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CONSTANTINOPLE OCCUPIED BY BRITISH TROOPS.

Warships Command Sea Approach to City --- Political Check for Lloyd George---Prince of Wales off for Australian Tour --- No Change in German Situation.

THE ALLIES IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 17.

Constantinople was occupied to-day by the Allied forces under General Sir George Miln, of the British Army. This long looked for military demonstration by the Allies was carried out with only one untoward happening, a serious clash at the war office, where the Turks resisted the Allied troops. An exchange of shots resulted, in which several Punjabi British East Indian forces and a few of the Turks were killed. The excitement caused by the occupation quieted down before darkness, which brought absolute calm.

SHIPS CLEARED FOR ACTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 17.

Allied troops have occupied this city, and the great guns of the British dreadnought Benbow and other giant Allied warships, moored to the quays or anchored in the Golden Horn, command both sides of the Bosphorus. Every ship is cleared for action. All the Allied Powers participate in the movement, being under orders from the British Commander-in-Chief here. The Italian contingent, including a detachment having Moslems on their rosters, four thousand blue jackets and marines were landed by their warships.

PRINCE OF WALES SAILS.

LONDON, March 16.

The Prince of Wales left Victoria Station this afternoon for Portsmouth, where he will board the cruiser Renown for his tour of Australia. King George, Queen Mary and other members of the Royal Family bade him farewell at the station, where a crowd broke through the police cordon and raced to the station cheering the Prince.

LLOYD GEORGE IN TROUBLE.

LONDON, March 17.

Premier Lloyd George's plan of fusing the two wings of the Coalition into a new party met an unexpected check on Tuesday, when he privately addressed the Liberal members of the Ministry, and urged that it was impossible at present to establish a purely Liberal Government, and that if the Liberals were to share in moulding events at this critical time they could only do so in association with others. Such a large proportion of his colleagues, says the Times, objected to the Premier's views that he was obliged to promise that he would go slow when discussing the situation at a meeting of all Coalitionists and Liberal members of Parliament fixed for Thursday.

SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTIONS.

LONDON, March 17.

Advices from Cape Town, giving the latest available returns of the elections of March 10th, for the South African House of Assembly, say that the Unionists won 19 seats, the South African Party 24, the Nationalists 21, the Laborites twenty-one, and the Independents 3.

THE GERMAN REVOLUTION.

Tuesday and Wednesday's Cable News.

Paris says that Dr. Kapp and General Luettwitz have decided to retire from the direction of German Government affairs, unconditionally, as a result of negotiations with the independent socialists led by Dr. Cohen, who threatened to attack the new Government forces with armed workmen. This report was denied from Berlin, but a despatch timed at Berlin 1 p.m. yesterday confirms it, so far as Kapp is concerned, and a subsequent massage says that his resignation has been tendered.

President Ebert, who was driven from Berlin on Saturday, stands firm in his determination to have nothing to do with the new regime at Berlin, says a Stuttgart message.

It is reported that General Ludendorff's confidential adviser has been assassinated.

Holland reports high jinks at Wieringen where little Willie is jubilant over recent events in Germany, but promises to be a good boy and not attempt to escape.

A Berlin despatch says that the independent socialists and communists have commenced a violent agitation in favour of a Soviet republic and an alliance with Soviet Russia.

There have been clashes at Dortmund, Leipsic, Mannheim, Frankfort and Brunswick. At Chomnitz the Council of Workmen is said to have assumed power. More is to be feared from a revival of the Spartacan movement than from activities of the Kapp faction.

The military movement has resulted in bloodshed in twenty-four German towns. The Spartacans have risen in Dresden, where the casualty lists include 100 dead and 300 wounded. Fighting is reported in Breslau, Hamburg and Kiel.

German officers in Geneva, numbering 320, who are on their way from France where they had been prisoners, jubilant over the overthrow of the Ebert government, relieved their feelings by cheering for the ex-Kaiser. No military men in Switzerland have, as yet, returned to Germany, but they are "watchfully waiting."

Eighteen meetings of Communists and Socialists were held at Leipsic on Sunday night, and a general strike proclaimed. After the meetings, fighting was general. Several people were killed, including two street car conductors. All the car company employees thereupon left the cars as they stood.

Mathias Erzberger, profiteering ex-Minister, is reported to be under arrest.

No world capital, probably, was so suddenly and completely paralyzed as Berlin on Monday, so far as the facilities of living and commerce go. Hotels were deserted by their staffs, and the British, French and American missions with the newspaper correspondents had to forage for themselves, and frock-coated guests carrying brown-paper parcels, oil stoves, etc., were numerous. The water was cut off, at noon, and though baths and washstands had been filled, defective stoppers destroyed that chance, so that the diplomats had to resort to wines and table water.

President Ebert demanded the unconditional surrender of the men in the Kapp Government, and was conducting affairs from Wurtemburg early in the week.

The withdrawal of Dr. Kapp, the momentary Chancellor, is said to have been on the advice of Von Hindenburg.

