

FRENCH TO USE LIQUID FIRE IN REPRISAL ON GERMANS

Superiority of This Terrible Arm Over the Bayonet Has Been Exemplified at Verdun.

A despatch from Paris says: Liquid fire has been the means by which the Germans gained the portions of trenches mentioned in recent official communications, says the Journal Des Debats, and the Military Committee of the Chamber of Deputies is endeavoring into methods for the protection of the French troops against such fire attacks and the use of a similar weapon in reprisal.

the newspaper, "the superiority of this terrible arm over the bayonet. Even though it may expose the man who carries it to the danger of death in case a fragment of shell should strike it, on the other hand, it gives to an attack the power and cruelty to which our communications are bearing witness."

BRITISH ENEMY DUGOUTS

Successful Raids Against German Trenches in La Bassée Region.

A despatch from London says: Sir John Haig reports that the British carried out two successful raids against the German trenches about Gommecourt and the Bethune-La Bassée roads. Three dugouts filled with the enemy were bombed and blown in. The Germans sprang a mine to the north of Arras and two mines north-east of Neuve Chapelle, causing slight damage to the British trenches. A grenade attack to the north of Arras was repulsed.

The German forces which gained a foothold on the small hill of Haucourt a little over half a mile southwest of Malancourt, on the west side of the Meuse, on Wednesday, have not yet attempted to increase their gains, and the French still hold part of the hill.

There was no infantry action on the Verdun front Wednesday night or Thursday. Wednesday night the Germans decreased the intensity of their bombardment to the west of the river, which was a special violence as a support to their infantry attack, but continued without lessening of intensity on bombardment on the eastern bank of the river. In the Woëvre the cannonade was intermittent.

On Thursday heavy artillery fire was resumed on the western bank of the Meuse, in the Malancourt region, and on the front between Bethincourt-Le Mortre Homme-Cumieres, while to the east of the river and in the Woëvre the firing increased in violence.

FARMERS WILL CROP REDUCED ACREAGE

Wages Are High and They Expect Trouble in Securing Help.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: Many of the farmers of Manitoba, who cannot secure sufficient help, have decided to put in a smaller acreage. Wages will be beyond the reach of a large percentage of the farmers. The help to be expected from the soldiers will not be as extensive as anticipated. Quite a number of men have been drifting into the city from woods, camp and other places, but the farmers, not knowing when the seeding will start, have been unwilling to secure these men at once and the result is that they are being snapped up by contractors.

RUSSIA CONSERVING HER MEAT SUPPLIES

A despatch from London says: The Russian Minister of Agriculture will shortly introduce a bill in the Duma prohibiting throughout Russia the killing of live stock on Tuesdays and Thursdays and fixing the number of cattle that may be slaughtered on other days, says a Reuter despatch from Petrograd. The bill will provide for prohibition upon the sale of all kinds of meat in markets, restaurants and hotels on Wednesdays and Fridays and for the closing of butcher shops on those days.

ITALIAN COMMANDER ARRIVES IN LONDON

Receives Great Reception from Public of British Capital.

A despatch from London says: General Count Cadorna, chief of the Italian general staff, who left Italy to attend the military and political conference of the Entente nations at Paris arrived in London on Wednesday from the French capital. Gen. Cadorna was met at the station by Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, the British War Secretary. An immense throng of people, English and Italian, greeted Gen. Cadorna enthusiastically.

SCORES OF THOUSANT WOMEN EMPLOYED

A despatch from London says: David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, speaking in the House of Commons on Wednesday, said that scores of thousands of women are now at work in the munition plants. Their participation in this labor, he said, had resulted in an enormous increase in the output of the plants replacing the men who were in the army.

ENGINEER KILLED IN TRAIN COLLISION

Toronto Flyer From Chicago Dashed Into Freight at Port Credit.

A despatch from Toronto says: The Toronto Flyer from Chicago on Thursday night crashed into a through freight train, the engine of the passenger train dashed into the caboose of the freight train, cutting through the caboose. The impact of the collision was so great that the locomotive was thrown over on its side amidst the wreckage of the splintered car. The wreck claimed two victims. They are: Harvey Overend, engineer of the Chicago Flyer, instantly killed; James Anderson, fireman of the Flyer, critically injured. The wreck occurred on the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway. At the time of the wreck the Flyer was running at a high rate of speed. As this train is one of the through connections between Chicago and Toronto, the line is supposed to be clear for its passage.

