ANOTHER OF THE DARDANELLES FORTS IS SILENCED BY GUNS OF BRITISH AND FRENCH WARSHIPS

Fort Dardanus, Twelve Miles From Entrance, on Asiatic Side, Rendered Powerless — Weather Interferes With the Operations and Makes Long Range Fire Difficult.

London, Mar. 1—The attack of the Allied fleet on the Dardanelles has been interrupted. The official information bureau issued a statement tonight saying that the operations were being delayed by bad weather.

The statement follows:

"The Secretary of the Admiralty makes the following announcement: The operations in the Dardanelles are again delayed by unfavorable weather. A strong northeasterly gale is blowing, with rain and mist, which would render long-range fire and aeroplane observation difficult.

According to the Daily Mail's Athens corresponodent Fort Dardanus, twelve miles up the Dardanelles, on the Asiatic side, has been silenced by the Allied fleet.

The correspondent adds that diplomatic reports from Constantinople indicate that serious rioting there was suppressed after many arrests had been made.

Official Reports

FRANCE

Paris, March 1, via London, March 2.—The following official communication was issued by the French War Office tonight:

"Rain and snow storms have hindered operations at many points on the front. In Champagne we repulsed, to the north of Mesnil, strong counter-attacks, and maintained all of our gains of yesterday, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

"In the same region we have made fresh progress. Near Pont-A-Mousson, in the forest of Le Pretre, we carried a blockhouse.

"In Hartmann-Weilerkopf we have kept the ground gained by us, in spite of German counter-attacks.

"At Sultezeret (Sultzern), northwest of Munster (Alsace), we repulsed an attack of considerable strength on Sunday night. In both affairs we captured prisoners."

RUSSIA

Petrograd, March 1, via London.—The following official statement regarding the operations of the Russian forces in Asiatic Turkey was issued this evening:

"Our troops operating in the coast region yesterday occupied the port of Khopa (on the Black Sea, 16 miles southwest of Batum). The port was of great military importance to the Turks.

"There is no change in the other parts of the war zone."

AUSTRIA

Vienna, via London, March 1.—The following official communication was issued today:

"Successful battles have been fought in the western section of the Carpathian front. Several Russian positions were captured, and nineteen officers, two thousand men and much war material also were taken.

"In the region south of the Dniester the Russians have been reinforced, and stubborn battles are proceeding. All attacks on our positions have been repelled with heavy losses to the enemy.

"In Poland and West Galicia only artillery fighting has occured."

INCREASE IN VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN ST. JOHN

First Two Months of This Year Building Permits Show an Increase of $4,000 Over Same Time Last Year.

For the first two months of the current year the value of building construction for which permits have been issued by the city building inspector is somewhat greater than during the corresponding period last year. Last month the value of building permits was $10,700, against $3,700 for February 1914. The total value of the building permits for the first two months of this year was $17,700, against $13,700 for the same period last year.

Last month building permits were issued to George Barnes for a house on Duke street, to the W. I. Fenton Land and Building Co. for a dwelling on Rockland Road, to John Griffiths for a dwelling on St. James' street, West Side, and to J. E. Foster for a dwelling on Millidge Ave.

GIRLS! THICKEN AND BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR

Bring back its gloss, lustre, charm and get rid of dandruff.

To be possessed of a head of heavy, beautiful hair; soft, lustrous, fluffy, wavy and free from dandruff is merely a matter of using a little Danderine.

It is easy and inexpensive to have nice, soft hair and lots of it. Just get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine now—all drug stores recommend it—apply a little as directed and within ten minutes there will be an appearance of abundance; freshness, fluffiness and an incomparable gloss and lustre, and try as you will you cannot find a trace of dandruff or falling hair; but your real surprise will be after about two weeks' use, when you will see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—sprouting out all over your scalp—Danderine is, we believe, the only sure hair grower; destroyer of dandruff and cure for itchy scalp and it never fails to stop falling hair at once.

If you want to prove how pretty and soft your hair really is, moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair—taking one small strand at a time. Your hair will be soft, glossy and beautiful in just a few moments—a delightful surprise awaits everyone who tries this.

