

ZEPS AGAIN RAID OLD COUNTRY CONTROL OF PETROGRAD BRINGS STRIFE BETWEEN PARTIES

Infantry and Artillery Active on West Front ZEPPELS AGAIN RAID ENGLAND HEAVY BOMBARDMENT IN CHAMPAGNE AND AT OTHER POINTS; U. S. SECTOR ACTIVE TWO FACTIONS IN PETROGRAD

Days

SALE

Sold the farm SALE OF FARM STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS.

Five horses — One mare, 2 mares, 5 years, 1 colt, 3 year, 1,300 lbs. 7 years.

Twenty-six head—Two in April; 4 cows, been in milk; 1 registered Durham steer; Durham heifers; 4 fat calves; 9 yearlings; one pure Shorthorn bull, old.

One sideboard, dining table, wood heater, 8-gallon cream can; coal or wood; dishes of all sums of \$10 and over that amount 8 per cent off for cash amounts.

Auction Sale

sale of Pure Bred Farm Stock, Implements, Douglas, lot 20, con. Sale at 10 a.m. noon. The proprietor of this farm and every-

SALE

time to buy or exchange for a farm or farm for two storey brick on Brighton house on Marlboro St. lot 22.

SALE

Hard Wood Sale of Hard Wood of various lengths 10 PER CORD DELIVERED at Dort Garage PHONE 2306

Shared in Last Night's Air Attack on the Coast of Yorkshire

DROP BOMBS ON HULL Death Roll Not Yet Announced by British War Office

GERMANY VINDICTIVE Calls for Wholesale Slaughter to Avenge Seizing of German Ships

German airships have raided the coast of Yorkshire, in eastern England and have dropped bombs.

One hundred persons were killed and seventy nine injured as a result of the German raid on Paris Monday night. Of the dead, 66 were suffocated in a panic in the subway.

Zeppels in Raid London, March 13.—Three Zeppelins took part in last night's air raid on England. One of them dropped four bombs on Hull.

The other airships flew about aimlessly over the districts dropping bombs, and then proceeded back to sea. One woman died of shock in consequence of the raid.

The Germans have sustained such heavy losses in Zeppelins that they have employed them only at infrequent intervals in the last year for raids on England, substituting airplanes. The last previous Zeppelin raid on England was October 19, 1917, when 34 persons were killed and 56 wounded.

On returning the Zeppelin fleet was put to rout by the French, five of the dirigibles being brought down.

The following official announcement was given out: "Latest reports indicate that three enemy airships crossed the Yorkshire coast between 8.30 and 10 p.m. last night. Only one ventured to approach a defended locality, namely Hull, where four bombs were dropped. A house was demolished. One woman died of shock.

The two remaining airships wandered for some hours over remote country districts at great altitudes, unloading their bombs in open country before proceeding out to sea again."

For Unlimited Frightfulness. Amsterdam, Feb. 26.—(By mail)—The destruction of four hundred English towns by German airplanes is demanded by The Berlin Tages Zeitung "as a reprisal" for the action of the Allies in confiscating 400 German merchant ships. In a long article on the subject the paper says:

"If we are in a position to destroy the whole of London, it would be more humane to do so than to allow one more German to bleed to death on the battlefield. To hesitate or to surrender ourselves to feelings of pity, would be unpardonable."

"More than 400 merchant ships have been stolen from us by Great Britain. Our answer should be that for every German ship at least one English town should be reduced to ruins by our airplanes. Far better good practice and the periscope of the British destroyer, Ariel, recently overpowered and destroyed a German submarine and captured eight of the crew. The Ariel was on patrol duty when she got a report of a submarine in northern waters.

Sighting the periscope at a distance of nearly a mile the Ariel made for the enemy craft, firing as she approached. The Germans made good practice and the periscope of the submarine was struck fairly. Going at full speed, the Ariel attempted to ram the German and passed right over her. The submarine was damaged and came to the surface. Paced with destruction the crew of the submarine attempted to use their gun on the destroyer. After two or three shots from the bow gun of the Warship, however, the crew of the U-boat began to appear on deck, with their hands above their heads in token of surrender. Several boats were lowered and eight men of the submarine crew were rescued. Three other members of the crew, 13 in number, were drowned.

