

## FRENCH LINES ARE PIERCED BETWEEN ARRAS AND LENS

### German Forces Captured Trenches but Counter-attack Recovered Greater Part

A despatch from Paris says: Heavy fighting has been in progress in France, a French advanced position on the road between Arras and Lens being attacked by strong German forces. The infantry attack was preceded by mine explosions and a violent bombardment, and the Germans captured a first line trench on a front of several hundred yards.

French counter-attacks were immediately inaugurated and a portion of the captured trench was retaken. The Germans, however, at the close of the day occupied about 200 yards of the advanced trench, which formed a salient in the French lines.

Twenty-four French aeroplanes made a raid on the railway station

and barracks at Metz, dropping 130 shells. The French airmen were heavily bombed, but all returned undamaged save one, who was forced to land south-east of Metz.

President Poincaré and Albert Thomas, Under-Secretary of War, were present at the trials at Satry Camp on Saturday of the newly-invented trench cannon and bullet-proof shields.

The explosion of a German mine south of Ypres on Saturday destroyed nearly 100 yards of British trenches, according to the official report from Berlin. The British, however, assert that they retain possession of the crater. Bombardments of considerable intensity are reported from other sectors of the front.

## CANADA'S TRADE RAPIDLY EXPANDING

### REVIEW BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

#### Statement Reveals Heavy Increases In Both Imports and Exports.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Trade statistics covering the nine months of the fiscal year ending December 31st, issued the other day by the Department of Customs, show the commerce of Canada to be expanding enormously.

Taking into account re-exports and the movement of coin and bullion, the grand total of the trade of the Dominion for the nine months reaches the imposing figure of \$1,012,486,203, compared with \$837,009,759 for the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. That the volume is increasing is shown by the December returns, the trade of last month having reached a total of \$148,815,954, compared with \$70,382,903 for the same month in the previous year.

The December statement reveals heavy increases in both imports and exports, without taking into account the movement of gold or the export of foreign merchandise. For the nine months' period the imports show a slight shrinkage, amounting to \$343,923,332, as against \$348,746,920, but the December imports increased from \$30,392,913 to \$45,690,721.

Exports of domestic merchandise in December totalled \$92,171,402. In the previous December they amounted to the comparatively low figure of \$37,193,600, while in the nine months' period they jumped from \$306,823,039 to \$511,534,048. The increase in exports were found in nearly every column. Manufacturers rose from \$63,186,926 to \$119,392,269. Agricultural produce from \$106,608,923 to \$202,506,936, and animals and their products from \$58,436,712 to \$78,559,424.

The inland revenue returns, issued Thursday, also show a substantial increase, the total for the month being \$2,416,195, as against \$1,897,774 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

### AUSTRALIA PROHIBITS EXPORTS TO NETHERLANDS

A despatch from Melbourne, Australia, says: A proclamation has been issued prohibiting all exports to the Netherlands.

## BRITISH RESCUE FORCE IN FIERCE ENGAGEMENT

### General Aylmer Attacks Turkish Position in Effort to Reach Kut-el-Amara

A despatch from London says: Gen. Aylmer's relief force last Friday attacked the Turks, who are strongly entrenched at Esian, six miles east of Kut-el-Amara, where the main British army to whose aid the relief force is trying to hasten, is bottled up. A violent battle ensued, in which success alternated between Britons and

Turks. The fighting lasted all day. Torrents of rain, causing floods, prevented a renewal of the attack on the following day, but Gen. Aylmer's force managed to entrench itself a little more than two-thirds of a mile within the Turkish line. The British report speaks of "very heavy losses on both sides," which indicates the fury of the battle.

## FEAT OF BRITISH SUBMARINE ON THE UPPER ADRIATIC

### Sank Austrian Hydro-aeroplane and Also Torpedo Boat, Which Went to the Rescue

A despatch from London says: A despatch of the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says a British submarine has sunk in the upper

Adriatic an Austrian hydro-aeroplane and also an Austrian torpedo boat which went to the rescue, taking the crews of both craft prisoner.



