ANOTHER HALF-MILE GAIN BY BRITISH AT MIRAUMONT

Have Pushed Forward Their Line North of the Ancre at That Place

Huge Results of Gen. Haig's Troops Work In Last Month.

correspondent of the Daily Mail at British neadquarters in France, wires his paper that German howitzers are using ammunition freely in trying to prevent the rapid pursuit of the retreating enemy. He adds that the return of clear, dry weather is favoring

ondon cable: Again the British by the north of the Ancre, and again the british to the north of the Ancre, and again parently without much opposition from the Germans. The latest point of retreat of the Teutons, as reported by the London War Ofice, is north of Miraumont, where over a front of a mile and a half the British advanced an average distance of 600 yards. Since the retreat began the British ave occupied ten villages and cap-

tured 3,000 prisoners. THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

The official communication from British headquarters in France to-

During February we captured 2,133 German prisoners, including 36 offi-cers. The following villages are also either captured or surrendered to us withdrawal of the Germans: Ligny, Thilloy, La Barque, Warlencourt, Pys, Miraumont, Petit Miraumont, Grandcourt, Pusicux-au-Mont, Serre and Gommecourt.

"The enemy continues to yield

ground on the Ancre. North of Miraumont our line advanced to-day an average distance of 600 yards on a

in which we took some prisoners. A British raiding party also entered German trenches northeast of Giv-German trenches northeast of Givenchy, Lens and La Bassee, and cap-

tured eight prisoners.
"Under cover of a heavy artillery bombardment, a hostile raiding party succeeded last night in reaching our trenches near Ablaincourt and Ranourt. In both cases the enemy was jected by our counter-attack. A few

men are missing.

"There was considerable mutual artiflery activity to day on the Ypres

Major-Coneral F. B. Maurice, chief Major-Ceneral F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations of the British War Office, said to-day: "The Germans on the western front have made their biggest withdrawal since the battle of the Marne. How far they will not retire I cannot say, but they will not retire beyond the point which they are forced to leave either by the economic necessity of saving their losses or from a position which our superior location procests them from holding." The announcement of the British War Office of the withdrawal of the

German forces along an eleven-mile front on both sides of the River Ancre in France is admitted by the Berlin Wer Office for the first time. placed in another prepared line," siva Berlin, which adds that the movement remained concealed from the ene

10 VILLAGES, 3,000 FRISONERS. London cable: In a statement the louse of Commons co-may dealing with recent happenings on the Franco-Beigian front, Henry W. Forster, manual Secretary of the War Office, said that until the last few days the British operations needs sarily had been confined to minor attacks. In this, he said, heavy losses had been inflicted upon the Germans, recreations and presence taken and more than 3,000 prisoners taken and ground of considerable importance

During the part days, continued Mr. Forster, as the result of the continu-bus pressure on the Anere front, the champ had retired on a front of 12 ralles to a depth of two miles, giving the British persession of 10 villages and several important positions to which the Germans hitherto had clung In the utmost determination. Up to the present the Germans had in-ressed upon their troops the neces-ty of defending these positions and

withing to the very end.
"In view of these instructions," the
cretary went on, "his withdrawal
anot but have an unfavorable cfannot but have ect upon the enemy troops and upon he German people - when they

At the same time it is probable the namy is ratiring not merely as a defensive measure, but with the object of saving his strength for a great flow on one or another of the Allied rants. There is every indication that a will make a sugre me effort to end the will make a sight me effort to end the war in his favor the year, an ef-fort which can only be met by a con-reponding determination on the part ! Great Britain and her allies

YOUGUT FROM TREE TO TREE Headquarters of British Army in France, cable, says: Our men died in France, cable, says: Our men died in July in an attempt to carry Gomme-ceurt. Now they have it and the excrifice was justified. The famous ballent includes the historic chateau and park of Gommecourt. Pulsieux also is ours, but that had to be carried by stiff street fighting. We are now beyond the town of Gommecourt and the sallent also is clear to the worth. In the copse known as Night-ingale Wood the men fought each from tree to tree and the great r initiative of the active and crafty north countrymen caused serious loss-to the enemy Boche, though he well. He also proved inferior and the street fighting in Puisieux. The maxt stand of the Germans may be

Lendon cable says: Fittson Young, correspondent of the Daity Mail at British neadquarters in France, wires his paper that German howitzers are using ammunition freely in trying to prevent the rapid pursuit of the retreating enemy. He adds that the return of clear, dry weather is favoring the British.