Near Black Sod, on the Western coast of Ireland, an armed patrol steamer was victorious in a fight with a German submarine in British coastal waters. While the armed steamer was in the Black Sod Bay word was brought that a German submarine was firing on a merchant ship just outside Achill. The patrol steamer went right out and an hour later sighted a submarine painted black, about two miles off. When the patrol steamer was about eight hundred yards off, she began to use her guns. All the shots were effective and the submarine attempted to get away, but the patrol steamer maintained its fire.

Suddenly a lot of smoke was seen coming from the aft side of the conning tower of the U-boat and it stopped. Its stern then began to sink. Soon the conning tower disappeared and only the conning tower of the U-boat was above water. After a moment the submarine disappeared entirely leaving a large cloud of smoke. The patrol steamer watched about the vicinity for two hours, but saw nothing of the submarine.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN BREWING MATERIAL

British Government Limits Tonnage To Be Used; Total Now Only Slightly more than One Third of That Used in Early Days of War—Food Control Sec'y Replies.

By Courier Lensed Wire London, March 12.—Criticism of the continued use of grain for malting was made in the House today by the Right Hon. Leitch Jones and others. John R. Clynes, Parliamentary secretary of the Food Control Board, in reply, said that having regard, among other considerations, for the food situation and opinion in America, the government, while maintaining a supply of beer for heavy manual workers intended to reduce immediately the tonnage to be used for brewing material. One hundred and fifty thousand tons of barley were taken from the brewers and maltsters March 1, and a further two hundred thousand tons would be saved yearly by restricting the standard of barrellage and using substitutes which are vastly more economical.

The brewing materials for 1918-19, Mr. Clynes added, would be equivalent to 512,000 tons of shipping, compared to 1,500,000 tons early in the war. The brewing material would amount to something less than 3 per cent of the solid food ration and from one third to one fourth of these materials could be recovered in the form of animal food.

CABINET CHANGES IN OLD LAND ARE RUMORED

Retirement of Henry E. Duke, Chief Secretary for Ireland, is Again Reported; May be Replaced by Jas. T. MacPherson—Balfour Due For Removal.

By Courier Lensed Wire London, Tuesday, March 12.—Reports of changes in the cabinet are being discussed at length in the press. Some newspapers state that Henry E. Duke, chief secretary for Ireland, has retired and will be appointed to a judicial position, and that James T. MacPherson, Parliamentary secretary to the War Office, will go to Ireland in his place. The Liverpool Post says that among the persons involved in the re-constitution, it asserts is approaching, is Foreign Secretary Balfour, who has shown a tendency lately to take a rather too diplomatic view of international problems.

SUBMARINE OVERPOWERED AND CREW CAPTURED BY DESTROYER

British War Vessel Used Guns Against Periscope of U-Boat, and Also Rammed Foe; Crew Surrendered, With the Exception of Three Who Drowned

London Feb. 23. (By mail)—The British destroyer, Ariel, recently overpowered and destroyed a German submarine and captured eight of the crew. The Ariel was on patrol duty when she got a report of a submarine in northern waters.

Sighting the periscope at a distance of nearly a mile the Ariel made for the enemy craft, firing as she approached. The Germans made good practice and the periscope of the submarine was struck fairly. Going at full speed, the Ariel attempted to ram the German and passed right over her. The submarine was damaged and came to the surface.

Paced with destruction the crew of the submarine attempted to use their gun on the destroyer. After two or three shots from the bow gun of the Warship, however, the crew of the U-boat began to appear on deck, with their hands above their heads in token of surrender. Several boats were lowered and eight men of the submarine crew were rescued. Three other members of the crew, 13 in number, were drowned.

MISSING WOMAN IS FOUND DEAD

Body of Mrs. H. W. McIntyre Discovered in an Outbuilding

The mystery surrounding the whereabouts of Mrs. H. W. McIntyre, 59 Erie Avenue, missing from her home since early yesterday morning, was cleared up shortly before noon today, by the discovery of the woman's body in the basement of an outbuilding at 48 Alfred St. Life was extinct, death having been due to exposure, coupled with the poor condition of the health of the deceased. Coroner Fissette decided an inquest to be unnecessary.