POLICE COURT

The case of Elizabeth Reynolds, who was arrested on Saturday as the keeper of a disorderly house and John Gormerly and Hugh Sullivan, who were arrested for being in the house at the time of the raid, came up in the police court yesterday morning and after the testimony of the several witnesses was taken the prisoners were remanded. As is usual when such cases come up the court room was packed. Officer McLean testified that while going the rounds of his beat on Saturday night, between 6 and 7 o'clock, he saw a crowd gathered around a house on Brussels street and on asking a bystander what was the trouble he learned that there was a fight in the house. In company Officer McGinnis and Special Officer McBrine he entered the house and found three drunken women there as well as two drunken soldiers. The general condition of the house was disorderly. Special Officer McBrine corrogorated the previous witness' testimony and also shed some further light on the matter. He discovered three bottles—two whisky bottles and a square face of gin. Gormley had the barrell of a 22 caliber rifle in his hand as a swagger stick. The house was the roughest the witness had ever been in. When he returned about 10 o'clock, there were four small children, ranging from 4 to 12 years of age, sitting in the house. There was no fire on and the children were very hungry. McBrine took them out and got some food for them. Officer McGinnis testified that he was taking one of the bottles through the house when Mrs. Reynolds called out "that's mine." There was another woman in the house but she managed to escape the officer. He caught Mrs. Reynolds in the backyard and asked her where the other woman was and she said that the other woman had gone home.

Mrs. Reynolds put some questions to the witnesses and the drift of her questioning suggested that she thought that Officer McGinnis had helped the woman to escape.

Michael George, owner of the house, testified that the tenants had broken two windows and the front door and he had told Mrs. Reynolds and her husband to "skidoo."

William Archibald, son of Mrs. Reynolds, testified that there had been a civilian in the house besides the two soldiers.

John Arsenault identified a ring and a watch that had been picked up in house belonging to a Mrs. Stair. A little daughter of Mrs. Reynolds testified that there had been two civilians in the house besides the two soldiers.

The defendant herself admitted that two civilians had come to her house bringing two women with them.

Berlin, Mar. 1.—Germany's reply to the American note concerning the naval war zone was handed today to Ambassador Gerard. It corresponds in general with the forecast of some days ago. The Foreign Office characterizes the German reply as "acceptance with few modifications" of the American proposals.

The reply suggests that, in accordance with the principles of international law, the importation should be permitted not only of foodstuffs but also of such raw materials as are urgently necessary for the peaceful civilian population.

The American note and the German reply probably will be published here tomorrow afternoon.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF FOOD PRICES WAS DISCUSSED BY HOUSE

(Continued from page 1)

hard and not to settle." Instructions had been given to pay the land-owners the highest price fixed by the several land valuators, and to add a sum as compensation for the inconvenience of moving "almost all the owners, all but four, I think," said General Hughes, "satisfied with the terms until these emissaries, whence they came, I do not know, appeared and urged the men not to accept."

The Minister read a statement showing that deeds of conveyance had been executed for eight properties, aggregating 1,379 acres, and costing $18,625; that checks totalling $28,050 had been sent to pay for eighteen properties, amounting in all to 1,645 acres; that the purchase of eigiht properties, 1,260 acres in all, would be completed for $24,800 as soon as the titles were approved; that 79 owners of 10,000 acres had still to be settled with, and that 27 owners had received $13,625 in payment of compensation for damage to crops.

Government Control of Price of Food Products.

Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, of Brantfort, moved a resolution declaring that the circumstances arising out of the war were "such as to justify the government in exercising control over the quantity and destiny of our food exports, thereby regulating the prices at which bread, meat and other food products shall be sold for home consumption, and at the same time directing that our surplus food exports should only reach British or friendly countries." Mr. Cockshutt said that Canada alone, of all the countries at war, had given no consideration to the question involved in resolution. In England the government was being urged by the labor leaders to take steps to regulate prices. Mr. Cockshutt said that he did not wish to rob the farmers of legitimate profit upon their crops, and pointed out that not more than ten per cent. of last season's wheat crop was now in the hands of the farmers for sale. Canada's visible supply was now down to about eight million bushels, and it was dwindling rapidly. The surplus of the United States was going out at the rate of about 8,000,000 bushels a week, while Russia was not available as a source of supply for Britain. He believed that the farmers should never receive less than a dollar a bushel for wheat. But, he asserted, speculators in Chicago had been able to fix the price of grain. In time of depression, when wages were falling, the workingman should not be called upon to pay increasing prices for food, the risk of serious shortage of seed-wheat should not be incurred, and the success of the allies should not be endangered by a shortage of food. "I appeal," said Mr. Cockshutt, "to this House, is it wise for any set of men to endanger the success of the allies for the sake of some monetary advantage to the individual citizen. I believe that today there is a crisis to be met."