Lendon cable says: Fittson Young, along the line running from Fesarts 3,000 yards northeast of Gommecourt, further east the fighting approaching Loupart Wood, 4,400 yards west of Bapaume. Tuesday night we got beyond Ligny and Thilloy and we are now a short distance from the southern edge of Bapaume. With their positions goes much of the flamboyant nonsense in months of German communiques. It will be interesting to see what form of explanation the German higher command takes when at man higher command takes when at last forced to admit that the German troops are withdrawing before the British. The retreat is being covered British. The retreat is being covered by small parties of men and a few machine guns. The troops are undoubtedly chosen. They are of the well-known stout character and are furnished with about a week's provisions and told to die where they are left. The roads are fairly good. The enemy is burning all dugouts and destroying any buildings which their enemy is burning all dugouts and destroying any buildings which their anxiety tells them may be of use to us. The enemy has mined the road at junctions, and has left many simple "booby" traps such as putting grenades in helmets. So far there has been very few accidents. Our tewn troops are taking the matter as part of the day's work and think it better than trench fighting. They are brisk and scheerful at the prospect of going into a new country and hunting down into a new country and hunting down the enemy in the open.

FRENCH REPORT. Paris cable says: The official communication issued by the War Office Thursday reads:

"A surprise attack on a German reach in the region of Tahure enabled us to bring back prisoners. An front of one and a half miles.

"We discharged gas this morning south of Souchez, followed by a raid day was calm on the rest of the front.

AND TREATMENT

Niagara Growers Hear Advice From Experts.

Should Produce What the Euyers Want.

St. Catharines cable says: Mr. G. O. Madden, B.S.A., of the Dominion Botanical Department, was the first speaker at this morning's meeting of the Niagara Fruit Growers here, and h.s subject "Some Grainary Fruit Dis-cases," was treated from the stand-point of the practical scientist. He gave various reasons for the removal of mummied fruits that sometimes remain on trees after harvest. his said carry disease which is transierred to the twigs, and later to the
fruit of the succeeding season, this
trouble being especially noticeable in
the case of brown rot-patches. Disthe case of brown rot-penches. Discussion following this address brought forth the information that spraying does not take the place of testruction

Mr. Bunting, of St. Catharines, called attention to the fact that nembership of the association has fallen .: somewhat during the past year. He asked for a display of greater enthusiasm on the part of the fruit growers, to be shown by the mading in of subscriptions

In addition to repeating his address on dusting versus spraying of orchards, which he delivered materday in Grimsby, Prof. L. Caesar dezoted part of his time to a description the appearance of several of the B sects and fungl affecting truths, includ-ing the grape leaf hopper, the adult, of which species drops out and files away when the vine is shakea. This insect attacks the Roger grape particularly and is specially prevalent in vineyards situated near dray land, in which the insect breeds. Tobacce ex-tract was recommended for destroying this pest, the liquid to be applied as a spray under considerable power. A nozzle set at a small angle to the spray rod should be used so that the stray will reach the under side of the

I expect the largest crop of apples that has ever occurred in the Niagara district this year, and this will be largely due to the good ears that was taken of the orchards last year," said

He called attention to a spraying device of great value to the orchard-ist in the angle nezzle, which allows the working to drop from the midthe workmen to drop from the

die of the foliage of big trees.

At two cents, a tree of clean cherries can be had by spraying with arsenate of lead at the time when Richmond cherries are just beginning to show red. For clean fruit the chercy fruit fly must be controlled. Molasses has been used in combination with the lead for this work, but her here the lead for this work, but has been found

nnecessary.