Mrs. McIntyre was dressed only in a night-dress and slippers, and had been seen to slip in the neighborhood of the Alfred St. rink yesterday morning. This was reported to (Continued on Page Two)

GERMANS CONTINUE POWERFUL RAIDS AGAINST ARMENIERS-LA BASSEE LINE ATTACKS CHECKED

American Sector East of Lunenburg Growing in Importance

U. S. TROOPS ACTIVE

On the western front the line between Armeniers and La Bassee, which has not changed in eighteen months, the Germans continue their powerful raids. Their latest effort was made against Portuguese positions near Laventie. The Germans were checked by machine gun fire which caused heavy casualties and left prisoners in the hands of the Portuguese. British troops repulsed small raids in the Ypres area, where the enemy artillery fire is intense. On the French front the bombardment has been most violent in Champagne, especially east of Rheims.

In the Woivre and in Lorraine, the American troops are giving the Germans little rest and raids into the enemy positions are being carried out successfully. The artillery, especially in the Toul sector, also has been active.

In aerial fighting, French and British machines have accounted for twenty-one enemy airplanes, while French gunners have destroyed three others. In addition to a large military target close behind the German lines, British airmen have bombed the city of Coblenz, on the Rhine, in daylight. A ton of bombs was dropped, causing two fires and a violent explosion.

With the American Army in France, Monday, March 12.—(By the Associated Press)—The sector occupied by American troops east of Lunenburg, which was designated formerly merely as being in Lorraine, has developed suddenly into one of the most active of the fronts from the standpoint of artillery fighting. American artillery men are hurling thousands of shells daily against the German positions, making it virtually impossible for the enemy to occupy them. Investigation shows that they have been virtually abandoned. This is especially true in the neighborhood of certain places northwest and northeast of Remyviller, where it is now permissible to say, the two lines mentioned as having been carried out simultaneously, took place.

Certain information obtained in the American sector, northwest of Toul, leads to the conclusion that the American raid this morning came at such a time as to cause the Germans to abandon plans of their own for a raid. Normal artillery fighting continues in this sector, shells falling on towns on both sides of the line. At one place the Germans used mustard shells. A small number of Americans walked through the gas later.

Last night an American patrol brought in an enemy sniper's camouflage suit, made of woven brownish-colored grass, the same shade as the landscape. There was the usual work by patrols in No Man's Land during the night, but no encounters have been reported. Conditions were excellent today for flying, and many hostile and friendly planes were in the air.

WITH U. S. FORCES In France, Tuesday, March 12.—(By the Associated Press)—There was greater artillery activity by the Americans on the Toul sector to-day than at (Continued on Page Two)

BRAZIL VINDICATES ENTRANCE INTO WAR

Publishes Green Book Containing Diplomatic Correspondence on International Affairs, 1914-1917; Moral Civilization of Old World Threatened by Germany.

By Courier Lensed Wire Rio de Janeiro, March 12.—The Brazilian Government to-day published a green book containing diplomatic correspondence on the international affairs of Brazil during 1914-1917.

Among the documents are a number of messages of congratulation received from North and South American Governments and the Allies many concerning the rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany and others regarding the proclamation of a state of war.

Instructions sent to the Brazilian ambassador in Buenos Aires declare it was necessary to establish the political unity and solidarity of the American nations. North and South America, it was declared, had become the abiding place of principles and ideals, constituting the heritage of the moral civilization of the old world which were threatened with extinction by Germany.

The green book also contains the text of communications between Great Britain and Brazil and between Brazil and France.

BRITISH UNIFORMS FOR AMERICAN TROOPS

Million Dollars Worth Have Arrived at Paris and Have Been Distributed Among U. S. Forces—Cloth Consigned to Russia Also Intercepted and Used.

By Courier Lensed Wire Paris, March 13.—(Montreal Gazette cable)—A million dollars worth of British-made uniforms have arrived here and have been distributed to the American army. The men of one New York Regiment and other American soldiers at the front are wearing these uniforms, which are warm and suitable for a cold, wet climate.

The officers wear the short, warm overcoats of the British style and are glad to get them. They also wear French caps. Thousands of bales of cloth consigned from America to the Russian army, have been intercepted on this side of the water, and are being used for clothes for American soldiers.

ABOLITION OF TOLL ROADS FAVORED BY BOARD OF TRADE

Proposal Was Endorsed at Adjourned Annual Meeting Last Night—Action Demanded to Alleviate Gas Situation—Election of Officers Completed; President's Address

A further discussion of the abolition of toll roads in the county, at the talk on the gas question, locally, followed up the postponed annual meeting of the Board of Trade last night.

