

CZAR HAS ABDICATED IN FAVOR OF SON, GRAND DUKE MICHAEL REGENT

Struggle Between Duma and Reactionary Party Ends in Revolution—German Influence Overthrown.

A despatch from Petrograd says: After a brief revolution in Petrograd, the members of the Imperial Duma to establish order and safeguard the honor and glory of our country while the army, Emperor Nicholas II. has abdicated and his younger brother, Grand Duke Michael, second son of Emperor Alexander III, has been appointed regent.

Representatives of the nation, headed by M. Rodzianko, President of the Duma, and a Provisional Government of twelve members, have established a new order.

The success of the revolution was made secure by the co-operation of the guard and regiments in Petrograd and active support given in Moscow by Alex. Protopopoff, head of the Interior Department, ex-Premier Sturmer and the other Ministers, as well as the President of the Imperial Council, are under arrest.

The sole survivor of the old regime is Pokrovsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The whole garrison of Petrograd has gone over to the Provisional Government.

Famous Russian Guards Joined Duma.

One of the most impressive scenes of the revolution was the arrival of the Preobrazhensky Guards, with their colonel and officers, at the Tauris Palace. The men, all of giant stature, were drawn up in ranks of four deep the whole length of the enormous Catherine Hall, where the President of the Duma had come to greet them. On the appearance of President Rodzianko the colonel's voice rang, "Preobrazhenskys, attention!" The whole regiment stood at salute. Rodzianko saluted them as follows: "Soldiers of the true faith, let me as an old soldier greet you according to our custom. I wish you good health."

"Your Excellency!" came the thunderous response.

The President continued: "I want to thank you for coming to the help

CZAR APPRECIATED SITUATION'S PERIL

He Evidenced His Wisdom and Patriotism by Laying Down Supreme Authority.

A despatch from London says:—The Times in an editorial on the Russian revolution says: "A great revolution has been accomplished in Russia. The Emperor has abdicated in favor of his infant son. His brother, the Grand Duke Michael, is expected to act as regent. It has become clear for some time past that the strained relations between the Duma and the Court could not last. The great danger was that the Emperor might fail to realize his position with sufficient promptitude and might either resist a revolution or defer his decision. He has had enough wisdom and unselfish patriotism not to take either of these courses. By laying down the supreme authority of his own free will he has saved his people from civil war and his capital from anarchy."

The revolution is commented upon editorially here by other newspapers with enthusiasm, mainly as a great triumph for the Entente and a great disaster for the Central Powers. The press describes it as the death of German hopes and a more crushing and more far-reaching blow than Germany has yet received. The Liberal papers also welcome it as a triumph of democracy, presaging great influence in the cause of liberty throughout the world.

Pity and sympathy are expressed for the Emperor, of whom the worst said is that he lacks intellectual and moral strength. Tributes are paid to his generous and lovable disposition, and his ardent desire to serve his people.

FOR CARRYING LETTER NOT SENT BY MAIL

American Sent to Jail for Three Months in England.

A despatch from London says:—At the Thames Police Court John Robertshaw, an American citizen and a freeman, was charged with having in his possession a letter for transmission otherwise than through the post. He arrived on Sunday by a Norwegian ship laden with grain for Spain. The officer of the Customs questioned the prisoner, who produced the letter and said he was going to post it when he reached Spain. The letter contained falsehoods and exaggerations and referred to Zeppelin raids that never had taken place. The prisoner was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

MAKING WEDDING RINGS A "NATIONAL SERVICE"

Jeweler's Plea to Escape Enlisting Did Not Avail.

A despatch from London says:—A wedding-ring maker in applying to West Ham tribunal for exemption from military service, said his firm is now doing an enormous trade. In answer to a question he said he considered that the making of wedding-rings was a work of national importance. He was ordered to enrol under the National Service scheme.

Drink Hot Water With Meals To Stop Stomach Disorders

A Physician's Advice
Thousands of unfortunate people suffer almost daily from dyspepsia, indigestion, fermentation, sour acid stomach, flatulence, gases or distress. Indigestion they would only form the agreeable habit of slowly drinking with each meal a glassful of hot water containing a half teaspoonful of pure bisulphated magnesia they would soon find their stomachs strengthened and improved that they could eat the richest and most satisfying meals without the least symptom of indigestion.