As all pear districts are more or less troubled with pear blight, an account of Prof. Caesar's experiments in this line, which have been most in this line, which have been most successful at a small cost proved very interesting. The blight, he said, must be cut before the growth of the wood starts, and the orchard should be gone over again in the spring. All cut-tings must be burned so as to destroy the fungus.

The growing and marketing of vege-tables was divided by Mr. Thos. Dil-worth into several classes, including

the absolute vegetable gardener, who raises all classes of vegetables extensively for city supply; the specialist in one crop on a large scale, and the farmer who grows a few vegetables as a side line. The intending grower, he said, should first consider his market and then give much attention to the building up of his soil, as in vegetable growing there is no danger of over-fertilization. For his part Mr. Oilworth uses from 50 to 60 tons of manure to the acre on his land.

He advised the drawing of manure in the winter, but in answer to a

in the winter, but in answer to a question as to the advisability of spreading it on the land at that time. he advised against it in the case of land that is to be used very early in the spring, or in case the land is heavily covered by snow. The use of quick-maturing varieties of vegetables he recommended as worth considering in the Niagara district with a view of obtaining two crops in one season. Grow varieties to suit the taste of the consumer, he said; do not try to make the buyer take what you like yourself. Mr. Dilworth advised the staking of tomato plants and pruning to a single stalk for the production of first-class tomatoes, to supply the best trade.

The afternoon session was opened by Mr. Hamilton Fleming, president of the association. In discussing the labor problem and giving an idea of sources from which

help might be expected in the coming season, Mr. P. W. Hodgetts said that parents would be justified in taking their children out of school this year so as to provide for the raising and harvesting of the crops.

Dr. G. C. Creelman agreed that fruit growers did not get the price they should for their product. He admitted the big investment in land and outfit made by the fruit farmer, which does not bring a fair return.

In analyzing the conditions of country life, which back town and country dwellings consider unsatisfactory. Dr. Creelman pointed out that what is most needed is a wider outlook for the dweller on the average size farm, and a better chance for the farmer's boy to enjoy himself. To the farmers, he said, take the boy into partnership early in his life, so that he will stay on the farm because he wishes to and not because he must.

Proper fertilization of soil was Prof.

R. Harccurt's address, and his note of warning against absolutely useless ma-terials sold as fertilizers was heard with some wonder by many who had been parting with their money for stuff that did nothing but add a little bulk to the soil.

SAW NO SUBS.

in the House by Hon, Piniay Macharmid yesterday. The most important feature of the new legication is main read in a county system and to contribute a grant of sixty per cent, of the cust of construction. This of the cost of construction. This would mean an addition of twenty per cent, upon the present grant, in exchange the road would dome under a measure of provincial control and would have a higher type of construc-tion. These roads would draw the traffie from ordinary county mip roads and carry it to the mig pro vincial highways.

Another amendment gives the Gov

ernment power, in proceeding with the construction of a provincial higg-way, to construct within the boun-daries of urban municipalities, or o give grants to the municipalities to-

give grants to the municipalities to-ward construction. Both amendments are related to the proposed provincial system, but are more ecoveniently fit-ted into existing etablics.

J. H. Ham, of South Brant, intro-duced a bill to give cities the right to tax land at a higher rate than im-provements, J. H. T. Regan, of South Wentworth, introduced a municipal act amendment, providing for a town-ship assessment commissioner for Barton Township.

New Cloths.

They are for femine spring coats. And quite new and picasing, alle of them.

Argentina cloth is one of they it resembles Bolivia but has a jersey back. It comes in very bright colors and is 50 inches wide.

Very jopular for suits and coats is burella cloth which has

Very sopular for suits and coats is burella cloth which has finish, but a homespun weave. This comes in mixtures as well as plain col-ors and is even wider than the Argen-tina cloth. And, of course, there are new Bolivias and new velours, in weights and color-ings suitable for spring.

