

GREAT HOUSES PROTECTED

Buckingham Palace and Other London Residences
Covered By Wire Netting

A despatch from London says: The private apartments of the Royal family in Buckingham Palace are being protected against possible German air raids. Ever since the Zeppelin raid of a few weeks ago, when bombs were dropped near Sandringham, one of the Royal residences, there have been reports in circulation here that protective measures would be adopted for at least part of Buckingham Palace.

Much attention was attracted on Wednesday when workmen began spreading heavy wire netting over that part of the palace occupied as residential quarters by the Royal family. This netting was placed on a heavy framework trestle which stands six feet or more from the roof proper. Among other places in London protected by a similar screen are the houses of the Dukes of Marlborough, one of the Rothschilds and some of the public institutions.

Although many of the finest works of art had already been removed from galleries here before the air raid, the attack was a signal for a more thorough paring down of collections. Not only art museums have taken the precautions, many of the priceless objects in the Victoria and Albert and British Museums have been stored away.

FOOD SUPPLIES EXHAUSTED

Shops Closed and Whole Responsibility of Feeding the People is Thrown on Military Governor

A despatch from Copenhagen says: The German people are more terrified by the possibility of being starved out by England than by the thought of final disaster overtaking their forces in the field. Von Bethmann-Hollweg's recent utterance that England is using barbaric methods in attempting to starve seventy million men, women and children has had an effect on the nation the Chancellor did not foresee. He has frightened the people, has focused the nation's thought on the food peril, and by repeatedly accentuating it he has drawn the people's attention from the military aspect. The terrible crisis of starvation, laughed at a few months ago, is now not far from being a real thing in some of the country districts in Germany.

WAR TIME SACRIFICES.
How the President of the C.P.R. Looks at It.

The readiness of all to go deep in the pocket, so that Canada would act worthily her part in helping the British Empire and her Allies in the present war, was expressed by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy to a newspaper representative, who spoke to him about the taxes imposed on railways, steamships, cables and telegrams.

"The individual, the community, the nation, fully understand that in war time sacrifices have to be made," said Sir Thomas. "These are the times when the people, as they are necessary for the integrity of the Empire. At the same time, they will accept the extra burdens with the better grace if they are well convinced that proper caution and economy are exercised in the disbursement of the extra taxes and the administration of affairs which accompany such disbursement."

"One cannot gauge the amount of trouble involved in the process of realizing these special taxes by stamps or otherwise, but all are willing in such a time as the present, to do their full duty; to put up with any trouble; and to endure sacrifices. They will the more readily consent to all this if they have the satisfied feeling that all proper caution and economy have been employed by those in authority in the administration of public affairs, and especially of those special public affairs relating to our share in aiding the Mother Country. With such adequate caution and prudence, there would be nothing to regret afterwards."

"It is the duty of all of us, individuals and corporations, to bear our share of the extra burdens, which must necessarily be imposed at this time of stress. If these are wisely and prudently disbursed, so as to obtain the best and most efficacious results, as respects the public service, there will be no occasion to complain; and all these special burdens will be borne, I have no doubt, with cheerfulness by our people, who are ready to do their utmost to aid in the defence of the empire."

KEEP BRASS FROM ENEMY.
French to Take Buttons Off Coats Sent to Prisoners in Germany.

A despatch from Paris says: An official notice, just issued, warns the public that in sending clothing to French prisoners in Germany all buttons, especially brass ones, must be cut off. Orders have been issued that hereafter all soldiers of France shall receive half a litre of wine each day. This order follows the announcement that there is double the quantity of wine on hand that was believed in store.

A GERMAN AIRSHIP LOST

Four Members of Zeppelin's Crew Were Drowned and Eleven Rescued

A despatch from Copenhagen says: Confirmation has been received here that a second German airship has been wrecked off the coast of Jutland. The Zeppelin L-3 exploded on Fanø Island Wednesday and another Zeppelin commanded by Captain Count Platen, sank to the shallow coastal water ten miles north of Esbjerg, Jutland, on Thursday. Four of the crew were drowned, but the others managed to get ashore. Some of them were suffering from broken legs and other injuries. In all, three officers and eight men escaped. Count Platen had both of his legs broken. The airship drifted ashore.

The survivors say that they were on patrol duty over the North Sea when the weight of snow on the envelope caused the airship to sink to the surface of the water.

It is understood that at the time of the accident the whole Zeppelin fleet was patrolling the North Sea just outside Danish waters, Zeppelin No. 2 being in command.

SEVERAL CASES OF MENINGITIS
Disease Not Taken to England by Canadians, But Due to Environment

A despatch from London says: The statement in the House of Commons by Dr. McNamara that 15 cases of meningitis, with eight deaths resulting, occurred in the Crystal Palace, where there were 6,975 officers and men, shows that the dread disease was not confined to the Canadian contingent at Salisbury Plain. It has been a disputed point here whether the disease was brought to England by the Canadians or was induced by environment.