Nearly all so-called digestive troubles are caused by an excess of acid and an insufficient blood supply in the stomach causing the food to ferment and sour before digestion can take place. A glass of hot water will draw the blood to the stomach and the bisulphated magnesia will neutralize the stomach acids and make the food contents bland and sweet. Easy natural digestion without distress. Easy kind is the result. Bisulphated Magnesia is not a laxative, is harmless, pleasant and easy to take and can be obtained from any local druggist. Do not confuse Bisulphated Magnesia with other forms of magnesia—milk, citrate, etc., but get it in the pure bisulphated form (powder or tablets) especially prepared for this purpose.

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TORONTO WINNIPEG

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs Toronto, Mar. 20—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.90; do. No. 2, \$1.97; do. No. 3, \$1.91; No. 4 wheat, \$1.80; track Bay ports, all rail delivered Montreal freights. Manitoba oats—No. 3 C.W. nominal, 72 to 78c; No. 2 C.W., 70c to 71c; extra No. 1 feed, 70c to 71c; No. 1 feed, 68 to 70c, all rail delivered en route C.P.R. points, No. 1, \$1.97. American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.20 track Toronto, subject to embargo. Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 62 to 65c nominal; No. 3 white, 62 to 64c nominal, according to freights outside. Peas—No. 2, \$2.50, according to freights outside. Barley—Malt, \$1.22 to \$1.23, according to freights outside. Rye—No. 3, \$1.40 to \$1.42, according to freights outside. Manitoba flour—First patents, in Jute bags, \$10.00; second patents, in Jute bags, \$9.50; strong bakers, in Jute bags, \$9.10, Toronto. Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, \$7.50, in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment; \$7.10, bulk seaboard, export grade. Milled—Car lots—delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, \$37; shorts, per ton, \$39; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.70 to \$2.80. Flax—Extra, No. 2, per ton, \$12; mixed, per ton, \$9 to \$11, track Toronto. Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$8.50 to \$9, track Toronto. Country Produce—Wholesale Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 38 to 39c; creamery prints, 43 to 45c; solids, 42 to 43c. Eggs —New-laid, in cartons, 40 to 41c; out of cartons, 37 to 38c. Live poultry—Powl, lb., 18 to 22c; chickens, lb., 15 to 25c. Dressed poultry—Chickens, 23 to 26c; fowl, 20 to 22c; ducks, 22 to 25c; squabs, per doz., \$4.00 to \$4.50; turkeys, 28 to 33c; geese, 18 to 20c. Cheese—New, large, 25 to 27c; twins, 27 to 27c; triplets, 27 to 27c; old, large, 28c; twins, 28 to 28c. Honey—White clover, 2 1/2 lbs. tin, 14 to 14c; 5-lb. tin, 13 to 14c; 10-lb., 13 to 13c; 60-lb., 12 to 13c; buckwheat, 60-lb. tin, 9 to 9c; Comb honey—extra fine and heavy weight, per doz., \$2.75; select, \$2.50 to \$2.75; No. 2, \$2 to \$2.25. Potatoes—Ontario, per bag, \$4.50; New Brunswick Delawares, per bag, \$4.25; Albertas, per bag, \$2.75. Beans—Imported, hand-picked, per bush, \$2.25; Canadian, hand-picked, per bush, \$1.90; Canadian primes, \$2.50 to \$7.00; Lima, per lb., 12 to 13c. Provisions—Wholesale Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 26 to 27c; do. heavy, 23 to 24c; cooked, 37 to 38c; rols, 22 to 23c; breakfast bacon, 23 to 30c; backs, plain, 31 to 32c; boneless, 23 to 34c. Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 23 to 23c; tubs, 23 to 23c; pails, 23 to 23c; compound tierces, 17 to 17c. Cured meats—Loin clear bacon, 20 to 20c per lb.; clear bellies, 19 to 20c. Montreal Markets Montreal, Mar. 20—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, \$1.30 to \$1.15; Canadian Western, No. 2, 78c; No. 3, 76c; extra No. 1 feed, 76c. Barley—Malt, \$1.25. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, \$9.80; second patents, \$9.50; strong bakers, \$9.10; Winter patents, choice, \$9.25; straight rollers, \$8.50 to \$8.80; do. bags, \$4.10 to \$4.25. Rolled oats—Bills, \$7.00 to \$7.15; do. bags, 90 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.45. Bran, \$2 to \$2.8. Shorts, \$3 to \$4.0. Middlings, \$4.1 to \$4.2. Soutills, \$4 to \$5.0. Hay—No. 2, per ton, \$9 to \$10.0. Cheese—Finest westerns, 26c; finest	United States Markets Minneapolis, Mar. 20—Wheat—May, \$1.77 to \$1.75; July, \$1.74; cash, No. 1 hard, \$1.94; No. 2 Northern, \$1.84 to \$1.84; No. 3 yellow, \$1.94 to \$1.94. Corn—No. 3 white, 64 to 64c. Flour unchanged. Bran, \$3.50 to \$3.50. Duluth, Mar. 20—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.84; No. 1 Northern, \$1.84; No. 2 Northern, \$1.74 to \$1.74; May, \$1.84; July, \$1.74. Linseed—To arrive, \$2.84; May, \$2.84; July, \$2.84. Live Stock Markets Toronto, Mar. 20—Choice heavy steers, \$10.85 to \$11.50; do. good, \$10.25 to \$10.60; butchers' cattle, choice, \$10.25 to \$10.60; do. good, \$10 to \$10.10; do. medium, \$9.50 to \$9.75; do. common, \$8.50 to \$9; butchers' bulls, choice, \$8.75 to \$10.25; do. good, \$8.50 to \$9; do. medium, \$7.50 to \$8.00; do. rough bulls, \$5 to \$5.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$9.50 to \$10; do. good, \$8.50 to \$9.50; do. medium, \$7 to \$7.25; stockers, \$7.15 to \$8.75; choice feeders, \$9 to \$10; canners and cutters, \$5.25 to \$5.50; com. and med., each, \$4 to \$6; springers, \$50 to \$110; light ewes, \$10 to \$11; sheep, heavy, \$5.50 to \$9.50; calves, good to choice, \$12 to \$14.50; lambs, choice, \$14.25 to \$15; do. medium, \$10 to \$12; hogs, fed and watered, \$15.40; do. weighed off cars, \$15.65; do. f.o.b., \$14.55. Montreal, Mar. 20—Choice steers, \$8.25 to \$9.50; butchers' cows, \$7.25 to \$9.00; bulls, \$8.25 to \$10; lambs, \$13.25 to \$14.25; sheep, \$9.25 to \$10; hogs, \$16 to \$16.25, weighed off cars. To supplant woe with joy in a single heart is to swerve creation nearer to the divine plan.
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GERMAN WORK PEOPLE SUFFER ARE THREATENING TO REBEL