Grandma had a very bad cold one day when her little granddaughter made her a visit. Suddenly she sneez-ed very hard. Much pleased with the unexpected excitement, the child looked up and said: "Honk again, grand-ma."—The Christian Herald.

BERNSTORFF KNOWS NOW SEAS' RULER

British Navy's Readiness and Control Was Never Better Shown.

WORLD ROVERS

In Canadian Troops Waiting to Go Across-Show Why Huns Will Lose.

Halifax despatch: Count Johann Von Bernstorff has had occasion recently to contrast British and German methods of Empire building. When the Count and his retinue passed up the harbor of Halifax in the Frederick VIII. to the land-locked inner anchorage known as Bedford Basin, there to be subjected to a careful search for dangerous documents or contraband articles, they sailed within pistol shot or a huge salied within pistol shot of a huge transport laden with Canadians on their way to the front. You Bernstorff and his staft, in the darkness of the night, saw nothing of the troopship or of the vessels of war that hay near by. But the Count knew that it was only by the countery of his country's loes the Atlantic was onen to him while Canada 8 tie was open to him while Canadas igning men went without let or handrance, guarded as the, ha c been shee the first by the warships that have safely piloted every transport-on the Atlantic route. Why had becomester to submit to the indignity of acception by the rep-

the indignity of detention by the representatives of British sea power with the desire offerts of the Germans or deneas. Britain's coldiers can pass in eafety? The obvious answer is that the German navy is not a match for that of the United English, and perforce massived control on the surface, however desperately it may ettive for mastery beneath. The British havy was ready. By die preparedness the war was won before a shot was fired. Without the British navy to keep the ceas Germany would have had victory the cly and complete.

Why was the British navy ready amid a thougand unreadinesses.

Without the British navy to keep the ease Germany would have had velocity read to all british navy to the present the training and the first process of the present the training and the first process of the present to steam with light and to read our process of the present to steam with light and to reach and process of the present to steam with lights out for read our marked by any incident except for a severe storm which we real into I see the form to steam with lights out for from the until we reached the Gircall, it was not so very difficult to force the bleckade and prive safely.

GRANIS TO ROADS

Without the British navy to keep the execution of the light and complete.

Without the British navy to keep the exemption in the final and typified the British in the first process of the part to great the first process and transfer the analysis of the certain and transfer may be dead to the consuments of the certain the analysis of the break of the light and the consuments of the dead our process of the part of the certain have given to steam with lights out for four inglits. We entered the drager zone on Monday evening, but saw nothing from them until we reached the Girband, it was not so very difficult to force the bleckade and prive safely.

GRANIS TO ROADS

A Toronto despatch: Consument and provided the provided process of the part of the provided provided provided provided provided provided provided provided provided by the provided by the provided provided provided provided provided provided provided by the provided provided

river steamers that ply on the Sas-katchewan. Yet he comes aboard without the slightest perturbation. The sait sea air, the areat ship, the

went in 1899 to light the Boers, and where he lived long enough to respect them. Smuts and Botha are well-known figures to him. Something turns the convenation to navigation, and descriptions of perts in many lands are available. The man who knows all about the Straits of Magellan swaps experiences with the boatman from the Frace River. The rancher who got 123 bushels of oats per acre from 121 of his Alberta programme at sixes and sevens, and rancher who got 123 bushels of oats per acre from fatt of his Alberta holding, and secured sixty cents a bushel, gives a short dissertation on the absolute folly of permitting men to detert their holdings and their cattle when the Empire needs meat so badly. Lots of them, he says, turned their live stock over to the buyer at any offered price and left

their places unoccupied. I had not not suspected him of such speculation, but he, too, made valuable contribution to the mental movie entertainment. He had gone to France two years ago with a very poor opinion of Englishmen. They were, he fancied, surly, uncompanionable and lacked adaptation to Canadian conditions. "I found out," he said, "that the English officer is the finest gentleman I have ever met, a model of courtesy, and as brave as he

There are a lot of people making discoveries—as this young Canadian did—by coming into close touch with Englishmen in the great testing time of war. German patience, thoroughness and subordination of in-dividuality can do much in both peace and war, but who can doubt that in the final trial of strength the individualistic, adventurous Briton at home and in the overseas domin-tons where greatest ambilion it. ions, whose greatest ambition it is to live his own life in his own way, will emerge victorious?

