



BRITISH DRIVE BACK ENEMY AND TAKE MANY PRISONERS

Lost Trenches at the Bluff of the Ypres-Comines Canal Recaptured.

A despatch from London says: The British have won an important victory in Flanders. Not only have the half-mile of trenches lost a fortnight ago been recaptured, but a salient of the German line was also seized and consolidated, a counter-attack launched some hours later proving futile. Nearly 200 prisoners were taken by the British, including four officers.

The official statement reads: "We captured the trenches at the bluff of the Ypres-Comines Canal, which were lost Feb. 14, and also captured a small

salient in the German line. A counter-attack launched by the enemy some hours later was repulsed. German mine galleries in the captured trenches were destroyed. We have taken 180 prisoners, including four officers. There has been much artillery activity on both sides from Vierstraat to Boesinghe."

The capture of 800 yards of British positions south-east of Ypres, after heavy artillery bombardments, was claimed in the German official statement of Feb. 15.

Copenhagen says: The daily Mail says: Berlin of great importance. Understanding the attitude of the German government, especially among women. On the night of Feb. 29 ten thousand women marched through Unter den Linden crying "Bread" and "Peace." The police dispersed the manifestants.

THE FRENCH "CURFEW."
The bell of a village church is put to a new use by the French soldiers. In case of an attack by poison gas, the sentry tolls it and gives the alarm to his comrades to don the respirators.

A NATION IN FLIGHT.

Pathetic Scenes When the Serbian People Flee.

A correspondent of the London Times who was in Serbia when the unhappy nation fled before the advancing armies of Germany, Austria and Bulgaria, writes vividly of the scenes that he saw along the road that leads from Kraljevo back into the Montenegrin mountains.

Before we left Kraljevo I went out into the streets. Every gutter was lined with bullock carts filled with refugees. I had to step over exhausted Serbians lying fast asleep on the pavements. Sir Ralph Paget at last procured us ten springless carts. We were a party of thirteen, and six others were to accompany us as far as Raska.

We groaned out of Kraljevo; our light carts were too heavily laden, and only downhill could we exceed a walking pace. We plunged into a regiment of boys, children rather, from fourteen to seventeen years of age—hundreds. They looked white and tired. As we were moving through them, one came alongside my wagon. He said he had had no bread to eat for three days. I searched my pockets and found two biscuits, which I gave him. He did not eat them, but stumbled on, looking at them; and members of the party at the extreme tail of our convey said that they saw this boy dragging along with the biscuits still unopened, one in each hand.

The whole road was a living snake with heads for scales; it coiled across the plain, zigzagged up the mountain, and writhed down again into the valley. It was a strange sight, that valley, with the slow, muddy river flowing down; floating logs disturbed the even current of the river; motor cars, lurching frantically in the deep mud, ploughed through the human flood. There were bullock carts, too.

There was not room in the carriages for the whole party; so some of us camped on water-proof sheets on a small shoulder of earth jutting from the road. It was pitch dark. We could see nothing except the dim figures of the ever-passing crowds.

We reached Tutin quite exhausted—the horses could not have moved a step farther. We had by now become hopeless brigands, and all along the road from Kraljevo had been forced to loot the haystacks to get fodder for all. Once only did the owner object, and our corporal said:

"We are the State. This is war; it is of no use for you to preach."

There was no bread, but the mayor kindly allowed us to sleep in his office. We rested the next day while the police scoured the district for horses. Eventually they got us five miserable specimens.

We reached Rojaj in the dark and received a warm welcome from the authorities, who promised to do everything in their power for us, and we slept on the floor of the cafe.

We got twenty eggs the next day, a great rarity, and while we were not looking the professor ate four of them. That day we were guarded by four policemen; we slept in an Albanian cottage that well earned its pseudonym of the "feet pit," but where the owners would ask no payment.

BROTHER JONATHAN.

By Charles Alexander Richmond.

Dr. Richmond is well known as the President of Union College, at Schenectady, New York. The following verses, written in the vein of James Russell Lowell's "Bigelow Papers," were read by Dr. Richmond with telling effect at the recent meeting of the Real Estate Board.

—The Editors—
Look.

Brother Jonathan,
It's a terrible
Nursin' job,
But they
An' Jonathan
An' thankin' God for the sea.

"They're killin' 'em off like flies they say.
They can't blame it onto me.
It ain't my war, yet I do feel bad
For them poor Belgians," sez 'ee.
An' he took a few dollars out of his jeans
An' sent it across the sea.

