4 to \$1.17 1/4; No. 2 northern, \$1.12 1/4 to \$1.14 1/4.

**WEAR
FLEET FOOT
SHOES**

**FOR
EVERY SPORT
AND
RECREATION**

SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS
WORN BY EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

NEWS FROM ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN
BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns
Supreme in the Commercial World.

The British Industries Fair is to be continued as an annual event, under the auspices of the Board of Trade.

In order to encourage economy smoking is now prohibited in the police stations in the Metropolitan areas.

The London and North-Western Railway Company are engaging girls as engine cleaners at their sheds at Crewe.

Lord Newton has assumed control of the Publicity Department and the department relating to the Prisoners of War.

Sir Arthur W. Chapman has been re-elected chairman and Mr. C. B. Edgar vice-chairman of Surrey County Council.

Mr. Edward Wright, town clerk of Lewisham, has resigned owing to ill-health, after more than 40 years public service.

Nearly 400 past and present members of University College, Reading, are serving with the naval and military forces.

Eight cases of smallpox have been notified in the Manchester and Salford districts, two of which have proved fatal.

The Great Northern station at Holloway, which was closed to the public last September, is now being pulled down.

The Severn has been restocked in the past year with 40,000 general fish, turned down principally in the Worcester district.

The Thames Conservancy is to pay the income tax of its clerks and conduct it by monthly instalments from their salaries.

Sir Alfred H. Keogh, Director-General of the Army Medical Service, has been admitted to the freedom of the city of London.

It is stated that the canvas of women for agricultural work in the West Lancashire villages is yielding a poor response.

After 37 years' service, the Rev. F. W. Matthews has retired from the post of secretary to the British and Foreign Sailors' Society.

Mr. Henry James Cape, M. A., has been appointed headmaster of the Royal Grammar School at Colchester from nearly 100 candidates.

Mr. Edward Curton Englebach, lessee of the Lyric Theatre, was found dead in his chair in his study at his residence in St. John's Wood.

MARRIAGE RITE IN GERMANY.
In Munich in 1915 Weddings Were 45 Per Cent. Below 1914.

From the published statistics of various large towns in Germany it is seen the war has very unfavorably influenced the marriage rate. In Berlin, between March and December, 1915, the number of marriages was over 20 per cent. below the number for the corresponding period of 1914, and 25 per cent. below that of 1913.

In Frankfurt 1915 fell behind 1914 by 30 per cent.; in Hamburg, 32 per cent.; in Dresden, 32 per cent.; in Breslau and Leipzig, 25 per cent. Munich seems to have the lowest rate, namely, 45 per cent. below the figures for 1914.

The advertising columns of the big daily newspapers, however, show little falling off in the numbers of persons seeking this gate of entry into matrimony, and no diminution of the industry employed in describing their wants. In the Berliner Tagblatt of last Sunday three or four columns were occupied with these advertisements. Here is one of these: "Bertha Grunberg seeks marriage for a count. The count is a widower, 44 years, Protestant, of very respectable and handsome appearance, and owner of large entailed estates. Also for a count, Rhenish Prussian, 27 years, very rich. Also for a professor, a manufacturer, bank directors and merchants. In all cases the ladies must be the possessors of corresponding fortunes."

AN IDEAL TONIC

When your head is dull and heavy, your tongue furred, and you feel done-up and good for nothing, without knowing what is really the matter with you, probably all that is needed to restore you to health and vigour is a few doses of a reliable digestive tonic and stomachic remedy such as Mother Seigel's Syrup. Take it after each meal for a few days and note how beneficial is its action upon the stomach, liver and bowels—how it restores tone and healthy activity to those important organs, and by so doing enables you to gain new stores of vigour, vitality and health.

**MOTHER
SEIGEL'S SYRUP**

The new 1.00 size contains three times as much as the trial size sold at 50c per bottle.