"ARCHIBALD" AND HIS MERRY MEN.  
One of the anti-aircraft guns—known to the Canadian soldiers as "Archibald," and its smiling crew "somewhere in France."

## PANIC FLIGHT OF THE TURKS

### Dislodged From Caucasus Positions Extending Over 66-Mile Front.

A despatch from Petrograd says: The Russian offensive in the Caucasus is developing favorably, the Russians capturing strong Turkish positions with relatively slight losses and taking from the enemy many guns, huge quantities of munitions, and numerous prisoners. Some of the Turkish regiments were annihilated.

The official report gives details of the dislodgement of the Turks from a strong position over a front of 66 miles, extending from the region of Lake Tortu to the region of Charierson River, north of Melazghert. The Ottomans retreated in the direction of the fortified plain of Erzerum. At many places this retreat assumed the character of a panic flight. Several Turkish units were almost annihilated, and hundreds of bodies cover the route of the Russian offensive.

At many points the Car's troops had to advance on heights above the clouds, cutting trenches in the deep snow during heavy snowstorms. They occupied the village of Koprunkent, on the Arax, 30 miles east of Erzerum. In the course of the fighting on the 17th the Russians took prisoner five officers and 308 men, and captured much material, including machine guns and caissons. They seized a Turkish ammunition depot at the village of Tournabel, in the Charierson district.

### U.S. MULETEERS KILLED GERMAN SUB. SAILORS

#### New Version of Baralong Affair Published in Norse Paper.

A despatch from London says: The Central News correspondent in Christiania says: The After Posten on Friday published from its London correspondent a new version of the Baralong affair which he received from a reliable source. According to this version, when the submarine attacked the Nicotian the latter's crew, including the American muleteers, took refuge in the lifeboats. The Baralong hove in sight and sank the submarine, whose crew sought shelter on the Nicotian.

The story proceeds: "When the American muleteers, having returned with the crew to their own ship, discovered members of the German submarine's crew on board, these muleteers not unnaturally became quite furious. A fight ensued, in which the muleteers wreaked fury upon the men who in attacking the British ship were really guilty of attempting cold-blooded murder. I understand that if, as proposed by Sir Edward Grey, the Baralong affair had been submitted to an independent jury of American naval officers the above-mentioned facts would have been disclosed."

### TERRIBLE HAVOC WROUGHT IN EXPLOSION AT LILLE

A despatch from London says: The Amsterdam correspondent of The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, who witnessed the recent explosion of the large German ammunition depot in Lille, northern France, describes the damage done as enormous. Not only was the munitions depot entirely destroyed, but havoc was caused in the surrounding area to houses and factories, most of which were razed to the ground. The German Landsturm troops which were guarding were killed.

### LORD DERRY'S TRIBUTE.

#### Earl Says Canadian Young Men Shame English Shirkers.

A despatch from Vancouver says: Warm tribute to the patriotism of the men of Canada in rallying to the flag in this time of Britain's stress is paid by Lord Derry in a personal letter received by C. G. Henshaw, Recruiting Officer for Vancouver. "The way the young men of Canada have come forward ought to put to shame some of those in England who are still shirking," comments the Earl.

## SHOT DOWN TWO BATTLEPLANES AND FORCED THIRD TO DESCEND

### Greatest Feat of Its Kind on Record Scored by British Airman on Western Front

A despatch from London says: One of the British correspondents at army headquarters in a despatch reports that the greatest feat of its kind on record is to be credited to one of the best known British airmen, who in the course of a single flight shot down two Fokkers and chased an Albatross and forced it to descend.

"How great the feat was," he telegraphs, "can only be understood by those who know the power of the Fokker. It is thought to be capable of 180 miles an hour, and is equipped with a device whereby it is enabled to shoot directly in front—a great advantage in air fighting. The machine is also in some degree protected.

"Scarcely any Taubes are now used. The new birds of prey were first seen in force shortly after the last German gas attack, when several flew over the position that had been attacked and were greatly admired."