FOOD SCARCE--TO SEND CITIZENS AWAY
A despatch from Copenhagen says: The report is in circulation here, owing to the necessity to restrict food consumption, that the German Government intends ordering 5,000,000 Germans who possess independent incomes and are inelig-

BRITISH PRISONERS ILL-USED

Food of Poor Quality and Thin Clothing in Rags--Different Treatment to the French

A despatch from London says: In describing the arrival at Rotterdam of 100 British who had been incapacitated and are on their way home from German camps, the correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The soldiers were welcomed by the Dutch officials and the Dutch civilians cheered them and loaded them with gifts of pipes tobacco, cigars, chocolate and other luxuries, all of which were wrapped in the Dutch colors. Many of the soldiers wept at the kindness shown them. All were severely wounded, and the injuries of many were terrible. Many of the men were on crutches. "All of the prisoners were most anxious to know how the many German prisoners were treated in England, as their guards had told them that the prisoners had been abominably treated. The British prisoners thought this was the reason for their rough treatment in the German camps. One non-commissioned officer said: "We were treated all right at the hospital, especially by the nurses, but the fellows in the concentration camp had an awful time, for on the slightest complaint they were kicked, while for a serious breach of discipline they were tied to a post for hours. The food, which was chiefly beans, was of poor quality and small in quantity. The clothes were rags. When the men protested that they were starving they were told: 'Your friends in England have cut off our food supply.' "This man confirmed the previous reports that the French prisoners were treated in the most friendly manner, in striking contrast to the treatment of the British prisoners."

DISGUISED AS NEUTRAL SHIPS
Britain Thinks Destruction of American Vessel Will Bring War With Germany.

A despatch from London says: England's naval experts fear mines far more than submarines, and it is believed that German mine-layers, flying neutral flags and disguised as fishing vessels are strewing mines, although there is no absolute confirmation for this.

Germany's reply to America heightens the belief that trouble between the two countries is likely, although it is admitted that the actual destruction of an American ship may be needed to bring America to the point of a declaration of war.

It is not considered that Germany's response is a satisfactory answer to American demands for assurances regarding the safety of American ships and lives. The suggestion of a convoy is ridiculed for the reason that neither Germany nor the convoying warships can obtain safety from floating mines.

American merchant steamers, in fact, the convoys themselves would be imperilled, for under no circumstances could the Germans furnish guides through the mined areas.

Germany intends carrying on her threatened blockade by combined Zeppelin and submarine action. Great airship activity continues in the North Sea.

Emperor William, with his brother, Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia, and Admiral von Tirpitz, the Minister of the Navy, and their respective staffs, left Berlin for Wilhelmshaven, Heligoland, and other naval stations, to direct the arrangements for blockading England.

It is reported that the Germans have built 120 big mine-laying submarines during the last six months, each with a carrying capacity of over one hundred mines.

GIRL'S PAIR OF MITTENS.
Story That Many Another Might Equally Tell.

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—The tale of a pair of mittens knitted by a pair of small but eager hands is told in a letter received here from the battlefield in France. The mittens were knitted by Elaine Foreade, a little French-Canadian girl in Montreal, who sent them to Major-General Sam Hughes, with the request that they be sent to some one who needed them in the trenches. It is hard to say through what adventures and scenes of horror the mittens made by the little French-Canadian girl have passed.

Norse Steamer Sunk by a Mine in the Baltic.
A despatch from London says: The Norwegian steamer Nordcap, according to the Exchange Telegraph Company's Copenhagen correspondent, has struck a German mine in the Baltic Sea and foundered. All her crew perished. The Nordcap was a steamer of 322 tons, and was owned by Wrangell and Company, of Haugesund.

Foodstuffs From Bulgaria Stopped by the Allies.
A despatch from Berlin says: British and French warships are blockading the Bulgarian port of Deodagatch to prevent the importation through it of foodstuffs destined for Germany and Austria, according to a Constantinople despatch made public by the Overseas News Agency on Wednesday.

INFORMATION BUREAU READY
Friends of Canadian Wounded Will Be Reliably Informed.

A despatch from London says: The Information Bureau concerning Canadian wounded is now ready for work at 14 Cockspur Street. Friends of Canadian wounded will be by its agency be reliably informed of their conditions. Seven motor ambulances and a motor kitchen are among the Canadian Red Cross equipment now at Cliveden.

STATISTICS PROVE NINETY-SEVEN PER CENT. OF CANADA'S POPULATION IS INFESTED WITH THE GERMS OF CATARRH.

This disease is most dangerous owing to its tendency to extend to the bronchial tubes and lungs, where it causes consumption. Unfortunately the people have faith in sprays, ointments and snuffs, which can't possibly cure, and in consequence catarrhal disease has become a national curse. Science is advancing every day, and fortunately a remedy has been discovered that not only cures but prevents Catarrh. This new treatment "Catarrhoxone" has sufficient power to kill the germs of Catarrh, Catarrh and Asthma. It contains pure pine essences and healing balsams that go to the remotest

part of the nose, throat and lungs, carrying health-giving medication to every spot that is tainted or weak. You don't take Catarrhoxone like cough mixture—you inhale its healing vapor at the mouth and it spreads all through the breathing organs, soothing and curing wherever Catarrh exists. This is nature's way of supplying the richest balsams, the purest antiseptics known to science.