Standard of Living Lower Than That of Coolies—Urban Poor Have Become Desperately Poor.

A despatch from New York says:— "Wage-earning Germany's nerves have been worn raw by the increasing weight of suffering that the war has brought it. This class of Germans has become sullen, dissatisfied with the Government, almost rebellious. While the middle class remains intensely patriotic, parading before the casual observer a unified and determined Germany, the fatigue of war is making alarming strides among the working people. A great many of these humble people want peace at any price—at the price of their colonies, of Alsace-Lorraine, even of their country's prestige and position."

This is the opinion of A. Curtis Roth, American Vice-Consul at Plauen, in Saxony, who has lived in close touch with the people since the beginning of the war. Having spent seven years in the teeming industrial Saxon district, intimately acquainted among all classes everywhere, and accepted as a friend, Mr. Roth has an unusually strong claim to an accurate knowledge of conditions there. He was, moreover, a friendly observer, full of admiration and sympathy for those among whom he lived.

"The working people, at least in Saxony, are becoming restive. They have hungered and grieved and overworked for many months, with conditions steadily growing worse, and with each promise of peace fading into an indefinite prospect of endurance. All foods but the very coarsest are beyond their means. The ration

of the coarse foods is insufficient. The poor have been subsisting throughout the last year upon bread, potatoes, turnips and salt.

"Pushed much farther by the galling stress of starvation, overwork and loss of dear ones, a second peasants' war may well be added to the miseries of central Europe.

"The standard of living among the working people has been lowered fearfully. It is now on a par with the coolie standard of overcrowded Asia. Their work has increased; their share in clothes and foods and other creature comforts has diminished, and their amusements have entirely fallen away. The urban poor have become desperately poor, and they are beginning to realize that each added month of the war means that their plight must become more and more hopeless.

"In the beginning all was excitement for the war, but in the formerly bustling manufacturing towns in many districts, the streets were soon bare of traffic. People passed about their errands silently. There was no laughing, whistling, loud talking, or jovial greeting. The business streets were dotted everywhere by stores closed up by war. Grass grew between the cobblestones in the roadway. Now and again oxen dragging primitive carts of farm produce lumbered through the streets. Restaurants and cafes were deserted. It cost money to frequent them, and, moreover, they had nothing to sell."