His humor will help mightily. It emerges unexpectedly, To-day a company of leathery-faced Westerncompany or leathery-latest week on trains with few facilities for dolling-up, were paraded on the deck. Ahe we downhearted?" shouted one. The answer was the usual thunderous

Then the company wag looked along the line. "Are we ugly?" he yelled. Every man looked at his yelled. Every man looked at his neighbor and a perfect gale of laughter swept the ranks. Those fellows will go into battle as if it were a championship hockey game.-Stewart

U.S. HOUSE IS ALMOST UNIT WITH WILSON

Only 13 of 416 Opposed Bill to Arm United States Ships.

ONE CLAUSE OFF

But "Other Instrumentalities" Come Up in the Senate To-day.

Berlin cable: The tension of the last 43 hours enacd a bit this morning on the receipt of advices that Washington was not contemplating precipitate action in regard to the sinking of the Laconia. Official circles, the press and the public continue to manifest caim indifference as to future developments. The trees reiterates

doner by birth, but knows and loved Devon and her herees. If a submarine should creek his path he will light as Drake's men fought three centurits and against all the devilorement's source of information of the attempted inferime with Mexico and Japan, on the supposition that it came from one of Germany's enemies, was defeated after a sharp and sonsational debate. Instead, the Senate merely asked for official notice of the authoriticity of the destatch of instancial in the sea till this morning. He never eave the sea till this morning. He never have the sea till this morning the never have the sea till this morning the never have the sea till this morning. He never have the sea till this morning the never have the never have the sea till this morning the never have merely asked for circuit notice of in-nuthenticity of the destatch of in-structions from German Fereign Min-ister Zimmerman to German Minister on Fekhardt in Mexico City. The President transmitted it immediately with the statement that it would not be compatible with the public inter-cets to reveal further details concernests to reveal further details concern-

heaving water, are his racial inheritation. It will take generations of the plains to make landsman of his breed and create in his descendants district of the sea.

To many of the men of the western regiments on beard the world is very small. One tells a story of Shanghai. Another tails with intimate knowledge of the Kaffir problem in South Africa, whither he went in 1899 to fight the Boers, and where he lived long enough to respect them. Smuts and Botha are well-known figures to him. Something turns the convention, to make lands in her ing it.

Congressmen classed with the so-called pacific group in the House been opposing a grant of authority to the President on the ground that it would be a step toward war, announced that they would vote for the armed neutrality bill in the bellef that to aim the President to bellef that to aim the President to way to avoid war.

Republican sensors who have been traility bill, not because opposed to it. but to force an extra sector of Constitution of the sea.

A Congress badly divided, and, in its dying moments, with its legislative programme at sixes and sevens, and charges of "playing politics" from every side, suddenly took on a new aspect

Ir was as if the ery "America first!" had rung through the halls of both Houses, and the response has been almost instantaneous

members who have opposed the President in his manner of dealing with Germany on the ground that it was leading to war, were found fighting influences which he President's supporters declared were calculated to embarrass him.

There were bitter references in dehate to senators to whom the President would be expected to look for advice on foreign affairs. Chairman Stone. on foreign affairs. of the Foreign Relations Committee was voted down in his own committee asking the President to disclose if the

American Government's information concerning the latest phase of German intrigue came from one of Germany's enemies.

TOKIO REJECTED IDEA.

The evidences at hand are that if Mexico, as Germany suggested/communicated to Japan the Boposal for an attack on the United States, it met with a reception at Tokio which was quite contrary to what Berlin had

JAPANESE STATEMENT.

