

CANADIANS SUCCESSFULLY RAID HUN TRENCHES

NO DIRECT EVIDENCE OF EARLY DRIVE ON THE WESTERN FRONT

Major General Frederick B. Maurice Says There Have Been No Developments in Past Fortnight to Indicate Germans Are About to Start Something—Canadians Do Good Work—British Have Scored Number of Successes.

Canadian Headquarters in France, Feb. 19, via London, Feb. 20.—(By W. A. Willison, Special Correspondent of the Canadian Press)—Armed with rifles, revolvers or bombs, according to reports, but largely with their pet club, the knoberry, the men of a Winnipeg regiment raided German trenches this morning just south and east of Avion. In less than 30 minutes they had captured six Boche, killed and wounded many more and broken their way into the enemy lines in two places, bombed his dugouts and returned safely to their own line without suffering a single casualty.

Interest was added to the subsequent identification of the prisoners by the fact that the men captured were from twenty-three years old up, and were enemies whom the Canadians had thrashed soundly at Passchendaele and who had come down from the salient only two days ago.

This afternoon Canada in France paid reverent tribute to the memory of the Canadian gunners who fell in action during the Vimy Ridge operations. General Currie unveiled a memorial erected to the gallant dead of the Canadian corps artillery. Sir Julian Byng was present, and with him was Gen. Sir H. S. Horne, commanding the first army.

British Successes.
London, Feb. 20.—Major General Frederick B. Maurice, chief sector of military operations at the British war office, said today that there had been no developments on the western front during the past fortnight to indicate that the German offensive was near. One of the most satisfactory features of the work of the two weeks in the west had been the continued British successes in the air, which had great importance as the preliminary to any battle. General Maurice added that the British air predominance hampered the enemy tremendously in gaining information which was required by him before the commencement of any important battle.

With regard to Palestine, General Maurice said the developments of the past week offered a promising field for further development. "General Allenby," he added, "has advanced in the direction of Jericho and now stands on the last main ridge of overlooking the valley of the River Jordan."

Since January 1 Gen. Maurice said, the Germans had carried out five air raids on England, of which two were abortive. During the same period the British carried out thirteen raids into Germany, all of which had definite results.

Discussing the efforts of the Germans to have the Geneva convention arranged for a discontinuance of the use of poisonous gas, Gen. Maurice asserted that the Entente would be glad to give up this gas if it were possible to get any guarantee that Germany would be bound by any promise or agreement to do likewise.

Coal Situation Generally, However, is No Better and it is Difficult to Keep Railroads and Industries Supplied.

Boston, Feb. 21.—Heatless Monday holidays in New England have been abandoned. After a prolonged conference the fuel administrators of the six states telegraphed Harry A. Garfield, national fuel administrator, as follows: "We have decided that, pursuant to the authority which you have given us, we will permit our industries to continue in operation as best they may according to their individual fuel conditions without interference from the application of any general rule."

Continuing the telegram said: "We are obliged to report that fuel conditions in New England taken as a whole, show no betterment. The improvement in ice conditions in Long Island sound has brought some relief to southern New England. The improving climatic conditions have also increased somewhat the flow of coal from the southern tide-water ports, and by the all-rail route to eastern and northern New England. "But this increased inflow of coal has not overthrown the constant cutting down of our reserves, and the task of keeping our railroads going and our public activities, utilities and essential manufacturing plants in operation has increased day by day."

POUNDKEEPER WANTED.
Complaints have been made by summer residents of Millidgeville to the effect that cattle are allowed to roam at large and destroy property. Commissioner Fisher is considering the advisability of appointing a poundkeeper.

THERE IS NOTHING FOR THE LIVER SO GOOD AS Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills

They will regulate the flow of bile to act properly on the bowels, and will tone, renovate, and purify the liver, removing every result of liver trouble from the temporary, but disagreeable bilious and sick headaches, to the severest forms of liver complaint.

They are small and easy acting, do not gripe, sicken or weaken like the old-fashioned, nauseating, griping purgatives.

Mrs. A. Kirk, 55 Yorkville Ave., Toronto, Ont., writes: "I have tried and tested Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and have received good results, for which I am very thankful. I took them for liver trouble. I came out of the hospital on May 23rd, last, after having had a serious operation which might have been saved had I taken your remedy sooner. I have given some to my sister for biliousness and sick headaches, and she has found great relief. A lady who lives in my house has started to take them. I will do my best to recommend them to all my friends."

Price 25c. at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Milburn Co. Limited, Toronto, Ont.

COL. REPINGTON WILL APPEAL CONVICTION

He and Editor Gwynne Fined Hundred Pounds Each for Violating Censor's Order Regarding Versailles Council.

London, Feb. 21.—No witnesses for the defence were produced by TINAQ Atkinson, counsel for Col. Repington and Editor Gwynne who were each fined £100 and costs this morning for violation of the censorship. He did not even call the defendants to the stand. He spoke, however, for nearly two hours, laying stress on the importance of the case and declaring it was the patriotic duty of the defendants to disregard the censor's warning and let the public know what was going on, because for the first time in the history of the war, a portion of the British army had been handed over to the command of a general of another country.