To Mr. Schaffner, of Souris, Mr. Cockshutt expressed the opinion that the rise in the price of wheat did not justify the rise in the price of flour.

Mr. Cockshutt continued that in regard to the wheat and flour, Canada was in the humiliating position of having fed the enemy. She had exported forty thousand bushels of wheat since the war began to Denmark; 34,327 barrels of flour to Denmark; 58,338 barrels to Holland; 120,950 to Norway; 3,089 to Sweden, and 356 barrels to Germany itself. Mr. Cockshutt had grave doubts with regard to the possibility of Canadian wheat exported to Norway, eventually furnishing the sinews of war to Germany.

He concluded by stating that the bakers of Canada, who had been blamed for the inordinate rise in the price of bread, had denied this allegation but had stated that on account of the increased price of the raw material there would have to be another material advance very shortly.

Sir James Aikins stated that Mr. Cockshutt had made a splendid patriotic peroration, but that he had been moved to inquire as to how well it had been carried out in his resolution. He had asked that some portion of this community should be asked to make sacrifices, splendid ones. Farmers' sons by the thousands were now fighting in the trenches. But the sacrifices that Mr. Cockshutt proposed were not for the benefit of the Empire, but for the benefit of other members of the community, and particularly for the manufacturers.

Mr. Cockshutt's resolution was not for the benefit of the people in the trenches, or for the allied governments, but for the benefit of those who remained at home in Canada. Sir James did not consider that the food supplies of the Allies were at all short, and read a despatch which stated that Britain had enough food in store now to keep her for a year. He concluded by stating that the government should do everything in its power to increase the markets of the farmer and increase the price he received in them.

Mr. W. Martin, of Regina, stated that before the war, gentlemen of Mr. Cockshutt's type had ben advocating mixed farming for the farmers; after the war began they had urged him to increase production; today, no doubt, was the climax, when they asked him to consent both to restricted market and restricted prices. The millers in Canada today had raised the price of flour by $3 per barrel, and were manufacturing it from wheat bought a year ago at $1 per bushel. It was a fact, too, that they had always been able to sell flour for less in the European market than in Canada itself.

Mr. W. A. Buchanan, Medicine Hat, objected that the resolution would cut down the price of what the farmer produced, while the new tariff would increase the price of what he used. In support of this contention, Mr. Buchanan quoted a report in the statement by Mr. H. W. Hutchinson, vice-president and managing director of the John Deere Plow Company, to the effect that a new price list was being prepared, and that the tariff on tillage implements would be a burden to the consumer.

Mr. Cockshutt asked if these prices were given the Canadian firms, and Mr. Buchanan read the statement attributed to Mr. Hutchinson, in which he said he had been notified by Canadian firms that prices would rise.

Mr. Cockshutt replied that, so far as his company was concerned, there would be no increase, the directors having decided against it.

Mr. Buchanan paid a warm tribute to the loyalty of the people of western Canada, including the settlers from the United States. There was no better citizenship, he said, anywhere in the Dominion.

Western Members

Mr. Turiff (Assiniboia) and Mr. Wm. Sharpe (Lisgar, Man.) opposed the resolution. The latter asserted that the increase in food prices should not be attributed to the farmers, but those who gambled in food products. He also said that the farmers of the three prairie provinces had thirteen million acres of land ready for seeding. Assuming that the next crop averaged twenty bushels an acre, they would produce sixty million bushels of wheat for home consumption, and would have 200,000,000 bushels for export.

Mr. D. D. McKenzie of North Cape Breton, and Mr. Kyte of Richmond, N. S., on the other hand, favored the proposals embodied in Mr. Cockshutt's resolution. The former maintained that it was a reasonable thing for a country to control the quantity and destination of the food exports, and pointed out that a precedent existed in legislation of the last regular session of parliament dealing with the exportation of fuel oil.

He thought it might be wise for the government to take power to handle the country's food supplies, if necessary and to regulate prices, if speculators were manipulating them.

Hon. Arthur Meighen pointed out that under the War Measures Act, passed during the August session of parliament, the government had already power to take control of food supplies.

With this Mr. Kyte agreed. He added that he did not think the resolution implied that the farmers should not get fair prices for their products. It was aimed at the middlemen.