Then he heard they'd drowned a thousand men,
An' some from Amerikee.
So he said right out, "If you do that ag'in
You'll git me mad," sez 'ee.
An' he kep' on jinglin' the coins in his han'.

An' thankin' God for the sea.

They did it ag'in and then ag'in,
"You quit that now," sez 'ee.
"I'll give you fellers a piece o' my mind
If I git hol' o' ye."
An' he winks one eye with his tongue in his cheek,
"I'm to proud to fight," sez 'ee.

VI.
Then they got in plottin' and blowin' up things,
An' he sez: "You let me be.
I won't stand these furrin' tricks o' yourn
In this here lan' o' the free."
An' it got old Jonathan all het up,
An' he took his foot from his knee.

VII.
An' he got to thinkin' and thinkin' hard.
Worryin' how it would be.
An' wonderin' what in Sam Hill he'd do
If some pesky enemy
With all them dreadnoughts and submarines
Come a-rippin' across the sea.

An' he thought of the army he wished he had.
An' he reckoned up his navy.
"I guess I've set here long enough,
I'll have to get busy," sez 'ee.
But the last I saw he was a-settin' there yit
An' stokin' his long goatie.

IX.
It ain't no time to be settin' round,
I kin tell ye—no sirree.
He better be gittin' up out o' that cheer
An' git outdoors and see.
An' do his chores an' fix things up
The way they ought to be.

X.
He might be helpin' them cousins o' hisn.
To fight fer liberty.
An' he might git in a few licks hisself
Jes' fer humanity.
Anyhow, I wish he'd quit jinglin' them coins
An' thankin' God for the sea.

GERMAN ASSUMPTION MERE DESIRE TO KILL

Sir Edward Grey Points Out That Teutons Are Wholly Unjustified.

A despatch from London says: Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, authorizes for publication the following statement: "The assumption apparently made by the German Government that all British merchant ships are armed is entirely incorrect. Practically all British merchant ships employed in trade between the United States of America and the United Kingdom have hitherto been unarmed. The claim, therefore, made by the German Government to sink all British merchant ships at sight because their armament is one which cannot possibly be justified. This is clearly shown by the statement issued on Monday night giving a list of British neutral unarmed merchant ships which have been torpedoed by submarines without warning."

FROM OLD SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

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

Another contingent of Greenock Howitzers have been put under orders for the front recently.

Greenock Corporation have under consideration the question of the employment of disabled soldiers.

The vital statistics for the parish of Culter, Aberdeenshire, during the past 12 months show 67 births, 9 marriages and 50 deaths.

The sum of \$35,936 is the total amount raised by sales of gifts in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh, in aid of the Scottish Branch of the Red Cross Society.

The scarcity of

AUSTRALIA TO SETTLE SOLDIERS ON THE LAND

A despatch from Sydney, N.S.W., says: The New South Wales Government has approved a comprehensive scheme for settling returned soldiers on the land. Steps already have been taken to survey suitable crown lands and proposals have been made to make advances to each settler up to £500 sterling, for improvements and the purchase of stock and farming implements.

ITALY WILL DEFY GERMANY'S MENACE.

A despatch from Rome says: The Italian Ambassador at Washington, Count Macchi, has been instructed to notify the American Government that, notwithstanding the German and Austrian decrees regarding the sinking of armed merchantmen, Italian merchantmen will continue to carry armament. The Ambassador also has been instructed to say that Italian merchantmen will use their artillery only for defensive purposes.

RETURNED SOLDIERS IN CIVIL SERVICE

A despatch from Ottawa says: Some 279 returned soldiers have so far been given employment in the various branches of the civil service during the last fiscal year. Of these 260 have been employed in the Militia Department and 19 in other departments.

GERMANY THREATENS THE PORTUGUESE

A despatch from London says: Germany has sent an ultimatum to Portugal demanding the restoration within 48 hours of the German ships recently seized by that country, according to a despatch from Madrid to Reuter's Telegram Co.

GRAIN FROM ROUMANIA EN ROUTE TO GERMANY

A despatch from Copenhagen says: The transport of grain from Roumania to Austria and Germany has commenced, according to a Berlin despatch. Seven thousand freight cars were sent to Roumania from Austria and Germany, of which six thousand are already loaded. The total purchase aggregated 50,000 carloads.

MAID UNDER ARREST FOR "DOPING" COFFEE.

A despatch from Quebec says: Muriel Goudreau, of this city, 18 years of age, a maid at Mr. Romeo Faguy's here, was arrested on Thursday charged with attempting to poison the whole family by doping the coffee with tincture of iodine. She pleads not guilty.

