E BRIEFS.

s will receive a prema bushel on all wheat ind yearly thereafter un selling prices pre-

erfumery imports in d at \$15,225, of which es supplied products

bales of sisal were e liawaiian Islands tó 1916. Ten thousand valued at \$3,500,000. Nebraska's aikali e largest amount. acing leather shoes in i, according to reports. one-quarter of that of

uras shipped 942,000 chicle gum, valued at United states in 1916. ght decrease from the

is gradually replacan product in Hong Bags of forty-nine tailed in the past year g from \$2.50 to \$3.50. ay line has been built bina, to connect two nt railreads. ce bridges on the new ed by an American

Y BABIES

eir stomach and bowming is painful; digesho cannot sleep well-e healthy and happy an Tablets. Concern-Mrs. Wilfrid Damons. Que. writes: "Place f Baby's Own Tablets. care to be without used them for constiniting and am well result." The Tablets edicine dealers or by a box from The Dr. licine Co., Brockville,

and There.

opular color for ha high turbane are wimng wings of ribbon. necklines show many

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e large pockets, the panel apron of one

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ather ornaments are ings for the spring ing of wooden beads han one crown.

Liniment in the house

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better balanced n meat, or eggs, vegetables, supgreatest amount uilding nutriment cost. For break milk or cream; oc meal with fruits

TRY AGAIN TO SETTLE IRISH CASE

British Government Will Make Another Effort to End Troubles.

ULSTER IS WARNED

Bonar Law Says They Must Be Ready for Sacri-

London cable says: In the course of a debate in the ricuse of Commons to-night on a resolution offered by Sir James Henry Dalziel, Liberal, urgthe Government to make another attempt to settle the Irish difficulty, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that the Gov. ernment already had decided to make such an attempt. The Dalziel motion accordingly was voted down. The Nationalists, considering that they had already stated their position, did not participate in the debate, which manifested a strong desire for a settlement on the part of all the Unionist and Liberal speakers with one exception. The exception was Lord Hagh Cecil who declined to believe that war-time was favorable to such an attempt.

The Dalziel resolution urged the Government to take immediate steps to bring about a settlement of the Irish question. Sir James argued that Ireland was a weak spot in the great task before the country, and said he shought the Government ought to appoint a commission to endeavor to reach a settlement of the Home Rule controversy. Great Britain had entered the war for a scrap of paper, he added, but he was unable to forget the extence of an Irish scrap of paper, By German Sub. in North ch was endorsed by the will of the British people.

At would be impossible for the Goverament to persevere with its motion to extend the life of the present Par-Mament, Sir James continued, if there Hease of Commons against them and every day's delay was recruiting a supporter to the physical force party

Ronald McNeill, Unionist member for Kent on behalf of Ulster County entered a strong protest against the suggestion of John Dillon, one of the Nationalist leaders, in the House on Tresday night, that there had been negotiations between the Ulster lead. Healdton's crew has reached Terers and Baron Kuhlmann. He dechared that this was a trumped-up charge and that it would prove a great obstacle to a settlement of the Home Rule question. He further ex. pressed the belief that the statesmen of the Dominions "would refuse to touch this Irish commission with a barge pole

Mr. Bonar Law welcomed the tone of the debate. He declared that far from desiring a general election on the frish question, as had been suggested he would detest such an idea. The present situation, however, was a blemish on British statesmanship, besides being a nandicap in carrying on the war. All parties agreed that it was impossible to impose a settlement on Ulster by force. The Government, the Chancellor continued. was anxious for a settlement, but sacrifices must be made on all sides. He hoped Ulster would prove less adamant and if the Nationalists would openly avow their readiness to act with the same spirit of the British parties the task would prove a much

easier one. "If we make another attempt and fail," said Mr. Bonar Law, "the position will be worse. But we have decided in spite of the risk, that it is worth while for us who are re. sponsible to make that attempt." Mr. Bonar Law's announcement

was received with loud cheering. The House knows the difficulties, and therefore we hope it will not press us for particulars, but will give us time for consideration."

Former Premier Asquith having expressed profound gratification at the announcement of the Chancellor, said: "I think it better to make the attempt and fail than not to make it at all, and I am certain the Government will have not only the sympathy but the active co-operation of the

EX-EMPEROR IN PETROGRAD

Submits Fully to Decision of Germany. New Government.

Return to Old Conditions is highly incriminating. When what ap-Impossible.