Enemy Well Posted.
Counsel added that it was no violation but merely criticism, as the enemy knew more about the council at Versailles than did Colonel Repington. In this connection Mr. Atkinson produced many German papers published before and after the Versailles conference, a week before Colonel Repington's article appeared, showing that the Germans knew all about the army of manoeuvre composed of soldiers of all the Entente Allies. He then added: "Why should the German public and the Italian public have the privilege of knowing through their press what decisions were taken at Versailles and the British public not being permitted to know? The reason why is that the government desired that the public should not know too early. Are the papers to be muzzled in order to the convenience of the government?"

Will Appeal Case.
After the sentence had been passed counsel Atkinson intimated that his client would enter an appeal.

Sir John Dickinson, presiding magistrate in the Bow street police court, where the case was tried, in passing sentence, said he had nothing to do with the truth or falsity of the article, which Mr. Atkinson contended conveyed no information to the enemy inasmuch as its substance was already known in Germany and in countries which were Britain's allies and that the prosecution was simply for "convenience" of Premier Lloyd George's government in its desire not to permit the British public to know the decisions of the supreme war council at Versailles, "to early."

The magistrate sat here clearly had been an infraction of the Defence of the Realm regulations, Editor Gwynne even publishing the article in question after he had been warned by the censor. Turning to Mr. Gwynne, the magistrate said: "You accepted the risk." Then, after stating the amount of the fine, the magistrate turned to Col. Repington and said: "I regret that a distinguished soldier like you so far forgot himself as to make a departure from good citizenship."

SENATOR LAUDS LLOYD-GEORGE

John Sharpe Williams Severely Censures United States Congress for Delays in War Legislation.

Washington, Feb. 21.—During the senate debate today, Senator Williams, Democrat of Mississippi, censured Congress for delays in war legislation and declared he wished the president had the powers to come before Congress in the same way as the British premier goes before parliament.

"There is a chance of the Central Powers breaking through the Italian front and attacking France from the rear," the senator declared, "but while that is being done you are tweeking away here over the provisions of a bill. The American people expect you and me to get through these appropriations and emergency measures and go home."

Senator Williams declared the two great forces in the public arena today were Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson, both of whom agree that the Central Powers must be fought not as separate forces, but as one. When the British premier was assassinated, the senator observed, he went before parliament and replied: "I wish to God President Wilson had the powers to come before Congress and say just what Lloyd George had said." Mr. Williams declared.

CASUALTIES

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—Casualties: Mounted Rifles. Presumed to Have Died—B. Tracey, St. John, N. B. Artillery. Wounded—J. R. Boucher, Amherst, N. S.

GERMANS WILL CONTINUE WAR WITH RUSSIA

Dr. Gustav Stresemann Denounces Poles and Declares Ukraine Treaty Breaks Anglo-American Blockade and Ends Peril of Turkey.

Amsterdam, Feb. 21.—"Before reopening peace negotiations with Trotsky," said Dr. Gustav Stresemann, national liberal leader in the Reichstag, yesterday, "we must demand complete evacuation by the Bolsheviks of Finland, Lithuania, Estonia and Ukraine, the release of German Balthians and Letts, and recognition of the peace treaty concluded by Ukraine. Until the Bolsheviks prove by their deeds that they are in earnest, our military measures should be restricted in no manner. Baltic Germany is being slaughtered just because it is German. We could not be an honorable nation if we looked on calmly." Dr. Stresemann's speech, made in the course of the debate on the Ukrainian treaty, was applauded loudly. He denounced the Poles, saying they had done nothing to win the sympathies of the Germans who have bled for the independence of Poland.

Approves Ukraine Treaty.
Count Von Westarp, the Conservative leader, approved the treaty with Ukraine, saying: "It finally breaks the Anglo-American blockade and ends the peril of Turkey from the Russian dream of conquest of Constantinople. He declared that concessions such as those made to Ukraine regarding indemnification for maintenance of war prisoners must not be made to Great Russia or Rumania."

"The good German's sword is again at work," he continued. "We welcome the quick decision in this respect, and have confidence that the army command will fulfil its task."

Poland, said Count Von Westarp, neglected to win its independence in open and honorable union with the Central Powers. As Poland could not be trusted to live in friendship with Germany, the eastern frontiers must be shaped in accordance with the requirements for military security.

Socialists Disagree.
George Ledebour, independent Socialist, said that the treaty with Ukraine was not acceptable to his party, because "in certain important particulars it is in contradiction of the rights of peoples to self-determination."

Quantities of papers in cipher were also found in his possession. One of these papers apparently was of special interest and has been sent to official cryptographers.

Dr. Eduard David, Socialist leader, said the decision of the Bolsheviks to accept the German peace terms permitted renewed hope that peace with all Russia might be obtained and that military operations in the east would cease.

After the debate was closed, the treaty was referred to the Reichstag main committee.

