

ANOTHER BRITISH VICTORY IN THE TIGRIS CAMPAIGN

One Division Operates on Each Bank of River, and During Day Five Lines of Trenches Were Taken.

A despatch from London says: The following official statement was issued on Thursday:—

"General Lake reports that the Tigris corps under the command of Lieut-General Sir George F. Gorringe, who succeeded General Aylmer, attacked the enemy's entrenched position at Umm-el-Henna on Wednesday. Our trenches had been pushed forward by means of saps to within 100 yards of the enemy's position, and the leading battalions of the 13th Division then rushed the enemy's first and second lines in quick succession. "The third line was captured by 6 o'clock in the morning under the support of artillery and machine gun fire. The 13th Division continued their victorious advance, and by 7

a.m. had driven the enemy out of his fourth and fifth lines. "Aeroplane reconnaissance then reported that the enemy was strongly reinforcing his entrenchments at Felahie and Sammayat, positions 6,000 and 12,000 yards, respectively, from the front trenches at Umm-el-Henna. As those positions could only be approached over very open ground, General Gorringe ordered a further attack deferred until evening. "In the meantime, on the right bank, the 3rd Division, under General Keary, captured the enemy's trenches opposite the Felahie position. During the afternoon the enemy on this bank made a strong counter-attack with infantry and cavalry, supported by guns. This counter-attack was successfully repulsed, and the position won was consolidated."

REVENUE INCREASE FORTY MILLIONS

Total for the Fiscal Year Ending March 31st Was \$171,218,668.

A despatch from Ottawa says: An increase in revenue of \$39,550,000 for the fiscal year ending March 31st is shown by the financial statement for the month of March and the twelve months ending then, which has just been published. The total revenue was \$171,218,668; expenditures showed a decrease, those on consolidated fund account being \$9,500,000 less and capital expenditures about \$3,500,000 less.

The year's revenue was not only nearly forty millions more than the previous twelve months, but it was over a million dollars more than the estimate of the Finance Minister in his budget speech over a month ago. The increase in revenue was contributed to by \$22,480,000 of an advance in Customs receipts; \$1,000,000 in excise revenue, and \$5,576,000 in post-office receipts. For March the Customs revenue totalled \$9,978,138, or over two millions more than the same month last year, when it was \$7,066,479.

War expenditures are, of course, increasing, and totalled \$24,092,296 last month and \$134,650,000 for the fiscal year as far as has been estimated. During the year there has been an increase of about \$147,000,000 in the net debt.

NOT THE DANGEROUS ALIENS. Only Destitute Ones May Work on Farms; to be Reasonably Paid.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The suggestion that interned alien enemies should be released to help in Canadian farming operations does not propose to include those interned for offensive reasons, but only those taken in charge because of destitution. Farmers would have to pay them reasonably for their work. Some such have already been released for service.

TURK MINISTERS SEEKING PEACE?

A despatch from Milan says: News is received from Berlin that the Turkish Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Reshad Pasha have wired for Osman Effendi, former Turkish Minister of Posts, to join them immediately. They are said to have already had conversations with unofficial delegates regarding proposals for a separate peace.

GERMAN FORCE SURROUNDED AND OBLIGED TO SURRENDER

General Smuts Wins An Important Success for the British in East Africa.

A despatch from London says: Another success for the British in East Africa is reported by Lieut-General Jan C. Smuts, commander of the British expedition operating against the Germans in the following despatch: "As the result of a movement on the

