

BRITISH HOLD GROUND AGAINST 125,000 ENEMY STORM TROOPS

Furious Attacks on British Defences Between Givenchy and St. Venant Hurlled Back Leaving Thousands of Dead on the Field.

A despatch from the British Army in France says: Ten divisions of German troops were driving on Thursday furiously against the British defences between Givenchy-Lez-La Bassée and St. Venant in an attempt to effect a crossing of La Bassée Canal. The British were holding well and inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy.

Coincidentally with this pretentious assault the Germans surged forward further north, and again began hammering at the approaches to Kemmel and the neighboring high ground, but met with no better success.

British troops in the neighborhood of Wyttschaete on Thursday morning were continuing their all-night battle with the Germans. A German attack on Wednesday resulted in pushing a salient out north-west of the place, but a subsequent British counter-attack again drew the British line close about the town, and at one time a small body of British infantry penetrated to the south-eastern section.

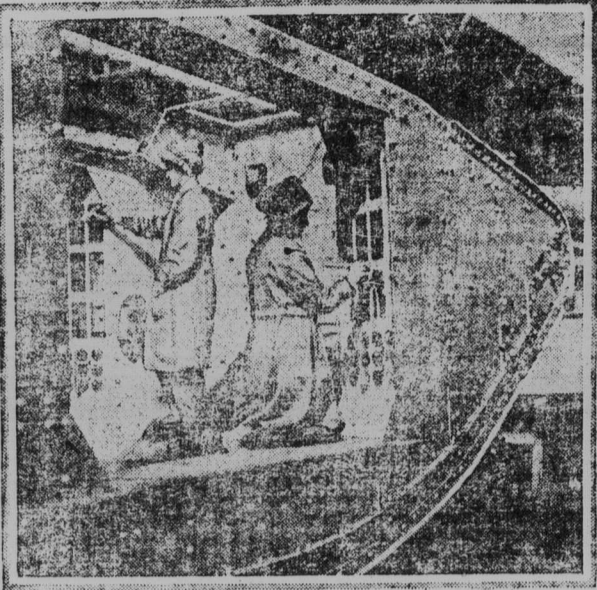
The British lost a very small piece of territory between Bailloul and

Dranoutre on Wednesday, but the German attack here must be recorded as a failure.

Just south of this place, near Meris, the British by a counterstroke succeeded in pushing their lines forward towards the Western outskirts of the village.

The Germans have been bringing up fresh divisions to the Bailloul sector, but the most promising sign is that they are beginning to use a second time the troops which had such hard fighting in the early days of the offensive. For the past few days the high command appears to have departed from its usual careful methods.

Apparently the tanks, armored cars and cavalry have not been in action on either side. We are now down to a sheer contest of man-power—a swaying, ceaseless attack and repulse, with the vital issue carried in the anxious problem of whether our powers of endurance can wear down the repeated bull rushes of vastly superior numbers before a decision is reached. At the moment the prospect assuredly justifies confidence in this respect.



Women of England Help Build Tanks.

British women have been pictured at work in practically every industry that will help win the war. This photograph is the first one received here showing women engaged in the construction of the wonderful British tanks.

MAKE OF FINLAND ANOTHER BELGIUM

Ruthless Campaign of Massacre Carried Out by Germans and White Guards.

A despatch from New York says: "Germany is turning Finland into another Belgium, another Armenia," declared Santeri Nuorteva, representative in this country of the "Reds" or Provisional Government of the People's Republic of Finland.

Asserting that "in their lust for world-empire the German 'junkers' have reached a stage where wholesale murder is a commonplace of their plans," Nuorteva said also that "latest reports from Finland tell of horrible butcheries undertaken by the so-called 'White Guard,' in conjunction with their Prussian allies."

The White Guards, according to Nuorteva, comprise the army of that class in Finland which called upon the Germans to protect their "feudal privileges, menaced by the highly organized working class."

He said that thousands of men and women, first of all those of prominence in the labor movement, have been shot. He further stated that the Finnish "feudal class" furnishes the German invaders with lists of its political opponents, and the proscribed persons are ruthlessly murdered.

RUSSIAN AIRMEN ARRIVE IN CANADA

Will Offer Their Services to the Royal Flying Corps.

A despatch from a Canadian Pacific Port says: Five Russian aviators, officers of the Russian Flying Corps, have arrived here on a trans-Pacific liner to offer their services to the British Royal Flying Corps.

They have served on the Austrian and Rumanian fronts, and all have been decorated for bravery. Col. Duklan, who heads the party, has been wounded three times.

When Russia lapsed into anarchy, the aviators said, they resolved to come to Canada. They practically fought their way out of the country, they asserted, and after weeks of hardships reached Japan where British Consular officers arranged their passage overseas.

In addition to Col. Duklan the party is composed of Capt. Rosmahof, and Lieuts. Kutharski, Petrenki and Astakof.

"It is not by regretting what is irremediable that true work is done, but by making the best of what we are. It is not by complaining that we have not the right tools, but by using well the tools we have."—Ruskin.

Strawberries that have been covered should be relieved around the plants. Leave the straw between the rows. It will keep the berries clean and acts as a mulch to keep the ground moist.

FRENCH BEGIN OFFENSIVE IN SEVERAL SECTORS, CAPTURING TERRAIN

Successful Attacks Result in Taking of Greater Part of Senecat Wood—French Masters in Air Fighting.

A despatch from Paris says:—East of Amiens, along the Avre River, the French have made successful attacks against the Germans on several sectors, capturing the greater part of the Senecat Wood and also advancing their line east and west of the stream. The Germans in the Aisne region attacked the French near Corbeny and also in the Champagne, but in each instance were repulsed, while the French in Lorraine carried out a successful manoeuvre against the enemy in which prisoners were taken.