Mr. Roth has just reached this country from Germany.

GAS SUPPLY CUT OFF IN CITY OF ATHENS

A despatch from London says:—

Reuter's Athens correspondent cables that the city's supply of gas ceased on Wednesday owing to exhaustion of the stock of coal.

30,000 PUBLIC HOUSES MAY CLOSE IN BRITAIN

Solution of Difficulty in Restricting Beer Output.

A despatch from London says:—Thirty thousand saloons in Great Britain will probably be closed during the next few months, according to the Mail. The measure is proposed as a solution of the difficulty arising from the compulsory restriction of the beer output and the brewers are stated to be in practical agreement with the Government in regard to the remedy. The closing of the saloons is said to have been suggested by some of the brewers themselves. They contended there were too many distributing agencies and that a third of them could be suppressed without inconveniencing the public, while such a step would enable the liquor trade to be conducted more economically. The arrangement seems to be, in brief, a pooling agreement between the rival brewers which own the public houses. The brewers have been conferring recently with the Home Office and the recommendations drafted at these conferences will be submitted to a general meeting of brewers.

SPRING FLOWERS.

They Are God's Gracious Gift to Rich and Poor.

Let us all brighten our little corner of this good old earth by planting a few flowers this spring.

The good man of the house can now find time to make some shallow boxes. About 3 x 9 x 12 inches is a good size for starting salvia, asters, etc.

Toward the last of March fill the boxes about one-third full of cinders for drainage, and then fill up with good potting soil made of two parts leaf-mold, two parts good garden loam and one part sharp sand.

After the boxes are filled and ready for the seeds, take boiling water and with a watering can, saturate the soil thoroughly. This sterilizes the soil, killing any animal life or fungus spores. Let it stand a few hours to cool and dry out before planting the seeds.

Sprinkle the seed carefully over the earth thus prepared; cover it lightly, not more than twice the thickness of the seed. Set the boxes in warm sunny windows. Avoid overwatering; keep the soil just slightly and evenly damp till the seeds sprout.

MAY MODIFY EMBARGO ON FRESH FRUITS

A despatch from Ottawa says:—That there may still be a possibility of modification of the order prohibiting the importation of fresh fruits, other than bitter oranges and lemons, into Great Britain is indicated by a cable message received by the Government here from the Colonial Office. The message is to the effect that the prohibition of fruit imports into the United Kingdom is still under consideration. In the meanwhile, it states, it has been decided that overseas supplies of fruit for the navy, including gifts from British dominions, should be allowed to be continued in spite of the prohibition.

OBJECTORS TO BE EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURAL SCHEME

A despatch from Plymouth, England, says:—The famous Dartmoor prisons at Princetown, on the Prince of Wales Duchy estate, are to be emptied of their convict inhabitants and turned over to the War Department as barracks for a regiment of conscientious objectors, who will be employed on some ambitious agricultural schemes which the Prince of Wales is to institute on his property.

BOMBS KILL NURSES.

German Airmen Attack a Hospital Near Saloniki.

"Enemy aviators again bombarded our hospital at Vertokop," says a Serbian official statement on Wednesday, "causing heavy loss of life among both patients and personnel. Two English nurses were among those killed. The hospitals are completely separated from any other buildings, and are distinctively marked with a red cross."

FIVE GERMAN SHIPS ARE SEIZED BY CHINA

A despatch from Shanghai says:—The Chinese naval authorities early Wednesday morning took possession of the German steamers Albenza, 4,249 tons; Delke Rickmers, 4,176 tons; Mei-Dah, 1,628 tons; Mei-Lee, 1,628 tons, and Silkaing, 1,840 tons. The vessels were lying in the Whang-Poo River. The crews were put ashore. The taking over of the vessels was accomplished without untoward incident.

INDIA TO CONSERVE MAN POWER FOR WAR

A despatch from London says:—The Indian Government has prohibited all labor emigration from India except to the extent necessary to supply the needs of Ceylon and Malay States. The order has been issued for the purpose of conserving India's man-power for labor in connection with the war.

Mistress—Mary, why didn't you finish winding the clock? You only gave it a couple of turns. Mary—You must remember that I'm leaving you to-morrow, mum, and I'll not be after doin' any of th' new girl's work.