London cable says: The former Emperor of Russia, Nicholas Romanoff, has arrived at the Tsarskoe Selo Palace, says a Reuter despatch

from Petrograd. "Alighting from the train at Tsarskoe Selo," says the correspondent, "Nicholas appeared calm, but was haggard. He wore the flowing uniform of the Sixth Kuban Regiment of and Sander not to stand trial has Cossacks and a black busby. Around stopped for the time being a full exhis shoulders was a purple muffler, posure of their plot, it is still proband he had a cossack dagger in his belt. Pinned on the breast of the for- agents who are detained in neutral mer monarch was the Order of St. European countries may be sent back

aboard his train at nine o'clock on Canada and a fifth if abroad is aboard Thursday merning and entered the a steamship now approaching English dining salon about ten o'clock. He waters.

ing all of them. The servants kissed him on the shoulder. Addressing those about him. Nicholas said: 'I thank you

for your services. Farewell." The four commissioners from the Duma, whom the Government sent to Mohilev to arrest the former Emperor, were received by General Alexieff. to whom they showed their man eff, to whom they showed their mandate. Their arrival caused no excitement at headquarters. Nicholas was aboard the Imperial train, where the Dowager Empress bade him farewell. General Alexieff informed Nicholas of the commissioners' arrival, and he

"I am ready to go anywhere, and submit to any decisions." The various formalities occupied

about an hour. Rear Admiral Niloff wished to travel with the former Emperor, but the commissioners refused to permit him. A silent chowd witnessed the de-

parture of the train, which consisted of ten cariages, and a group of officers paid their respects to the former Monarch. The following statement was made

by Grand Duke Nicholas, Commanderin-Chief of the Russian forces in the spondents at his headquarters in Tiflis, Trans-Caucasia: "A return to the old regime is im-

cossible and I would never consent to such a retrograde step. I look forbut a necessary condition, in the interval, is internal peace. I am sure the people."

20 U. S. SAILORS WERE DROWNED

American Tanker Healdton Torpedoed Unwarned

Sea, Consul Reports.

London cable says: Germany is beieved to have added other American ives to her roster of death in her intensified submarin campaign. The American tank steamer Healdton has in the North Sea. One of the crew is known to have died in a small boat which put away from the sinking vessel, and 14 others are believed to have been killed by the explosion the torpedo. Only seven of the crew of 38 are known to have been landed. A boat containing seven of schelling (North Sea).

The steamer Healdton, of 4,480 tons, sailed from Chester, Pa., on January 26, for Rotterdam, with January 26, for Rotterdam, with would have acted at the dictation of 2,137,711 gailons of refined petro-The Healdton was owned by leum. the Standard Oil Company, and was commanded by Captain Christopher. She carried a crew of 38 men.

Thirteen members of the American steamer Healdton's crew have arrived at Ymuiden, Holland. They say the steamer was sunk without warning in the so-called "safe zone." and express the belief that nineteen men aboard the vessel were drowned. of filth over the portraits of children. TWENTY WERE DROWNED

Washington report says: American Consul Mahin, at Amsterdam, cabled the State Department to-night that the American eteamer Healdton, sunk by a submarine yesterday off Ter-schelling, Holland, was torpedoed without warning, and that 20 of the crew were drowned.

The steamer Maryland, of Milwaukee, Philadelphia to Lendon, has been posted by Lloyd's as missing, according to State Department advices today from Consul-General Skinner at London. No details were given.

Vice-Consul Kroh at Rotterdam, advised the State Department to-night of the sinking by gunfire from a German submarine of the Dutch tank steamship Lacampine, with an American captain, Gustav Claude, on March 13, in the North Sea safety zone. The crew was saved after being buffeted 26 hours in a lifeboat.

HAD THEM RIGHT.

Why Spy Bureau Heads Pleaded Guilty in N.Y.

New Yory despatch: The reasons were assigned to night by dovernment officials for the unexpected pleas of guilty entered by Charles N. Wunnen verg and Albert O. Sander, indicted or engaging in a military enterprise gainst a power with which the United states is at peace, in carrying on which they sent spies to England to obtain information for the benefit of

One of the causes of their move, it is said, was the knowledge that Federal agents raided their offices yesterday and seized papers declared to be peared to be blank papers were treated with a solution of chemical tablets dissolved in vinegar the authorities found, they asserted, secret writing in German. Translations were made and would have been used as evidence by

the prosecution. The second reason for the step was believed to be the fact that a letter which one of the defendants sent to a friend admitting "they had him right" came into the possession of the Gov-

ernment. While the decision of Wunnenburg able, it was said, that some of their George. Nicholas was accompanied by here for trial. Two of these agents are in Holland and a third in Den-"Nicholas was awakened while mark. Another is being hunted for in

swited his suite to have morning coffee with him and conversed -with them for an hour. He then bade farewell to his suite and servants, kiss-well to his suite and servants, kiss-40 MORE VILLAGES TAKEN

Haig's Forces Have Reached Points Ten Miles East of Somme.

Disgusting Tactics By the Huns In Their Abandonment of Territory.

Saturday, the enemy has given up over ,700 square miles of French soil and 325 towns and villages, and the vast retirement still continues, stirred on by the British and French cavalry, Caucasus, to the newspaper correlairmen and infantry, and hammered by the artillery, the positions being organized by the allies as fast as they are conquered.