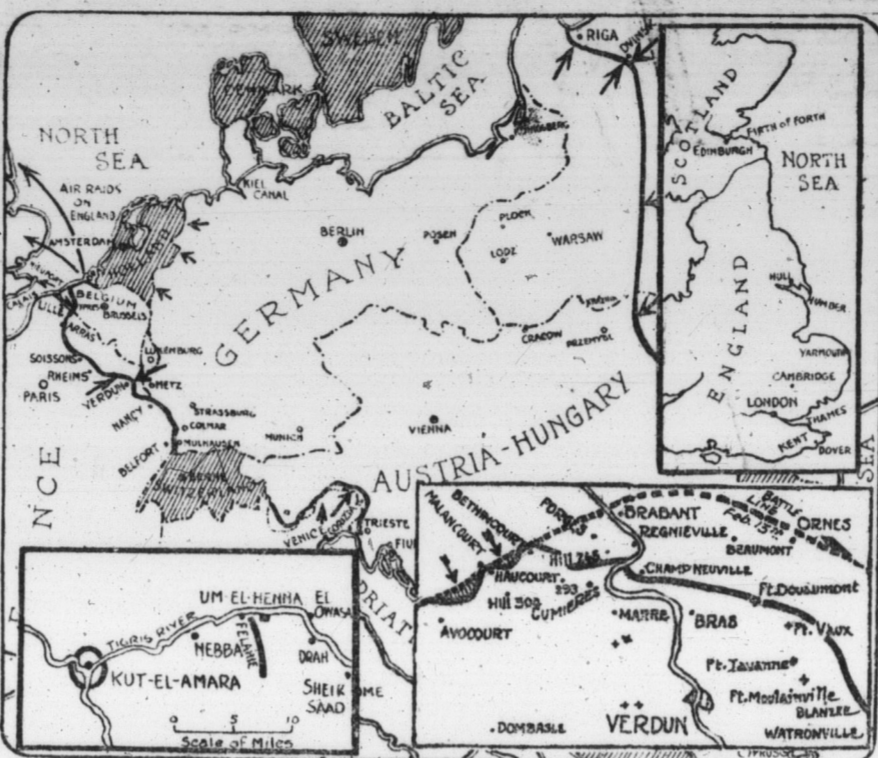
afternoon of Monday, mounted troops, under Gen. Vanderventer, successfully surprised a German force with machine guns stationed in a mountain stronghold in the Arusha region. This force was surrounded during the course of Tuesday and surrendered Thursday morning.

BLOCKADE RUNNER CAUGHT WITH CARGO OF RAW RUBBER

Ship From Brazil, With 120 Tons on Board, Seized Off the Orkney Islands.

A despatch from London says: The Brazilian steamer Saldanha de Gama, which sailed from Para, Brazil, Feb. 6, for New York with a cargo of 120 tons of raw rubber, has been seized off the Orkney Islands by a British patrol boat. The ship and her cargo have been placed in the prize court.

This is believed to be a deliberate case of attempted blockade running, the officials here contending that a steamer from Para for New York could never have gotten so far off her course. This is the first seizure made by the Admiralty of a complete cargo of rubber.



THE WEEK'S DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WAR.

The Germans still continue to hammer away at the defences of Verdun, but their progress is slow. Indeed it would seem from the tactics adopted by General Joffre that some of the so-called successes obtained by the Germans are prepared for them by the French in order to lead them in well-set traps. On Friday night of last week the Germans began a violent attack on the village of Vaux. There was a severe fight in which the enemy lost heavily, and when the French again the position there was only a ruined village.

On Monday the French opened an attack on Vaux and recaptured it and on Tuesday the Germans started a heavy artillery bombardment of the position. This was kept up for several hours, after which the German infantry came up to the assault. The French had their machine guns in position and their infantry well entrenched and kept up a constant fire on the advancing Germans, who were eventually stuck to their task and were mowed down by the heavy fire. Finally they withdrew from the attack.

But it would seem that the Germans prefer now to make separate attacks on certain positions at one time in place of a general attack on all the defences of the city. At the time they were being driven back from their second advance against Vaux on the east side of the Meuse they made an attack on the French position at Haucourt between Malancourt and Bethincourt. In this they were repulsed. Many other small attacks have been carried on through the week.

General Sir Percy Lake sent an important despatch to London on Wednesday stating that early that morning he had attacked and captured a strongly fortified position of the Germans at Umm-el-Henna below Kut-el-Amara. This news gives hope that the forces of General Townshend which have been shut up in Kut-el-Amara since last December will soon be relieved, as the captured position is the last really strong one between Sir Percy Lake's forces and the beleaguered troops.

The Germans again made several air-raids over the British Isles during the week-end, and some considerable damage was done to human life, but no military damage was obtained. One of the Zeppelins was brought down in the Thames and her crew captured.

Holland's action in rapidly mobilizing her army at the time she was having a dispute with Germany has caused the Kaiser to withdraw some of his troops from other fields and station them along the Dutch border. The frontier of Holland and Belgium also is being made ready for any attack on that part.