The scrutineers reported that the following had been appointed to offices: Vice-President—J. M. Young. Manufacturers Committee—L. M. Waterous, C. M. Thompson, E. C. Tench, D. L. Lamoureux, A. Brandon.

Legislation Committee—A. M. Harley, W. F. Cookshutt, J. B. Bewlins, A. C. Lyons, W. A. Hollinrake. Industrial Development—D. T. Williamson, G. Beretich, J. S. Dowling, Geo. Harris, S. H. Burnley, F. S. Blair, E. C. Thomas and Frank Nicholls were the scrutineers.

Before leaving the chair, the retiring president, Mr. L. M. Waterous, made a short speech, thanking the members for their co-operation. A vote of thanks was then extended to the retiring president by those present.

C. H. Waterous, introducing the new president, C. G. Hille spoke of the long residence of the Hille family in this neighborhood. Mr. Waterous gave the Good Roads question an airing. Good roads are not only a benefit, but a necessity to the community. The speaker advocated national public ownership of roads and spoke briefly on the condition of the county roads in some of the American states. Canada has paid out millions of dollars on railroads where the money might have been as judiciously spent on county roads. The Board of Trade has

Committee Headed by Trotsky Preparing To Take Over Government

RIVAL PARTY ON HAND Delegation Which Accepted German Peace Would Rule Ex-Capital

CONGRESS POSTPONED

Soviets Not To Reach Their Decision Until Tomorrow

The Bolshevik Government has removed to Moscow, where the All-Russian Congress of Soviets will meet Thursday to take action on the German peace treaty. In Petrograd two committees are preparing to take over the government. One is headed by Trotsky, dismissed by Premier Lenin as foreign minister, and the other by Zinovieff, chairman of the delegation which assented to the German peace terms.

In Eastern Siberia, General Semenov, the anti-Bolshevik leader, has been driven across the border into Manchuria by Bolshevik troops, also by released German prisoners. China has warned the Bolsheviks against infraction of her neutrality in Manchuria.

Postpone Congress Moscow, Monday, March 11.—The All-Russian Congress of Soviets, which was called to ratify the peace treaty with Germany has postponed its opening meeting until Thursday, March 14.

World Trust Japan London, March 13.—Concerning doubts expressed in some quarters on the subject of Japanese intervention in Siberia, the Daily Telegraph says that Japan is a British ally of 19 years standing, and during all that time she has, apart from the services rendered to the Allied cause in the course of the war, shown herself an honorable and trustworthy associate.

The superlatively strong interest of Japan in this part of the world is, of course, apparent from a glance at the map. Japan is a highly organized trading nation, and is directly interested in the maintenance of general peace and order in the lands where economic relations are close and which are supremely important to her welfare. That was fully recognized by Great Britain in the treaty of 1905.

"Whatever the Siberian republic may turn out to be when we know anything of it, we may at least be sure that Germany reckons upon dominating it as she reckons upon dominating all other fragments of the shattered Russian empire. Germany is at this moment pursuing a plan of world conquest to which particular and unmistakable character has been given by the developments of the war in Europe.

"If the triumph of our enemy's influence is to be guarded against in the region where Japanese and other Allied interests are especially strong, the sooner the business is undertaken the better. There is no sense or justice in permitting chaos and helplessness in Russia to be turned to the advantage of the enemy, if it can be prevented. If such action as was taken in Manchuria should ultimately be the means of re-establishing a national authority of constitutional character in Russia, and if it should supply a rallying point for the forces of sanity and order, then a priceless benefit would be conferred on the Russian people."

"The question at present is one of legal and necessary protection of threatened national interests. In a situation without parallel and in which the ordinary formulae of interest of action, was meaningless. The principal care of Allied statesmanship as a whole will be, while allowing itself to be guided by the logic of events as they arise, to prevent what ever is done of any color or grossly or annexationist intentions."

Before Odessa

By Courier Lensed Wire Berlin, March 13.—(Via London)—German and Austro-Hungarian troops are now before Odessa, the war office announced.

Weather Bulletin Toronto, March 13.—Another marked depression covers the west and south-west. Slates, while a moderate wave is situated over Northern Ontario. Snow has fallen over Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Forecasts: Northerly to easterly winds, to-day, snow and rain late to-night and on Thursday.



"Zimmie"