### CARRIED THREE PASSPORTS AND HUN WAR "DOPE"

#### British Authorities Removed New Yorker From Steamer.

A despatch from London says: Isaac Rose, a New York theatrical man, was removed by the British authorities from the liner Rotterdam at Falmouth with a trunk loaded with German war literature, it is charged.

Rose, according to the authorities, was in possession of three American passports, one of which was much out-of-date, the second issued May 30, 1915, in the Dutch East Indies, and the third an up-to-date passport. These passports will be turned over to the American Embassy, and if nothing is found wrong with them Rose will be permitted to proceed, but the trunk will be retained by the British authorities. The trunk, they declare, was filled with pamphlets, newspapers, war pictures and books, all on the subject of the present conflict, many of the documents being addressed to M. B. Claussen, 30 East 42nd Street, New York, while other packages containing documents in five different languages were addressed to places in all the Central and South American republics and in the West Indies.

### ALL ENEMY FIRMS TO BE CLOSED UP

#### Will Not Be Allowed to Do Business During the War.

A despatch to London says: The Board of Trade, under the bill amending the "Trading With the Enemy" Acts, will be empowered to prohibit any person, firm or company of hostile nationality or associations from carrying on business in this country during the continuance of the present war.

The Board may also, through petition of the Court, require that a business be wound up if it appears to be that any company registered in the United Kingdom is carrying on business outside the United Kingdom, and that in carrying on such business it has entered into or done acts which if entered into or done in the United Kingdom would constitute the offence of "trading with the enemy."

### HUGE RUSSIAN SURTAX ON GERMAN GOODS

A despatch from London says: Upon the reassembling of the Russian Duma, says a Reuter despatch from Petrograd, the Minister of Finance proposes to introduce a bill placing a surtax equivalent to five times the amount of the Customs duty on goods of hostile belligerents, especially German, with a view to preventing their entry into Russia.

## RUSSIAN WARSHIPS DESTROY 163 TURK SAILING SHIPS

A despatch from Petrograd says: The official statement issued Thursday says: "On the Black Sea on January 17 our torpedo-boats raided the Anatolian coast, destroying 168 sailing vessels, 73 of which were loaded with various commodities. Thirty men were taken prisoner. Other vessels made their escape on our approach."

## Markets of the World HAVE HOSPITALS FOR WAR HORSES

### WORK OF FIELD FORCE CALLED REMARKABLE.

Canadians Treat Ailing Animals and  
Return Them to the  
Front.

An interesting official account of how horses fare in war is contained in a report received at Ottawa from the chief remount officer with the Canadian troops in France. There are approximately 15,000 horses with the Canadian army corps in France, and the report points out that even in modern warfare each infantry division of 21,000 men requires 6,209 horses.

Continuing, the report reads: "The horses of a division are taken care of by 12 veterinary officers and one mobile veterinary section of 27 men, which attends to the horses in the firing line.

"There is one Canadian field hospital in France composed of 287 men and six officers. It has a capacity of 1,000 cases, and the work which is done there is really remarkable. Horses which in previous wars and in civilian life would be destroyed at once are treated so successfully that in due course they become fit for military duty in the firing line. It is interesting to note that of 607 horses sent in on one occasion, only 12 died. Five hundred and ninety-five eventually became fit for reuse, or to be sold as castles for easy duty.

Remarkable Horsemanship.  
The men work under the most trying conditions, often exposed to the fire of rifle and big gun. They are up around the lines all the time gathering in wounded horses; their horsemanship is remarkable. Wounded horses are immediately given first aid. Any horse that can walk is rushed back to the mobile section, or field hospital, his wounds are carefully treated, and every care given him.

"During the second battle of Ypres, when the Canadians were pressed to their utmost, at no time was the supply of horses diminished at the firing line. As casualties occurred among battery and transport horses, reinforcements were rushed through the storm of bursting shells to take their places. Although our guns were within 30 yards of the enemy, there never was a wagon or a gun lost in what is known as one of the fiercest engagements that has taken place in this war.