THOUGHTS FOR THE DAY.

In general, pride is at the bottom of all great mistakes.—Ruskin.

The more powerful an obstacle the more glory we have in overcoming it.—Moliere.

The power of concentration is one of the most valuable of intellectual attainments.—Mann.

He that wants money, means and content is without three good friends.—Shakespeare.

Let us work the time that is appointed us, and after that we shall rest in peace.—Cromwell.

It is all a question of proportion in war time. The shoe is bound to pinch.—M'Kinnon Wood.

Fortitude is the marshal of thought, the armor of the will, and the fort of reason.—Lord Bacon.

War expenditure must necessarily be wasteful, but there is a degree beyond which it need not go.—Lord Rosebery.

It is not by diplomatic acts but by mutual feelings of sympathy, friendship and confidence, and by community of interests, that true and lasting alliances are made.—Sir George Buchanan.

The life of every man is a diary in which he seems to write one story and lives another; and his humblest hour is when he compares the volume as it is with what he vowed to make it.—J. M. Barrie.

Better to be alone in the world and utterly friendless, than to have sham friends and no sympathy.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Mar. 7.—Manitoba wheat, new crop—No. 1 Northern, \$1.08½; No. 2, \$1.06; No. 3, \$1.04, in store Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 39½c; No. 3 C.W., 37½c; extra No. 1 feed, 37½c; No. 1 feed, 36c, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, 79c, o track Toronto.

Canadian corn—Feed, 71 to 73c, on track, Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 40 to 41c; commercial, 39 to 40c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, 97 to 99c; slightly sprouted and tough, according to sample, 93 to 95c; sprouted, smutty and tough, according to sample, 90 to 92c; feed wheat, 83 to 85c, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, \$1.50; according to sample, \$1 to \$1.25, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting barley, 61 to 63c; feed barley, 55 to 58c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—70 to 71c, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 1 commercial, 87 to 88c; rejected, according to sample, 82 to 84c, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$6.80; second patents, in jute bags, \$6.30; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$6.10, Toronto.

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

Millfeed, car lots, delivered Montreal—Freights—Bran, per ton, \$25; shorts, per ton, \$26; middlings, per ton, \$27; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.60 to \$1.70.

Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, 27 to 30c; inferior, 23 to 25c; creamery prints, 34 to 36c; solids, 32 to 34c.

Eggs—Storage, 23 to 24c per doz.; f.a.b., 26 to 27c; new-laid, 29 to 30c, f.a.b.

Honey—Primes, in 10 to 60-lb. tins, 12½ to 13c. Combs—No. 1, \$2.75 to \$3; No. 2, \$2.25 to \$2.40.

Beans—\$4.20 to \$4.40.

Poultry—Chickens, 19 to 20c; fowls, 15 to 16c; ducks, 17 to 20c; geese, 17 to 20c; turkeys, 23 to 27c.

Cheese—Large, 19c; twins, 19½c.

Potatoes—Car lots of Ontario quoted at \$1.70 to \$1.75, and New Brunswicks at \$1.80 to \$1.90 per bag, on track.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Mar. 7.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 82 to 83c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 48 to 48½c; do., No. 3 46 to 46½c; extra No. 1 feed, 46 to 46½c; No. 2 local white, 46½c; No. 3 local white, 45½c; No. 4 local white, 44½c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 66c; malting, 76 to 78c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 80 to 82c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$6.90; do., seconds, \$6.40; strong bakers', \$6.20; Winter patents, choice, \$6.50; straight rollers, \$5.90 to \$6; do., in bags, \$2.75 to \$2.85. Rolled oats—Barrels, \$5.25; bag, 90 lbs., \$2.50. Millfeed—Bran, \$23.50 to \$24; shorts, \$26; middlings, \$28 to \$30; mouillie, \$31 to \$33. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$20 to \$20.50.

Cheese—Finest westerns, 18½ to 19c; do., easterns, 18½ to 18¾c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 33½ to 34½c; seconds, 31½ to 32½c. Eggs—Fresh, 32; selected, 26 to 27c; No. 1 stock, 24 to 25c; No. 2, do., 21 to 22c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.80.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Mar. 7.—Cash prices:—No. 1 Northern, \$1.08½; No. 2, do., \$1.05½; No. 3, do., \$1.03½; No. 4, 99½c; No. 5, 91½c. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 39½c; No. 3, do., 37½c; extra No. 1 feed, 37½c; No. 1 feed, 35½c; No. 2 do., 34½c. Barley—No. 2, 60c; No. 4, 55c; feed, 50c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., \$2.04; No. 2 C.W., \$2.01.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, March 7.—Wheat—May, \$1.10½; July, \$1.10½; No. 1 hard, \$1.14½; No. 1 Northern, \$1.11½ to \$1.13½; No. 2, do., \$1.07½ to \$1.10½. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 75 to 76c. Oats—No. 3 white, 39½ to 40c. Flour—Fancy patents 15c higher, quoted at \$6.40; first clears 15c higher, quoted at \$4.80; other grades unchanged; shipments, 68,895 barrels. Bran—\$18 to \$19.