A sneezing cold is cured in ten minutes. A harsh cough is eased in an hour, the most offensive catarrh is thoroughly drawn from the system. For Asthma and Bronchial Irritation nothing can equal Catarrhoxone—every physician and druggist says so, and we advise our readers to try this treatment if suffering with a winter ill. The complete outfit costs \$1.10, medium size 50c, at all dealers.

LEFT HUNDREDS DEAD ON FIELD

German Troops Make Five Counter Attacks on the Trenches Won by British.

A despatch from Paris says: The official communiques give in detail a considerable list of triumphs which have crowned the allied army during the past few days, the most notable of which is unquestionably the recapture of the village of Norroy in Lorraine, which the Germans took on February 13. In this connection the War Office notes that the German general staff has announced that Norroy was evacuated and that the French did not deliver an attack there. To this an emphatic denial is made in the night statement, it declaring the enemy was literally driven out of his positions at that point.

The score of an allied offensive has been measured on every occasion by the strength of the counter-attacks with which the Germans have replied. The enemy's efforts show that the recent progress of the allies has been most decided, for the Germans have launched assault after assault in a vain effort to recover the ground they have lost.

The fighting has been unusually violent, particularly in Champagne, along the front of Souain, Perthes and Beaunejour. There the Germans made tremendous efforts to recapture the trenches taken from them, and were not repulsed until the French infantry swarmed from their positions in an irresistible and sanguinary bayonet attack. The German regiments engaged suffered losses from one-half to one-quarter of their complements.

The capture of a position south of the Sudelkopf in Alsace by the French in the engagement turns out to have been a most valuable accomplishment. The Germans were driven from an important defence work in which the allies found a vast amount of war material, including bombs, bomb-throwing machines, rifles, breast plates and other munitions, together with thousands of cartridges.

Admiralty Makes Report On Mine Sweeping.

A despatch from London says: The Admiralty issued the following official report of mine-sweeping operations from Dec. 19 to Jan. 31: "In clearing the mine fields laid by the enemy off Scarborough, there was nothing at the outset to indicate the position of the mines although the losses to merchant ships showed the presence of the danger."

"The necessity of ascertaining the position of the mines compelled us to work at all times, thus largely increasing the danger. A large number of mines were swept up and destroyed, enabling shipping to pass in daylight. One trawler was sunk and two damaged on December 19, one man being killed. On January 6 a trawler was blown up. Three explosions under the stern of a trawler on December 19 made a hole that was stopped up and the boat was saved by pumping her until land was reached."

"The services of the commanders and crews detailed to this work showed great courage and devotion. Several decorations will be awarded."

PRINCE REVIEWS CAVALRY.
Three British Regiments and Six Indian.

A despatch from Northern France says: The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the General commanding the cavalry corps and escorted by Staff officers, on Wednesday reviewed nine cavalry regiments, three of them British and the remaining six Indian. The wintry air seems to have tanned the complexion of the Prince who now looks remarkably well. He is being accompanied by the eldest son of the Marquis de Breteuil, who was his host in Paris two years ago, and who has been given the rank of officer-interpreter.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.
Mrs. W. R. Stark, Elderly Widow, Dead; Son Wounded Himself.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: Mrs. W. R. Stark, an elderly widow, is dead, and her son, George Stark, aged 30 years, is in the General Hospital as a result of a shooting affray at their home, 814 William Avenue. It is believed that George Stark, after coming home early Wednesday evening, became involved in a quarrel with his mother, shot her with a revolver, and then turned the weapon on himself. He may recover.

Break Is Reported in the French Cable.

A despatch from Paris says: The French Cable Company said Wednesday that its cable lines between France and the United States were out of use, but denied a report that they had been cut. Interruption of the service was laid to a breakage such as sometimes occurs, which the company expects will be repaired soon.

MARVELOUS BALSAMIC ESSENCES CURE CATARRH
NO DRUGS TO TAKE--A DIRECT BREATHING CURE

order to attract attention. An inquiry has revealed that Swedish commission merchants who buy from the Finns in most cases represent houses in Helsingfors. The extraordinary demand for the Russian rouble, in coin or in bills, in Sweden and Denmark, and the high prices offered for produce resulted in an inquiry being started by the Ministry, which now is engaged in seeking a method to determine what portions of the shipments constitute legitimate trade for the Scandinavian countries, and to prevent supplies reaching the Germans.

GERMANS GETTING FOOD FROM RUSSIANS
A despatch from Petrograd says: The Ministry of Commerce and Industry is under the belief that quantities of foodstuffs are reaching Germany from Russia through Finland and Sweden. The attention of the officials has been called to unusual shipments which have been made for some time past, and which have resulted in Finland being flooded with frozen meats, flour, grain, butter and eggs. Hundreds of trucks, it is said, daily haul this produce to the Finnish railway station at Petrograd, taking roundabout routes in

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