Mr. W. F. Carroll favored the resolution. He considered that the farmer did not make more money when prices were high than when they were low, since farm products were cornered by the middlemen. He considered that there might be danger that Canada was feeding the enemy, since its wheat crop was being sent to the United States, and from there might be going to Germany. Mr. Carroll concluded with the statement that since the workers in Canadian cities were only employed at half-time at present it was not fair that they should be asked to pay double prices for their foodstuffs.

Sir Robert Borden

Sir Robert Borden deprecated the attempt on hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House to interpret Mr. Cockshutt's address as reflecting on the patriotism of the Canadian farmers. Sir Robert stated he had gathered no such idea, and that he knew Mr. Cockshutt realized, as did all, the splendid patriotism shown, not only by the farmers of Canada, but by all classes in the present crisis.

Sir Robert stated that while it was a matter of general regret that there were many honest workingmen in Canada today who could not find employment, it would be well to remember that conditions in this regard were not so bad as in the country to the south. He considered it would be in the general interest to direct the government's energies more in the direction of finding work for these men, than toward the regulation of food prices. The policy the government had hitherto followed was not to interfere with the business activity of the country, unless this were imperatively demanded by the war.

In regard to the question of preventing the export of foodstuffs in such quantities as would leave Canada destitute, for instance, he believed the government had considered the matter thoroughly, and did not consider conditions in the country at present were such as to render any action necessary.

Regulated By World's Markets

After referring to the order-in-council of August 29 last, prohibiting the export of oats and foodstuffs to neutral ports, from which they might reach German ports eventually, Sir Robert passed on to the question of regulation of prices.

"I would be sorry to attempt anything of the kind," he observed. In the first place, the price of wheat in Canada was regulated by the price in the world markets, so that if the government did attempt to control the prices in Canada, it could not do other than take such prices as a standard. This would bring the matter back to where it started. Besides, Sir Robert did not think it would be fair for the government to allow the farmer to struggle along in some years at a price perhaps, which barely repaid him for the cost of growing his wheat, and then prevent his obtaining a high price when conditions warranted his receiving one. At a time like this, when more production was desired, it would be unfortunate for the government to attempt to limit prices.

There was, however, another aspect of the question, the price of foodstuffs, as enhanced after the wheat left the hands of the producer. The government had had representations in this regard, and he desired to say that if any good grounds could be advanced for assuming that the price of foodstuffs had been unduly advanced, the government would consider them and determine what action should be taken. The Premier's own information was that there had been a reduction in the price of meat products of some kinds. During the past three months, in fact, the Dominion had been endeavoring to find markets in the United Kingdom for some Canadaian food products, which were stored here in such large quantities as to be in danger of spoiling; canned goods, for instance, or New Brunswick potatoes, of which there was a surplus of one and a half million bushels. Recently there had been a great surplus of apples, and difficulty for a time in finding a market for the surplus fish products of the country.

During the past six or eight weeks he had given the Mother Country ample notice of the presence in Canada of great stores of foodstuffs, which producers in this country would be glad to send to the Mother Country at the cost of production only. The reply received had been that while the Imperial authorities would be glad to assist Canada there was at present no opportunity for doing anything of the kind. In conclusion, Sir Robert stated that the government did not feel justified in supporting Mr. Cockshutt's resolution, though it would keep in touch with the situation and take any measures necessary.

Hon. George P. Graham said the strength of the United Kingdom lay in her possession of stores of foodstuffs sufficient to last her until the end of the war. The difficulty with food prices in Canada might be that there were too many middlemen in the country. Mr. Graham thought the man who sought to make an undue profit out of the public in the present exigency was the worst traitor to his country. He did not think, however, that prices could be controlled in the manner proposed by Mr. Cockshutt.

Mr. Cockshutt closed the debate in a brief speech. In consideration, he said, of the statement of the Prime Minister, that the government would keep its eyes on the situation, and if it became serious would take action, he was content that his resolution should be declared lost on a division.

The House then adjourned.

DIED.

BOWMAN—At her home, 104 Stanley street, on Saturday, February 27th, Jane, wife of W. H. Bowman, in the 77th year of her age, leaving a husband, one son, one daughter, one brother and one sister to mourn their sad loss.
Funeral from her late residence on Tuesday at three p.m. Service at the house at 2.30 p.m., interment in Fernhill. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend.

KIRK—At Oak Point, on Tuesday, February 23rd, Alma Mae Kirk, aged 2 years and eight months, only daughter of John E. and Mrs. Kirk.