Duluth, March 7.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.12½; No. 1 Northern, \$1.10½ to \$1.12½; No. 2, do., \$1.07½ to \$1.09½. Linseed—Cash, \$2.20; May, \$2.29; July, \$2.29.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Mar. 7.—Choice heavy steers, \$7.75 to \$8.10; butcher steers, choice, \$7.25 to \$7.75; do., good, \$7 to \$7.25; do., medium, \$6.90 to \$7; do., common, \$5.75 to \$6.25; heifers, good to choice, \$7.25 to \$7.50; do., medium, \$6.50 to \$6.75; butcher cows, choice, \$6.50 to \$6.65; do., good, \$5.75 to \$6.50; butcher bulls, choice, \$6 to \$7; do., good bulls, \$5.50 to \$6; do., medium, \$5 to \$5.50; do., rough bologna, \$4.40 to \$4.50; feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs., \$6.40 to \$6.80; do., bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.50; stockers, 700 to 800 lbs., \$6 to \$6.50; do., medium, 650 to 750 lbs., \$5.75 to \$6; do., light, 500 to 650 lbs., \$5 to \$5.50; canners, \$3.50 to \$4.25; cutters, \$4.25 to \$4.50; milkers, choice, each, \$60 to \$85; springers, \$60 to \$85; calves, veal, choice, \$9 to \$11; do., medium, \$7 to \$8; do., common, \$5.50 to \$6; lambs, yearlings, \$7 to \$8; culled lambs, \$7 to \$7.25; spring lambs, 10 to \$13; ewes, light, \$7.50 to \$9; sheep, heavy, and bucks, \$6.50 to \$8; hogs, fed and watered, \$9.50; do., f.a.b., \$9.15; do., weighed at plant, \$9.90.

Montreal, Mar. 7.—Butcher steers, best, \$7 to \$7.50; good, \$6.50 to \$7; air, \$6 to \$6.50; medium, \$5.75 to \$6.25; do., common, \$5.25 to \$5.75; canners, \$4; butcher cows, best, \$6.25; good, \$6; fair, \$5.75; rough, \$4.25 to \$5.50; canners, \$3 to \$3.50. Sheep, 5 to 7c; lambs, 8 to 9½c. Hogs, selects, \$10 to \$10.75; roughs and mixed lots, \$9.25 to \$9.90; common, \$9; sows, \$7.50 to \$7.75. Calves, milk fed, 8 to 9½c; grass fed, 4½ to 5½c.

GOVERNMENT WILL BUY NO MORE HORSES.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Government does not intend purchasing any more horses for military purposes in Canada during the summer. This was stated in the House on Thursday in reply to an Opposition question. There are 1,769 on hand in the various divisional areas.

KNITTING FOR SOLDIERS AT AGE OF EIGHTY-FIVE

A despatch from Brantford says: Although 85 years of age, Mrs. John Lyle, of Darling Street, mother of two boys now at the front, has knitted 108 pairs of socks for soldiers and made 5 quilts for Belgians, and she is still working.

MAJOR-GENERAL GORRINGE WOUNDED AT THE FRONT

A despatch from London says: Major-Gen. George Gorringe is mentioned in a casualty list just made public here as having been wounded in the fighting in Mesopotamia.

Mrs. Williams—"Eliza, those banisters seem always dusty. I was at Mrs. Simpson's to-day, and her stair rails are as clean and smooth as

Eliza—"Yes, mum. She has a boy."

CANADA CAN EASILY PROVIDE FULLY 1,000,000 RECRUITS

62 Per Cent. of Males From 19 to 40 Will Remain After 500,000 Have Been Raised.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Sir George Foster told Mr. Ethier, member for Two Mountains, in the House of Commons on Wednesday that the population of the Dominion was 7,000,000. The population was 3,821,000 in 1906, and the increase since that time is 3,179,000. The population of the Dominion is 7,000,000. The population was 3,821,000 in 1906, and the increase since that time is 3,179,000. The population of the Dominion is 7,000,000.

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