ROUMANIAN GRAIN BOUGHT BY GERMANY.

A despatch from Berlin says: It is semi-officially announced that contracts have been executed between the official grain-buying associations of Germany and Austro-Hungary and the Roumanian grain export commission for 100,000 car loads of corn and all the wheat, barley and legumes available for export. An agreement has also been reached, according to the announcement, whereby Roumania is to receive certain goods from the central powers. An effort will be made to make commerce mutually as nearly normal as possible, it is added.

BIG GERMAN STEAMER DESTROYED BY RUSSIANS

A despatch from London says: The sinking by a Russian warship of the steamship Esperanza off Kall Akra, in the Black Sea, off the Roumanian coast is reported in a Reuter despatch filed at Bucharest on Sunday. The Esperanza, a 7,000-ton vessel flying the German flag is said to have been loaded with foodstuffs for Constantinople. The crew was captured by the Russians. The despatch also reports the sinking of a score of small sailing ships with cargoes of food.

LATEST PEACE TERMS CREDITED TO KAISER

A despatch from Paris says: It is reported here that the Berlin banker, Herr von Bleichroeder, has informed German-American bankers that the Kaiser is prepared to discuss peace on the basis of the cession of Alsace-Lorraine to France in exchange for one of her colonies, such as Madagascar; Russia to have Constantinople, with a protectorate over Turkey in exchange for Poland, which Germany and Austria would divide. No war indemnity is mentioned in the alleged proposals.

41,500 DRAW PENSIONS AS SOLDIERS' WIDOWS

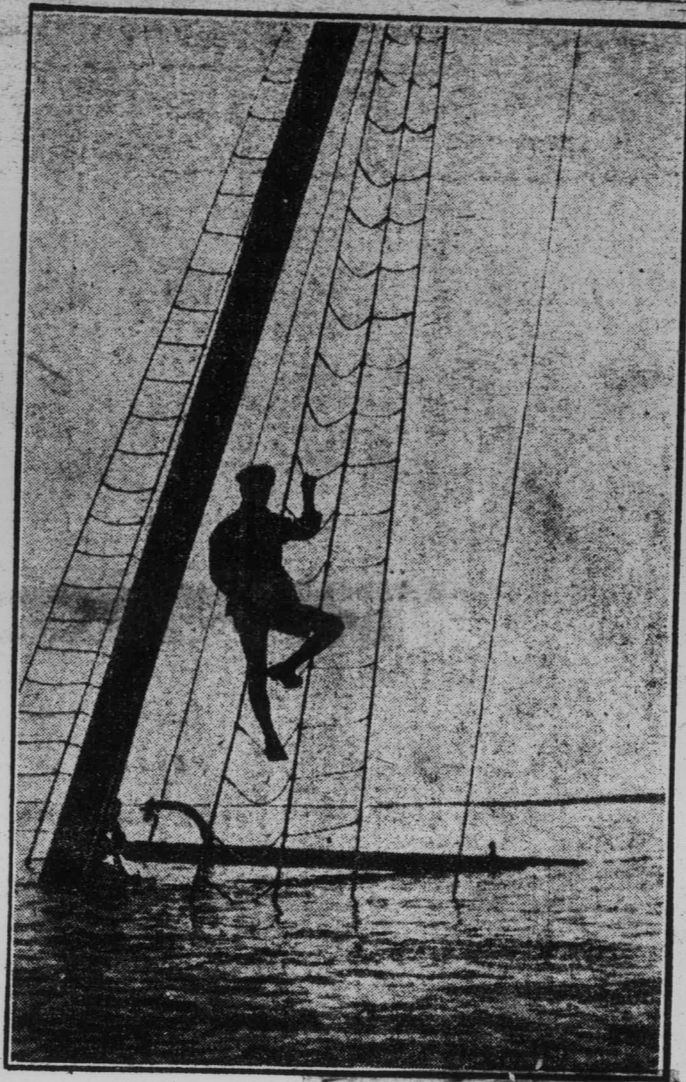
A despatch from London says: The number of widows of British soldiers who have so far been reported to Army Council is 41,500, according to William Hayes Fisher, Parliamentary Secretary of the local Government Board, in a speech to the House of Commons committee on the war pensions bill on Thursday. The widows of sailors, Mr. Fisher added, aggregated about 8,000.