London, March 21.-Again the ward to ultimate victory in the war, British are moving rapidly against the The destruction of the orchards, killretiring Germans. Forty more villages the Government will be able to prevent districts south and southeast of and portraits of little things in homes Two Meatless, Potatoless anarchy, but only with the support of Peronne. To the north, between Nurlu | which were not worth looting turns and Arras, the Germans at a number British vigorously, but despite this, their rear guards are being steadily driven back, and the progress of the British continues.

The communication from British neadquarters in France says: "South and southeast of Peronne we have advanced rapidly during the last 24 hours and reached points some ten miles to the east of the River

Somme.. We have occupied another

forty villages in this area. "Between Nurlu and Arras the enemy is beginning to develop considerable resistance at a number of places. Nevertheless, his rear guards positions, and our progress continues."

CLAIM SUCCESSES. The German headquarters report issued to-day says:

"Western theatre: Owing to rain and a snowstorm there has been limbeen sent to the bottom by a torpedo ited fighting activity. Between Arras and Bertincourt and northwest of Ham and north of Soissons our prodetachments of our adversaries to retreat with losses.'

UNSPEAKABLY FOUL. British Headquarters cable says: Opinions as to where the enemy will the movements of the German with- food. base conduct of the Germans in the country from which they have such a deprayed, unclean and malicious policy. One feels that these men were defiled at the source of their origin, and are ignorant of whatever keeps humanity on a common level

ments being removed as war material. but I cannot understand the smearing to await the French advance. At Bapaume yesterday proof of the enemy's curious national traits was

London cable says: Since the Allied, deliberately converted into a mass of pursuit of the retreating Germans, on muck. There is now no Bapaume. When in future Germans talk of the world's need of their culture, Bapaume and Peronne should silence them. There is much in Bapaume to make

the mind and stomach sick, but among broken mirrors, crockery, smashed furniture, plaster, old papers, in what had been a stationer's shop a photographic enlargement of a group of three little girls, evidently once a family treasure, but made foul by a German trooper, was a trivial but ultimate piece of sickening evidence. ing of trees, throwing ordure and have been taken by the British in the sheep dip down wells, defiling books one in disgust from the name of Gerof points are beginning to resist the man. If he could even win the war he could never win his name from being anything but an insulting epi-

> South of Peronne the villagers are still being found by our troops. In one place our men released some hundreds from barns in which they were locked by the Germans. Groups of old men, women and children to whom the British were only a myth welcomed the advanced guard with tears. "Are you many?" asked one woman

dcubtfully of a stafi officer. "We are 2,000,000 now," said the officer. The woman's relief and joy were fine to see. What these people wanted was food. They had hardly are being steadily driven from their had meat, butter or fat for two months. They say that the German soldiers are getting less to eat now, and grumble a good deal. At Nesle the inhabitants told us that

the Boche began preparations to go only ten days ago, and seemed glad of retreating to what they called the Hindenburg Line, because, apparently he thinks he will be safe there. When tecting troops forced some mixed the French troops arrived at Tergnier where the Compagnie du Nord had large workshops and locomotive sheds they found everything destroyed with

consideration was paid to the inhabitants. refugees from villages Chauny, sacked and burned by the each person. Germans. The refugees consisted exclusively of women, babies and small children. For weeks past the Ger- search private houses, and if more mans had expelled them from village than a fortnight's supply of sugar, on to village, in preparation for retreat. a basis of a weekly allowance of with the general sense of what is right behavior.

I can understand national moun
To village, in preparation for retreat.

When the final moment came, the houses were sacked, then burned behavior is found, the persons so hoarding will be severely punished. Traders would be severely punished. were left helpless and without food also be prohibited, under penalties,

seen in the city itself, which had been they promised to leave the American i mischievous waste.

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able and we are ready to

attention to all applications

Relief Commission sufficient applies to feed them. Nevertheless, the last patrols to leave Noyon completely sacked the American Relief store-house of all eatables, then dynamited the building, and finally turned on the canal water, with which they flooded that part of the city in

Whistler Before Whistler.

Mortimer Menpes told the following story of Whistler, who was to deliver an address one day to the Society of British Artists: "The master at length entered, faultlessly dressed, walking with a swinging, jaunty step, evidently quite delighted with himself and the world in general. He passed down the gallery, ignoring the assembled members, and walked up to his own picture. And there he stayed for quite fifteen minutes, regarding it with a satisfied expression, stepping now backward, now forward, canting his head and dusting the surface of the glass with a silk pocket handkerchief. We watched him open-mouthed. Suddenly he turned round, beamed upon ns and uttered but two words-'Bravo, Jimmy!'-then took my arm and hurried me out of the gallery, talking volubly the while."