It would seem that the Germans are learning a lesson from their heavy losses around Verdun, for they have somewhat changed their style of infantry attack. In the fighting on Tuesday last they advanced against small bodies as occasion offered. The French, however, have of late been attaining a superiority of fire, and the Germans got to a position in the attack on Chaufour Wood near Dutaumont, within fifty yards of the French. An assault was out of the question. Retirement was equally out of the question, and the advanced lines of Germans had to lie on the surface of the ground, or in whatever trenches they could dig while lying, but all the time under an effective fire of musketry and shrapnel.

The Leading Markets

Wheat

Toronto, April 11.—Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.16 1/4; No. 2, do., \$1.14 1/4; No. 3, do., \$1.11 1/4, in store, Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 43c; No. 3, do., 41c; extra No. 1 feed, 41c; No. 1 feed, 40c, in store, Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, 83 1/2c, track, Toronto.

Canadian corn—Feed, 68 to 70c, on track, Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 44 to 45c; commercial, 43 to 44c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$1.02 to \$1.04; No. 1 commercial, 99c to \$1.01; No. 2, do., 97 to 99c; No. 3, do., 94 to 95c; feed wheat, 86 to 88c, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, \$1.50; according to sample, \$1 to \$1.30, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malt, 62 to 63c; feed, 59 to 62c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—69 to 70c, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 1 commercial, 88 to 89c; rejected, according to sample, 84 to 86c, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$6.50; second patents, in jute bags, \$6; strong bakers' in jute bags, \$5.80, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, \$4.15 to \$4.25, track, Toronto; \$4.25 to \$4.35, bulk seaboard, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, \$25; shorts, per ton, \$26; middlings, per ton, \$27; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.60 to \$1.70.

Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 28 to 32c; inferior, 25 to 26c; creamery prints, 35 to 37c; solids, 33 to 34c.

Eggs—New-laid, 23 to 24c; do., in cartons, 24 to 25c.

Honey—Prices in 10 to 60-lb. tins, 13 to 14c. Combs—No. 1, \$2.75 to \$3; No. 2, \$2.25 to \$2.40.

Beans—\$4 to \$4.40, the latter for hand-picked.

Poultry—Chickens, 21 to 22c; fowls, 18 to 19c; ducks, 20 to 22c; geese, 18 to 20c; turkeys, 25c.

Cheese—Large, 19c; twins, 19 1/2c.

Maple syrup—\$1.10 per 8 1/2-gallon tin.

Potatoes—Car lots of Ontario, \$1.80 to \$1.85, and New Brunswick at \$1.90 to \$1.95 per bag, on track.

Provisions.

Bacon, long clear, 16 1/2 to 17c per lb., in case lots. Hams—Medium, 21 to 22c; do., heavy, 17 to 20c; rolls,

17 1/2 to 18c; breakfast bacon, 21 to 24c; backs, plain, 25 to 26c; boneless backs, 28 to 29c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 15 1/2 to 15 3/4c, and pails, 15 1/2 to 16c; compound, 13 1/2 to 14 1/4c.

Meat Markets.

Montreal, April 11.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 85 to 86c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 52 1/2 to 53c; No. 3, 50 1/2 to 51c; extra No. 1 feed, 50 1/2 to 51c; No. 2 local white, 50c; No. 3 local white, 48c; No. 4 local white, 48c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 68 to 71c; malt, 75 to 77c.

Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$6.60; seconds, \$6.10; strong bakers', \$5.90; Winter patents, choice, \$6.00; straight rollers, \$5.30 to \$5.40; do., bags, \$2.45 to \$2.50. Roller-dressed, \$5.50 to \$5.10; do., bags, 90 lbs, \$2.35 to \$2.40. Bran, \$2.4. Shorts, \$26. Middlings, \$28; to \$30. Moullie, \$30 to \$35. Hay—No. 1, per ton, car lots, \$20.00 to \$20.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 18 1/2 to 18 3/4c; finest, easterns, 18 to 18 1/4c. Butter—Choice creamery, 33 to 34c; seconds, 30 to 31 1/2c. Eggs—Fresh, 26 to 27c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.75 to \$1.80.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, April 11.—Wheat—May, \$1.19 1/2 to \$1.19 3/4; July, \$1.02 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$1.24 1/4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.20 1/2 to \$1.23 1/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.16 1/2 to \$1.20 1/4. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 75 to 76c. Oats—No. 3 white, 42 to 42 1/2c. Flour unchanged. Bran—\$18.25 to \$19.00.