EXPLOSION KILLS 12 IN GERMAN COLLIERY

A despatch from London says: Twenty persons have been killed in an explosion in the Prussen colliery, near Milchowitz, Silesia, says a despatch to the Central News from Amsterdam.

TURCO-BULGARIAN PEACE MISSION REACHES ROME

A Central News Despatch to London from Rome says that two Turkish and two Bulgarian agents have arrived here to start peace negotiations. The Bulgarians requested safe conduct, and will proceed to Rome.



PETTY OFFICER IN RIGGING OF A TORPEDOED STEAMER.

Recently a small British steamer was torpedoed near the Egyptian coast by a German U boat, the Hans previously invited fishermen to witness the sinking from the hills in the vicinity, so that they might get a good idea of modern barbarism and be correspondingly impressed. The picture shows Petty Officer Johnston in the rigging. Subsequently the fishermen were completely routed by General Lukin's column.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Mar. 28.—Manitoba wheat, new crop—No. 1 Northern, \$1.08 1/4; No. 2, \$1.05 1/2; No. 3, \$1.03 1/4, in store, Fort William.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Mar. 28.—Wheat—May, \$1.10 1/4; July, \$1.10 1/4; No. 1 hard, \$1.15 1/4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.11 to \$1.13 1/4. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 75 to 76c. Oats—No. 3 white, 39 1/2 to 40 1/2c. Flour—Ten cents higher; fancy patents, \$6.20; first clears, \$4.50; other grades unchanged; shipments, 50,103 barrels. Bran—\$17.50 to \$18.50.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Mar. 28.—Choice heavy steers, \$8 to \$8.35; butcher steers, choice, \$7.75 to \$7.90; do, good, \$7.30 to \$7.50; do, medium, \$7 to \$7.25; do, common, \$6.25 to \$6.75; heifers, good to choice, \$7.25 to \$7.85; do, medium, \$6.50 to \$6.75; butcher cows, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do, good, \$5.75 to \$6.50; butcher bullocks, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.25; do, good bullocks, \$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, bulks, \$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, \$4 to \$4.25; cutters, \$4.50 to \$4.75; milkers, choice, each, \$60 to \$85; springers, \$60 to \$85; calves, veal, choice, \$11 to \$12.50; do, medium, \$7 to \$8; do, common, \$5.50 to \$6; lambs, yearlings, \$10 to \$13.50; cull lambs, \$7 to \$7.25; spring lambs, each, \$7 to \$10; ewes, light, \$7.50 to \$9; sheep, heavy, and bucks, \$6.50 to \$8; hogs, fed and watered, \$10.35; do, f.o.b., \$9.90; do, weighed off cars, \$10.85.

Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, 28 to 31c; inferior, 23 to 25c; creamery prints, 34 to 36c; solids, 32 to 34c.

Provisions.

Bacon, long clear, 16 1/4 to 16 1/2c per lb., in case lots. Hams—Medium, 20 to 21c; do, heavy, 15 to 17c; rolls, 17 to 17 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 21 to 24c; backs, plain, 25 to 26c; boneless backs, 28 to 29c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Mar. 28.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 52 to 52 1/2c; do, No. 3, 50 to 50 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 48 to 50 1/2c; No. 2 local white, 48 to 48 1/2c; No. 3 do, 47 to 47 1/2c; No. 4 do, 46 to 46 1/2c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 66 to 67c; malting, 75 to 77c. Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, \$6.60; do, seconds, \$6.10; strong bakers', \$5.90; winter wheat patents, choice, \$6.10; straight rollers, \$5.50 to \$5.60; do, in bags, \$2.55 to \$2.65. Rolled oats—Barrels, \$5.05; bag of 90 lbs., \$2.35. Mill-feed—Bran, \$23 to \$24; shorts, \$25 to \$27; middlings, \$27 to \$30; mouline, \$30 to \$33. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$20 to \$20.50. Cheese—Fin-

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT PROHIBITION MEASURE

Bill Effective Without Vote of Electors, But Provision Made for Referendum at End of War.

Main Features of the Bill.

Prohibition will go into effect in September—probably on September 15—by direct legislation. All licenses, with a few exceptions, will be extended after May 1st until date fixed, upon payment of nominal fee of \$5 or \$10. Referendum will be taken after war and a considerable time after return of soldiers. New Ontario Temperance Act follows Manitoba Act except for incorporation of improvements taken from Ontario License Act. Wholesale druggists will be licensed to sell in wholesale quantities for scientific and mechanical purposes, up-

on production of affidavit as to use to which liquor will be devoted. Retail licenses will be issued permitting sale to individuals upon a doctor's prescription, and to a doctor not more than a pint at a time or a veterinary not more than two gallons at a time.