The Imperial Finance Ministry on Tuesday refused to turn over ten million marks for current expenditure in payment of troops, as demanded by Chancellor Kapp. President Ebert notified all financial departments that honouring Kapp's demands for money would be regarded as treason.

Maximilian Harden was arrested on Tuesday.

Helferich, as well as Hindenburg, is said to have refused to support the Kapp ministry.

The Imperial office for the distribution of cereals issued an ultimatum on Tuesday, demanding Kapp's resignation within 24 ouhrs. Kapp's compliance is since reported.

Kapp believed in advertising. A fleet of airplanes left Berlin on Tuesday to scatter pamphlets. Later Kapp's chances went up in the air.

There was a report on Teusday that Kiel had been bombarded by the German cruiser Eickernfoe, and that some part of the town had been destroyed. The fire from the Hun ship was especially directed against the quarters of workmen opposed to Kapp and his works.

Ludendorff is said to have attended a meeting of the Kapp cabinet on Monday. Hindenburg does not love Ludendorff and the latter reciprocated.

A new government was formed at Munich, Bavaria, on Monday.

A Dutch torpedo boat has arrived in the harbour of Oocslerland to guard Little Willie—and presumably to prevent his escape.

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Try them with Carnation Milk.

Serve it as rich as they like it. Part of the water has been evaporated from the milk, giving Carnation a creamy richness. For tea or coffee it is just right. Some also use it as it is for cereals. But for the children's cereal, add water to Carnation Milk.

An equal part of water reduces Carnation to a natural "whole" milk. Even more water can be added for the children's drink.

Imagine the convenience of such a milk supply! No bother with bottles—no delayed deliveries—no uncertainty as to quality, no need to buy cream.

You keep sealed cans of Carnation Milk on your pantry shelves.

Whenever you want "fresh" milk —you open a can of Carnation. You use it as any other milk—adding water of course, unless you wish to serve it as cream.

Nothing has been added to Carnation Milk—no sugar—no preservatives.

The rich "whole" milk is sealed in new clean cans, at our spotless condenseries. It is sterilized to make it safe and keep it pure.

It comes to your table pure, wholesome and rich.

Phone your Grocer. He is the Carnation Milkman.

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2 oz. bottles. Shipment just received.

Moir's Cake
Slabs and 1 lb. packages, Sultana and Plain. Fresh supply just received.

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Wilson's, 1 lb. jars.
Wagstaff's, 1 lb. and ¾ lb. jars.
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Fresh Green Cabbage.

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New stock and very fine full selection on hand, HOOTON'S BARS and MAPLE BUDS.

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History of Epidemics.

WHY PEOPLE CALL DISEASE INFLUENZA OR GRIPPE.

Influenza is a very ancient disease, Dr. Francis Heckel, writing in l'Illustration (Paris), that it was formerly classified as one of the "pects" or plagues under which name all grave epidemics were known by our remote ancestors, who did not yet differentiate between typhus, diphtheria, pneumonia, and bubonic plague, cerebro-spinal meningitis, "grippe" and other diseases. Each of these has its distinctive symptoms, but all of them possess characteristics in common, and even to-day physicians often find it difficult to make a certain diagnosis until the malady is well developed.

The history of influenza epidemics is well established since the fifth century of the Christian era. For fifteen hundred years it has returned regularly from five to ten times a century, except in the eighteenth, when it showed itself in the years 1790-10, 1729-30, 1732-33, 1737-38, 1742-45, 1757-58, 1761--62, 1768, 1775-76, 1780-82, 1788-89, 1799,1800.

The nineteenth century was exceptionally free, having had only light epidemics of influenza. The last of these, however, that of 1889, returned every winter until 1895, thus persisting for about six years.

The name "influenza" dates from 1742, when it was given to the epidemic in Italy; at the same time the name "grippe" was given to it in France. The term "facies grippe" had been used before to describe the thin, drawn face, with sunken eyes and waxy skin, bearing every sign of depression and exhaustion. This face is seen whenever the sympathetic nervous system and the suprarenal glands are deeply touched by an infection. From this term the word "grippe" was derived.

Dr. Heckel says the term "Spanish fever" or "Spanish influenza," given to the epidemic in 1918, is quite incorrect, for that epidemic, like all others, was born where it is always prevalent—that is to say, Russia, Turkestan and the surrounding regions.

There is no doubt about the microbe origin of influenza, but it is certain that the microbes that cause it have not been discovered. All those that have been suspected, including the Peiffer bacillus, are merely the agents of the secondary complications and are the habitual guests of our nasal passages and throat. They are no trouble to healthy, strong persons, but once the system is enfeebled by lack of nourishment, cold, etc., then they begin their ravages.

Recent experiments by Dr. Trillat, of the Pasteur Institute, show that the very air we breathe serves as a medium in which the invisible microbes of influenza flourish when it contains certain gases of organic origin, such as the exhaled human breath contains in great quantities.

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