Lansing flatly refused to give any indication of how the information came into possesion of the United States Government, on the ground that it would endanger the lives of those concerned.

those concerned.

The Japanese Embassy made the following comment: "With regard to the alleged German attempt to induce Japan and Mexico to make war upon the United States, made public in the press this morning, the Japanese Embassy, while lacking information as to whether such invitation ever reached Tokio, desires to tion ever reached Tokio, desires to state most emphatically that any m-vitation of this sort would, under no circumstances, be entertained by the Japanese Government, which is in entire accord and close relations with the other powers, on account of formal agreements and our common cause, and, moreover, our good friendship with the United States, which is every day growing in sincerity and cor-

CREATED SENSATION IN LONDON. London cable says: The time is long since past when any fresh orientation of the German policy is calculated to astonish the British public, but the revelation of the plot to induce Mexico and Japan to attack

tne United States provided this country with a first-class sensation to-day.

The Associated Press Washington despatch gave the late afternoon papers the first news, which was daplayed under startling headlines, such as: "Great Hun plot unmasked," "Most sensational plot of the war," "Amazing revelation of German duplicity."

The collision of the papers was

The edition of the papers was early exhausted. The immediate idea of the man in the street was here at last was an undoubted casus belli for the United States, the only matter for curiosity appearing to be how soon an actual declaration of war might he expected. The news was too late for editorial comment in the afternoon papers, and the Government officials approached declined at the Go-grnment present juncture to make any state

ment for publication.

Perhaps next to the effect of the news in America, the attitude of Japan excited the public mind most. Nowhere however, did the idea prevail for a moment that Japan could be setached from the Entente alliamee. Altogether, while the greatest confidence is follation and intrigue could only recoil on its authors, the British public it watching with great interest further details

NEW HUN SUBS.

Carry 20 Torpedoes and Crew of 32 Men.

Five Victims Yesterday-U. S. Seamen Missing.

Amsterdam cable: The Telegraaf publishes an account of an interview with a Cerman soldier who has been for some time serving as a clerk at the Vulcan dock-yard in Hamburg. To avoid punishment for some trivial offence he escaped across the frontier. The man left Hamburg in February. There were then in the Vulcan dockyard eight large submarines on the stocks. These latest submarines are nearly 250 feet long, and are armed like a small cruiser. They can take 20 torpedoes and a crew of 32. Cangs of each sabmarine. The completion of a sul marine requires three months. Besides the submarines, small cruisers are now being built at the dock-yard of a new class, so-called the Stadt class. These are 430 feet

FIVE SHIP VICTIMS.

London cable: The reports of the past 24 hours show rive additional ships of an aggregate tennage of 7,357 have been sunk.

The following are the ships reportsunk: Harriet Williams British ed sunk: Harriet Williams, Brillish salling ship, 157 tons; Belgian fishing boat; Clan Farquhar, British steamship, 5,853 tons gross, on Feb. 26; Marie Joseph. French schooner, of Fechamp, 192 tons, on Feb. 28; Sjostad, Norwegian steamship, 1,155 tons, on

SINKING OF GALGORM CASTLE

Queenstown cable: The British barque Galgorm Castle has been sumk by a German submartne. The survivers include two Americans, Harry Merritt, of Beaver Falls, Pa., and Harry Richardson, of Boston, Mass. They were 13 hours in the boats.

Captain Frampton, of the Galgorm Castle, his wife and 12 of the c passed through Cork to-day. I had been landed at a western port. his wife and 12 of the crew

The Galgorm Castle was shelled and sunk Tuesday evening by a submarine which started firing at a mile and a half range, and continued until two boats got away from the ship.

Harry Merritt, one of the two American survivors on the first boat, said that a second boat was lost sight of during the night, and probably was swamped, as bad weather prevailed.

The missing boat contained the chief and third officers and ten men, including two Americans, named Jackson, ordinary seaman, and David Wal-

The sinking of the Galgorm Castle was previously reported from Paris (March 1).

ker, cook.