Ontario License Board will be reconstituted with membership of three, and charged with administration of new laws. Bill not to interfere with importation of liquors for private use or keeping in the home. Heavy fines ranging up to \$1,000 and sentences up to eight months are provided for infractions of the law.

VILLA DEFEATED BY CARRANZA'S MEN

Several Dead and Wounded Bandits Were Left on the Field.

A despatch from El Paso, Texas, says: Villa was attacked and defeated on Thursday night at Santa Gertrudes by Carranza troops, according to a despatch received by General Gaviira in Juarez. General Gaviira said he had received authentic information that after the skirmish at Santa Clara earlier in the day where Col. Cano's command had defeated Villa, the bandit chieftain was pursued and again attacked late Thursday night at Santa Gertrudes and again was defeated. Villa left several dead and wounded bandits on the field, and Gen. Gaviira says one hundred horses were captured from him by the Carranzistas. From Santa Gertrudes Villa fled to El Oso, where he was reported to be reorganizing his forces. Santa Gertrudes is a small settlement in the Cuernavaca district.

DISABLED SOLDIERS WILL BE TRAINED

A Start Has Already Been Made in Quebec With Toy-Making.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Military Hospitals Commission announces there are now 1,300 men, inmates and out-patients in the various convalescent homes. Steps are being taken to provide training in these homes, and Mr. T. B. Kidner, the vocational secretary, has just returned from Quebec, where he made arrangements for the installation of an equipment for elementary vocational training in the Savard Parks Convalescent Home. This home is situated in the city of Quebec, where a number of local ladies have taken great interest in toy-making as an occupation for convalescent soldiers. These letters have procured from the Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops in London a large and valuable collection of models of toys, etc., products of this well-known workshop for disabled soldiers.

How Ships Are Loaded at the Port of Tuxpam, Mexico.

Many of the most productive oil wells in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, are situated near the port of Tuxpam. For some distance from the shore the water there is so shallow that few of the large oil steamers can get into port. The oil companies hit upon the idea of laying submarine pipe lines to points where the largest oil tankers can be conveniently moored for loading in any state of the tide and weather. There are now five of these great iron pipes in duplicate. They are from six to eight inches in diameter, and four of them are nearly a mile long. They terminate in forty-three feet of water, where it is so deep that the waves have no effect on them. When they were laid divers fastened to the end of each 120 feet of flexible hose. When not in use, the free end of the hose is closed and allowed to lie on the sea bottom, where its position is marked by a small buoy attached to the hose by a stout chain. When the tank steamers arrive, they moor themselves to the permanent buoys near by, take up the marked buoy with a derrick, raise the flexible hose to the deck of the ship, and attach it to the tank openings. By means of a signal code, the captains of the ships notify the pumping station on shore, in which are the valves that control the flow of oil through the pipe line. Generally speaking, it takes about twenty-four hours to load one of the large fifteen-thousand-ton tankers, which means that the pipes deliver 4,375 barrels of oil an hour.

OVER ARMY AGE ACCEPTED.

250,000 Britons Between 45 and 70 to Be Home Defence.

Britain's "over age" army—250,000 men between the ages of 45 and 70, who unformed and equipped themselves out of their own pockets and for months past have been drilling, marching and digging trenches—has been officially accepted by the Government for home defence and is henceforth to be considered a portion of the King's forces. The volunteers, who not being officially recognized were not allowed to wear khaki and so clad themselves in gray field uniforms not very different in color from those of the German army, are delighted that at last the war office has admitted that even if they are graybeards they are hard as nails and fit to fight. They are now to be allotted to definite stations in the scheme of home defence in case of attempted invasion, thus relieving regular troops and setting them free for service abroad. The volunteers' ability to do any kind of work entrusted to them is shown by the duties they have already discharged at their own cost and risk, to the full satisfaction of the military authorities. They have spent week ends for months past in digging trenches on the outer London defences, several thousands being so engaged each week.

GATHERING IN THE SERBS.

British Navy Gets German Underseas As Fast as They Are Made.

A despatch from Washington says: One hundred and twenty-seven submarines have been captured by the British navy since the outbreak of the war, according to information from the British Admiralty which has reached the United States coast guard officers.