Duluth, April 11.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.22 1/4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.19 1/2 to \$1.20 1/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.15 1/2 to \$1.18 1/4. Linseed—Cash, \$2.13 to \$2.13 1/2; May, \$2.13; July, \$2.14.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, April 11.—Choice heavy steers, \$8.35 to \$8.75; butchers' cattle, choice, \$8.00 to \$8.25; do., good, \$7.75 to \$7.85; do., medium, \$7.25 to \$7.60; do., common, \$6.60 to \$6.75; butchers' bulls, choice, \$7.25 to \$7.50; do., good bulls, \$6.85 to \$7.00; do., rough bulls, \$4.65 to \$5.15; butchers' cows, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.25; do., good, \$6.25 to \$6.50; do., medium, \$5.85 to \$6.10; do., common, \$5.25 to \$5.75; Stockers, 700 to 850 lbs, \$6.60 to \$7.25; Choice feeders, dehorned, 950 to 1,000 lbs, \$7.15 to \$7.50; Canners and cutters, \$3.75 to \$4.50; milkers, choice, each, \$75.00 to \$100.00; do., com. and med., each, \$40.00 to \$60.00; springers, \$50.00 to \$100.00; light ewes, \$8.50 to \$9.50; sheep, heavy, \$6.00 to \$7.50; yearlings, \$10.50 to \$12.00; bucks and culls, \$3.50 to \$4.50; lambs, choice, \$11.00 to \$13.00; spring lambs, \$7.00 to \$10.50; calves, good choice, \$9.00 to \$10.00; do., medium, \$7.25 to \$8.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$10.95; do.,

6 PEOPLE MURDERED NEAR SASKATOON

Farm Animals Also Shot Down and Buildings Set on Fire.

A despatch from Saskatoon, Sask., says: A whole family of six was wiped out in the Wakaw district on Wednesday night, when Prokop Manchure, his wife, a brother-in-law and three children were murdered, the house burned over their dying bodies, and their animals shot down and left to perish in the burning buildings. The crime was discovered when a neighbor walking out of his house on Thursday morning, saw the still-smoking ruins of the Manchure homestead. The crime was evidently committed by a madman, in whose hands the rifle found in the ruins had evidently been used with terrible effect. No trace of the murderer has been discovered.

"GERMAN HUMANITY LEAGUE" AROUSED

Strong Manifesto Denouncing the "Brutal Militarism of Prussia."

A despatch from Rotterdam says: In a counterblast to the German Chancellor's Reichstag speech, the so-called "German Humanity League" on Friday issued a manifesto urging all Germans in neutral States to strive to the utmost to deliver Germany from the "savage and brutal militarism of Prussia." The manifesto charges that the German Government has broken "every rule of civilized communities, diplomatic honesty and international obligations," and is responsible "for the colossal carnage of domestic grief, financial ruin and economic misery which, like a nightmare from hell, distracts the German people."

LOSSES 200,000 BEFORE VERDUN

Germans Have Sacrificed Greatest Force in Whole Range of Warfare.

A despatch from Paris says: The German losses before Verdun up to the present time have reached the huge total of 200,000 men, one of the greatest battle losses in the whole range of warfare, according to estimates made public here to-day from a semi-official source—"the result of careful enquiry made in the highest quarters, in which the figures have been rigorously checked and verified."

ENEMY HURLS THOUSANDS OF SHELLS INTO RHEIMS.

A despatch from Paris says: The systematic bombardment of the city of Rheims was resumed three weeks ago and continues with increasing intensity. A thousand shells fell in the town on Friday. The Prefect has sent away all the inmates of homes for the aged, and taken other measures to avoid further loss of life.

TEUTON U-BOAT RAMMED BY RUSSIAN.

Destroyed at Scene of the Sinking of the Portuguese.

A despatch from Petrograd says: The torpedo-boat destroyer Strogli has rammed an enemy submarine near the spot where the hospital ship Portugal was sunk (in the Black Sea), according to the official announcement on Sunday.

BIG BATTLE ON THE YSER FROM YPRES TO THE COAST

Germans Are Making Extensive Preparations for a Mighty Struggle at an Early Date.