HOLDER—At her home 40 Adelaide street, after a lingering illness, Amy J., wife of Joshua A. Holder, leaving her husband and seven children to mourn.
(Boston papers please copy.)
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DOHERTY—In this city on the 1st inst., Catherine, widow of Charles Doherty, leaving one brother to mourn.
Notice of funeral in evening papers.

HANEY—At 111 Winter street, John Haney, aged 78 years.
Funeral from his late residence 111 Winter street, Wednesday morning at 8.30 o'clock, to Holy Trinity Church for Requieum High Mass. Friends invited.

WOMAN WEAK AND NERVOUS

Finds Health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Creston, Iowa.—"I suffered with female troubles from the time I came into womanhood until I had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I would have pains if I overworked or lifted anything heavy, and I would be so weak and nervous and in so much misery that I would be prostrated. A friend told me what your medicine had done for her and I tried it. It made me strong and healthy and our home is now happy with a baby boy. I am very glad that I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and do all I can to recommend it."—Mrs. A. B. Boscamp, 504 E. Howard Street, Creston, Iowa.

Tons of Roots and Herbs are used annually in the manufacture of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is known from ocean to ocean as the standard remedy for female ills.

For forty years this famous root and herb medicine has been pre-eminently successful in controlling the diseases of women. Merit alone could have stood this test of time.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

TWO GERMAN ARMY CORPS DEFEATED AT PRZASNYSZ, THROWN BACK TO FRONTIER

Petrograd, March 1, via London.—The official communication issued tonight by the War Office regarding the progress of the campaign follows:

"We concluded yesterday the operations around Przansynsz, where we defeated and have thrown back to the frontier, not less than two army corps.

"The Germans, having compelled the retreat of our Tenth Army, set themselves the further task of joining battle with our troops operating successfully in the Mlawa region. Their plans was first to drive back, by a demonstration in force, our left wing in this region, and then apparently by a headlong dash against our right wing in the Khorgele (Chorzelen) district, to overthrow our troops in the direction of the Vistula.

"On the 16th the enemy took the offensive in the Lipno-Sierpec-Biezun district, bringing five divisions into the operations. About the middle of February the enemy had reached the Plonsk-Racionz front, but as a result of desperate battles on the 16th and 18th we stopped his further progress in this section.

"About this date the Germans concentrated very great forces between Mlawa and Villenborge (Willenberg) and took the offensive. On the 18th we discovered great activity on the part of the German advance guards in the Khorgele district, and on the 20th great enemy forces began an impetus advance.

"Passing Przasnysz on the east they reached the village of Czuka. Przasnysz formed the extreme point of support of our right wing in this region. Here our infantry brigade was operating and, after meeting the enemy's attack with a defense characterized by vigor and initiative, it threw part of its strength into Przasnysz."

Main Austrian Army in Danger.

London, March 2, 3.59 a. m.—"A Russian cavalry movement succeeded in cuting the German East Prussian army in two last Friday at the village of Krasnosielo," says the Daily News' Petrograd correspondent. "The Germans are now divided into two parts, with a considerable gap between them.

"The main Austrian army also is in a dangerous position, owing to the sudden offensive taken by the Russians in Galicia. The Russian force made a rapid advance, and threatened the main Austrian headquarters near Stanislau, and the Austrians are now retreating through Kolome toward Bukowina."

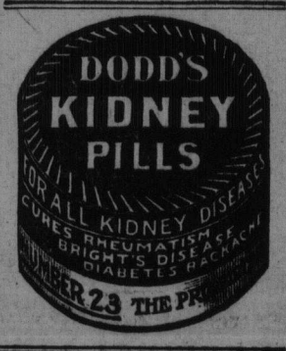
ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE TURKISH WAR MINISTER

Paris, Mar. 1—The Temps prints a despatch from Sofia saying that news has been received there from Constantinople that an unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday to assassinate Enver Pasha, Turkish Minister of War, and Talaat Bey, Turkish Minister of the Interior.

An attempt on the life of Talaat Bey was reported from Sofia on Feb. 26. He was fired at by a man in the street, but was uninjured.

Re-Arrested After Warning.

John Travis, a young man who some time ago was arrested on the charge of breaking and entering, was allowed his liberty providing he left the city and remained away. Travis did not heed the warning and returned to the city and was re-arrested early this morning.



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