FOOD CRISIS IN **GREAT BRITAIN**

Days Weekly Likely.

Food Hoarding and Traders' Schemes Must End.

London cable says: Thee food quesaccording to authoritative reports, a few days will see new and drustic steps on the part of the Food Comtroller, Lord Devonport, to meet the situation and prevent exploitation of number of photographs of ruined and the public by traders.

The Controller announced in the House of Lords to-day that although voluntary rations had brought about excellent results, much more in this direction was required, otherwise it might be necessary to resort to compulsory rationing, which would be a national calamity. He was very desircus of avoiding this, owing to the tremendous machinery needed. This Every crossroad is marked by a brows machinery, however, was ready, he declared, if required, and a great reduction in bread and sugar was still imperative. The Controller also intended, he said, to introduce a strong A Berlin telegram which describes measure to prevent the hoarding of

stop are merely opinions. What are drawal, beginning with the evacua- According to an unofficial report, we must look for a political, unless not mere opinions is the last evidence tion of Grandecourt, says the greatest the Government intends to introduce the Germans are animated by a pure two meatless and two potatoless days love of savagery. This political motive The road from Chauny to weekly in all restaurants and hotels, may be a threat to France that unless Noyon was one continual stream of and to forbid more than five ounces peace negotiations are entered into beyond of uncooked meat to be served for

With regard to hoarding it is said that the police will be empowered to from attempting to compel purchasers At Noyon, owing to the fact that to buy other things before being sup-

DESTRUCTION BY THE HUN

May Have a Political Motive in Ruining Freed Territory.

THREAT TO FRANCE

That All Held Ground Will Be So Treated If Negotiations Fail.

London cable says: Germany n her work of devastation which is turning the abandoned territory on Northern France into a desert may have a political motive in the direction of a threat thus to treat all occupied territory unless France enters into peace negotiations, was the theory advanced by Major Gen. F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the War Office, in his weekly talk to the Asso-

ciated Press to-day. "The extent of the German retirement was no surprise to us," he said, "and you may feel that I prepared you for it. Just where the new line will be formed it is impossible to say. it is by no means certain that the Germans will again offer battle on the Cambrai-Laon line.

"Theories as to the ultimate withdrawal are purely speculative, as, for tion is pressing daily with increasing instance, pivoting on Lille the Gerstringency on the British public, and mans may extend their defence from Cambrai. On the other hand, while using the same pivot, they may form a line along the lower slopes of the Ardennes.

General Maurice then showed a burning villages taken before they were actually abandoned by the Germans, showing an almost total destruction. With reference to these villages he said:

"Some were never under our artillery fire. Of course, destruction dies tated by military necessity is permissible, but the Germans have turned the abandoned country into a desert, mine crater. Other measures of thir sort were adopted as a military necessity to retard our advance, but the wanton destruction of buildings, homes and splendid chateaus cannot be defended on this ground.

"When a military motive is lacking the remainder of the occupied territory will be turned into the same sort of a desert now marking the German retreat. Of course, the primary object of the destruction is a desire to avoice battle at any cost until the enemy is securely fixed in another line where he can resume the initiative after compelling us to make new preparations on the devastated terrain.

"Unofficial reports of fires and explosions north of Arras have been the Germans had concentrated there plied with sugar, potatoes, and similar verified and may mean a retirement 10,000 women and children refugees, commodities, as this system has led to in that direction, as similar actions marked the preliminaries of the pres ent retreat.

"Stronger resistance by the enemy on both flanks of the German withdrawal is quite natural. At these points the Germans have the support of their guns and do not show the same disposition to avoid battle.

"The lack of reports of prisoners taken or of the capture of material is not surprising in view of the fact that our advanced troops are too busy with more important operations to send back detailed reports covering anythin except the most vital move-

REFUGEES IN SYRIA HELD

Teutons Refuse Guarantees to U.S. Vessels.

British Advance Their Only Hope Now.

again notals I amy State Department c-day that neither German nor Austria-Hungary had indicated a willingness to give assurances for the safe passage of the American cruiser Des Moines and the American naval collier Caesar from Alexandria, Egypt, to Beirut to deliver relief supplies to the destitute Syrians, and to bring out 1,000 or more American refugees. The plight of the Americans stranded at Beirut is causing in reasing conirn here, for officials feel they virtually have exhausted every diplomatic resource to reach them. Ambassador Elkus is expected to renew his efforts for a safe conduct, but in the face of the growing seriousness of the situation between the United Stores

any guarantees will be given making it rafe for the American vessels to proceed through the mined and patrolled waters to their destination. Turkey some time ago consented to give such a guarantee for herself, but Germany and Austria apparently have been procrastinating while their differences with the United States were solv-

ing themselves. What the Americans at Beirut may be suffering meantime is unknown here, though it is hoped the British advance soon may extend far enough to free some of them.

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