A despatch from London says: The Daily Mail Rotterdam correspondent states that a big battle on the Yser front may be expected shortly. He states that he has reliable information that the Germans are making extensive preparations for a severe struggle between Ypres and the coast. The entire coast area has been strongly reinforced. In towns behind the lines, such as Brugge, Ghent, and Deynze, new German troops including the latest levies, have been stationed. Hospital accommodations have been trebled. While the eyes and ears of the world are turned toward Verdun, Germany is contemplating a mighty effort either by or against the British.

TOOK BACK BUT ONE CRATER IN FURIOUS ST. ELOI ATTACK

British Hold Nearly All the Ground Gained From the Germans on March 27.

A despatch from London says: The three-day assault by the Germans against the positions captured from them by the British on March 27 did not profit the enemy much. Sir Douglas Haig reports under date of Sunday: "At St. Eloi our troops held a

considerable portion of the ground gained March 27, including three out of four of the main line craters." The British communiqué also reports the capture of a hostile Fokker monoplane. The pilot, who was wounded, was made prisoner.

ONTARIO "DRY" UNTIL JUNE, 1919

Prohibition to be Effective September, 1916.

A despatch from Toronto says: Prohibition will be put into force in Ontario on September 16 next. The referendum on the prohibition will be taken on the first Monday in June, 1919. This means the Province will be "dry" until that date. The liquor license act now in force in the Province will be repealed when the Ontario temperance act (prohibition) goes into effect. If when the referendum is taken the people vote against prohibition, present licenseholders will probably get their licenses back, but districts where local option is now in force will remain "dry." In other words, the situation will be just as it is at present. The Government is considering the case of licenseholders who have long leases on their hands.

ALLIES MASTERS IN AIR FIGHTING

30 German Planes Brought Down During Month of March.

A despatch from London says:—French and British aviators brought down 42 German planes on the west front during March, it was stated on Thursday in reply to the official German claim issued Wednesday that only 14 German aeroplanes were lost.

GERMANS PREPARE FOR NAVAL FIGHT

Gunners Practice After Dark Gives Impression of Battle.

A despatch from London says:—The heavy firing heard on several evenings in Kiel Bay, west of Bagin, on the Danish Island of Lange, which has given rise to rumors of a naval battle, is explained by Reuter's Copenhagen correspondent as having been due merely to German naval gunnery practice of unusual proportions. Many ships have been out each evening, firing at targets towed by fast cruisers. This practice always takes place after dark, by the use of searchlights.

\$10,000,000 SUBSCRIBED TO THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

Sufficient to Last Till After 1916 it is Estimated.

A despatch from Ottawa says: More than \$10,000,000 has been subscribed by the people of Canada to the Patriotic Fund. This sum is estimated to last till the end of the first few months in 1917. The great number of enlistments during the past few months has added a greater burden to the fund and now each month is being dispensed a sum far in excess of that anticipated a year ago. In February, 1916, the total paid to dependents was in the neighborhood of \$525,000, which is the largest month's disbursement since the war began. For the first time it exceeded the half-million mark. The amount requisitioned for March is \$600,000.

HUNGRY IN AN HOUR AFTER THEIR MEALS.

Food Scarcity in Germany Grows More Serious.

A despatch from Copenhagen says: A Dane returned from Berlin states that the weekly bread allowance for each person is only sufficient for three days. On the remaining days they eat potato cakes. There is, however, an increasing shortage of potatoes. The price of a small cake is eight cents. A dollar meal at a restaurant is so small that people are hungry again an hour later. A glass of beer of poor quality costs ten cents; a small cup of coffee is twenty-five cents. The greatest shortage is in soap.

SPAIN DEMANDS EXPLANATION FROM GERMANY.

A despatch from Madrid says:—The Spanish Cabinet has decided to instruct the Ambassador at Berlin to request from the German Government an explanation of the sinking of the Spanish steamer Vigo and a definition of its policy with regard to the rights of neutrals on the seas.

CLOCKS IN GERMANY SET AHEAD ONE HOUR

A despatch from Berlin says:—The German Federal Council has passed a measure providing that on May 1 all clocks shall be set ahead one hour. The measure was proposed for hygienic and economic reasons, as lengthening working time during daylight and decreasing the necessity for artificial light.

TURKS ORGANIZE PEACE MISSION

A despatch from Petrograd says:—It was reported in authoritative circles on Friday that the Young Turks have asked Effendi Norabumgban, former Turkish Prime Minister, to visit London and Paris to inquire into the possibilities of a separate peace for Turkey.