TRAITORS ARE AT WORK ON FRENCH SOIL

Important Centre of German Espionage Discovered at St. Etienne Capital of Department of Loire, in Industrial District.

Paris, Feb. 21.—An important centre of German espionage has been discovered, the Figaro reports, at St. Etienne, capital of the department of Loire, in the heart of the industrial district of France. According to this account, the purpose was to influence workmen by means of a carefully organized system, with a view to causing riots and strikes.

The headquarters of the propaganda was a prosperous saloon kept by a German and his wife, who made a special effort to attract soldiers to the establishment. Other patrons, some of them of suspicious character, were also involved in the movement. The German and his wife, a Spaniard, a Swiss, and a man who lodged at the saloon, named Fialex, were arrested.

Involved in Strike.
Fialex was a draughtman at the great ordnance factory at St. Etienne. In his room were found documents showing that he was connected closely with the recent strike in that city. He also was interested in military questions and was in correspondence with suspected individuals in another section. He had a safe conduct available for various military zones and a pedlar's license. Other documents showed he must have received a large sum of money for an undertaking at St. Etienne which exposed him to considerable risk.

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ORDERS ISSUED FOR TRANSPORT INVESTIGATION

First Sitting of Board of Enquiry Will Be Held at Ottawa as Soon as Majors Morton and Hicks Arrive.

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—Details of the post-sessional powers and scope of the court of inquiry named to inquire into the conditions on transports returning to Canada from overseas, are given in military department orders today. With Lieut-Col. H. D. Hulme as president of the court, the two members are Major J. R. Morton, late of the 10th Battalion, Toronto, and Major F. E. Hicks, 58th Battalion, Brantford. The first sitting will be held in Ottawa as soon as Majors Morton and Hicks arrive here. The order empowers the inquiry to hold sessions from time to time at such other places as may, in their opinion, be necessary for the purpose of collecting and recording evidence in connection with conditions which have prevailed while transferring Canadian board any transport or other ships heretofore chartered or used for that purpose, and especially with reference to discipline, accommodation, complaints and orders.

The court will also record evidence which, in any manner, relates or has any bearing on this, and, says the order, "the court will give such opinion or opinions as, in their judgment, the evidence calls for."

The evidence will be taken under oath and the proceedings forwarded to the acting adjutant-general. The official announcement continues as follows: "Lieut-Col. Hulme, who is 51, and therefore over the age limit, was not permitted to go to the front, but despite this has done a tour of duty in the trenches. He has had 33 years' continuous service in the Canadian militia and for three years before the war commenced, was in command of the Sixth Regiment (Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles, Vancouver). For his work overseas since the war began, he was mentioned in despatches. In civilian life, he has practised law for 22 years.

Both Major Morton and Major Hicks were wounded at the front. Major Morton's militia unit is the 48th Highlanders, Toronto, and he is now attached to the 1st Depot Battalion, 1st Central Ontario Regiment. Major Hicks' militia unit is the 38th Regiment, Brantford, and he is attached to the 2nd Depot Battalion, 2nd Central Regiment, at present.

We Can't Do Without

Zam-Buk in our home. It is so very good for the many little accidents which are of almost daily occurrence," writes Mrs. A. B. Lloyd, of Ruby Creek, B.C. "I have also used Zam-Buk for a very bad scald, which pained me intensely at first. Applications of Zam-Buk, however, soon brought relief and before long the scald was quite healed."

Zam-Buk is equally good for eczema, chronic sores, blood-poisoning and piles. All dealers, 50c. box.

Zam-Buk

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HOW MUCH DOES YOUR FOOD COST?

Food values are measured in units of calories. To-day, when food costs are soaring, the careful housekeeper will find out how much per 1,000 calories her food costs.

Butter at 50c. per lb.	1,000 calories will cost 13 cents
Beacon at 85c. per lb.	" " " " 19 "
Milk at 15c. per qt.	" " " " 18.5 "
Roast Beef at 28c. per lb.	" " " " 23.4 "
Lamb Chops at 30c. per lb.	" " " " 32.7 "
Chicken at 32c. per lb.	" " " " 41.3 "
Eggs at 45c. per doz.	" " " " 44.7 "
Beefsteak at 35c. per lb.	" " " " 45.6 "
Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes (ready to serve)	" " " " 11.7 "

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SEED GRAIN-1918

Good seed is scarce—Place your order now with your County Councillor. The Department of Agriculture has ordered wheat and oats through the Seed Branch, Ottawa. The germination is carefully tested. This seed is now stored in the elevators at Quebec, thus avoiding shipping difficulties and guaranteeing delivery. The Department requested the co-operation of the County Councils in the distribution. Seed will be forwarded at their order in car lots, thus avoiding local freights and such handling. Wheat will cost about \$3.00 per bushel in bags laid down. The Seed Branch is yet unable to fix the price on oats. Definite prices will be stated in this space immediately they are at hand. New Brunswick is expected to breed herself for the duration of the war. Every farmer should grow some wheat. Agricultural Societies should arrange orders early. Send all orders to the County Councillors immediately.

New Brunswick Department of Agriculture

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