"Horse's wounds heal more rapidly than a man's. Cases of horses with 10 bullets in them have been known to report complete recovery within a few weeks. In fact, some wounded horses have been back in the firing line within a week. If a horse cannot walk, however, he is usually considered a hopeless case, and must be destroyed. These horses and those which are killed outright are thrown to one side during an engagement and buried after.

### Very Few Die of Disease.

"In the hospitals cases are divided into contagious diseases and wounded. The hospitals are absolutely modern in every respect. Great care is taken to avoid putting the horses to undue pain. Animals are seldom operated on without chloroform. To date only 13 per cent. of the Canadian horses at the front have succumbed, and very few of these died from diseases. Most of them are killed in battle.

"Doctoring a horse is no simple matter. There are more than 400 diseases to which a horse is subject. As he cannot tell you how he is feeling, it is very difficult to diagnose his case. The Canadian veterinarians show great skill in this respect. They use active principal drugs, and they have also developed to a high degree the use of serums.

"It is interesting to note the war horse's diet. They are fed three times a day and get an allowance of 18 pounds of hay, 12 pounds of oats, 8 pounds of straw; or, in lieu of this, 4 pounds extra hay and 2 pounds of oats, or any other fodder procurable of equal food value; malt, sugar beet, vegetables, etc. The Canadian horses are rolling in fat since they have been in France."

### Matter of Opinion.

"Mary!" Father's voice rolled down the stairs and into the dim and silent parlor.  
"Yes, papa, dear."  
"Ask that young man if he has the time."  
A moment of silence.  
"Yes, George has his watch with him."  
"Then ask him what is the time."  
"He says it is 11.48, papa."  
"Then ask him if he doesn't think it about bedtime."  
Another moment of silence.  
"He says, papa," the silvery voice announced, impersonally, "he says that he rarely goes to bed before 1, but it seems to him that it is a matter of personal preference merely, and that if he were in your place he would go now if he felt sleepy."

### That's All.

"What were you doing so long at the photographer's?"  
"Merely awaiting developments."

### Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Jan. 24.—Butchers' cattle, choice, \$7.75 to \$8; do., good, \$7.25 to \$7.60; do., medium, \$6.25 to \$7; do., common, \$5.40 to \$5.75; butchers' bulls, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.25; do., good, \$5.75 to \$6.25; do., rough, \$4.75 to \$5.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$6.25 to \$7; do., good, \$6 to \$6.25; do., medium, \$5.25 to \$5.75; do., common, \$4 to \$4.50; feeders, good, \$5.25 to \$6.50; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., \$6.10 to \$6.75; canners and cutters, \$3 to \$4.50; milkers, choice, each, \$75 to \$100; do., common and medium, each, \$35 to \$60; Springers, \$50 to \$100; light ewes, \$7 to \$8.50; sheep, heavy, \$5.25 to \$6; do., bucks, \$3.50 to \$4.50; yearling lambs, \$7 to \$7.75; lambs, cwt., \$10 to \$11.75; calves, medium to choice, \$6.75 to \$10.25; do., common, \$4 to \$4.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$9.50 to \$9.65.

Montreal, Jan. 24.—Sales of choice steers were made at \$7.75 to \$8; good at \$7.25 to \$7.50, and the lower grades from \$5.25 to \$6.25, while butchers' cows brought from \$4.50 to \$6.25, and bulls from \$5.25 to \$6.50 per cwt. Packers for canning were \$3.75 to \$4 for cows, and at \$4.25 to \$4.50 for bulls per cwt. Ontario lambs sold at \$10, and Quebec stock at \$9.60 to \$9.75, while ewe sheep brought \$6.75 to \$7 per cwt. The demand for calves was good, and sales of milkfed stock were made at 9 1/2 to 10c and grassfed at 5 to 6 1/2c per lb. Hogs, selected lots, \$10.25 to \$10.35 per cwt., weighed off cars.

Girl (reading letter from her brother at the front)—"John says a bullet went through his hat without touching him." Old Lady—"What a blessing he had his hat on, dear!"