If ever anyone doubted the French mastery of the air the recent destruction of the Friedrichshafen works ought to convince those persons that the French are masters in air fighting. Not only on bombing expeditions are the French masters, but also

in fighting air battles.

Ever since the Battle of the Somme started, French machines have kept in constant liaison with the infantry and artillery units. The escadrilles operating at low altitudes have caused the Germans frightful losses.

Perhaps the greatest day the French aviators have had was April 12, when eight German machines were shot down, damaged within the German lines, five captive balloons were shot down in flames and five others were pierced through by French bullets. During the same day, and the following night, the French dropped 48 tons of bombs on enemy depots and munition dumps. American aviators attached to the French escadrilles participated in the bombing and air fighting expeditions.

CAT SAVED SOLDIER'S LIFE. Story of a French Private in the Crimean War.

During the Crimean war a French soldier was leaving his native village with his corps, when a little cat came running after him. It would not go back, so he put it on his knapsack and carried it along. Day by day, writes Arthur Broadley in the Evangelical Messenger, she was perched up thus, and every night slept by his side.

One day a great battle was to be fought, so the soldier left pussy behind with a sick comrade. After he had gone about a mile on the way the cat came running up to him, so he took it on his back again. Musket and cannon balls were now flying around. The soldier fell twice, but at last a dreadful wound laid him bleeding on the field.

The cat, instead of running away, jumped to the place where the blood was flowing and began to lick the wound. The army doctor came, and the lad was carried to the hospital tent.

When he recovered consciousness he asked whether he would live or not, and the doctor said: "Yes, thanks to your kind pussy; she has used her tongue well and has stopped the flow of blood, otherwise you would have died."

Pussy was then much petted and was allowed to stay with her master.

ELEPHANTS REPLACE HORSES IN THE BERLIN STREETS.

A despatch from Rome says:—Zurich reports that Germany is suffering from railway difficulties owing to a shortage of rolling stock, and the bad state of the roads. Elephants replaced horses in Berlin's streets for the transport of coal during a recent heavy snowstorm, and, failing these, thousands of Russian prisoners were made to deliver coal to the Berlin homes.

A grant this year of \$2,000 and an annual grant thereafter of \$15,000 to permit of the re-establishment of the New Westminster exhibition was asked of the B. C. Government.

Many cod fishermen near New Westminster are transferring their attention to other varieties, and some are quitting the fishing industry altogether; many retailers are refusing to handle codfish.

Victoria City Council has adopted the principal of conscripting vacant unfenced property within the municipality for six months of the year for production purposes. The legislature will be asked to give the necessary powers to municipalities.

The late Joseph Mayo, who passed away at North Vancouver in his 101st year, is said to have erected the first building in Fort Langley and was himself born there some years before the Hudson's Bay Company established a post at that point.

The wife of R. B. Sparkman, station agent at Lillooet, fell off the Fraser railway bridge and was drowned. Mrs. Sparkman was assisting her husband in taking the water measurement, but lost her balance by tripping over a dog, and fell into the river 90 feet below.

PUT 22 BATTERIES OUT OF ACTION

Canadian Gunners Do Effective Work Against Enemy Positions.

A despatch from Canadian Army Headquarters, says:—All night long on Wednesday Canadian guns have been active against the enemy positions, shelling hostile batteries, routes, railways and dumps, while time after time hostile infantry positions, assembly areas and communications have been swept with a harassing fire. Indeed, since the last cable, artillery activity has been the main feature on the Canadian front. There have been constant duels between our own and enemy batteries. A considerable amount of gas has been used.

Early Thursday morning we carried out a small projector gas bombardment against the enemy positions, to which the Boche replied with gas shelling, but neither operations approached the magnitude of our heavy gas shell bombardment reported in cable of April 8, in which over 9,000 shells were fired on hostile artillery positions. That gas bombardment was as successful as it was extensive, 22 out of 32 batteries engaged having been out of action ever since.

While our guns have been active, our infantry have had a comparatively quiet time, save for constant clashes between patrols. In one vigorous encounter with a hostile raiding party, 20 strong, one of our patrols drove the raiders back in disorder, killing six, capturing two and wounding 10 at least. We suffered only three slight casualties.

The horse is coming back. Men who have watched the ups and downs of the horse breeding business are looking for the greatest demand for heavy draft horses that Canada has ever known.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, April 23—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.23; No. 2, do., \$2.20; No. 3, do., \$2.17; No. 4, do., \$2.14; in store Fort William, including 2 1/2% tax.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 91c; No. 3 C.W., 88c; extra No. 1 feed, 88c; No. 1 feed, 85c. In store Fort William.
American corn—No. 3 yellow, Kilm dried, \$1.00, nominal.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 91 to 92c; No. 2 white, 90 to 91c, according to freight outside.
Ontario wheat—No. 2, Winter, per car lot, \$2.22, basis in store Montreal.
Peas—No. 2, \$2.50 to \$2.70, according to freight outside.
Barley—Malt, \$1.64 to \$1.65, according to freight outside.
Buckwheat—\$1.80 to \$1.82, according to freight outside.
Rye—No. 2, \$2.65, according to freight outside.
Manitoba flour—War quality, \$11.10, no bags, Toronto.
Ontario flour—War quality, \$10.70, no bags, Toronto and Montreal.
Milled—Car lots—Delivered Montreal freight, bags included. Bran, per ton, \$35.40; shorts, per ton, \$40.40.
Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$17 to \$18; mixed, \$14 to \$16, track Toronto.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$8.50 to \$9, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Eggs—New-laid, 39 to 40c; selected, new-laid, 42 to 43c; cartons, 43 to 44c.
Butter—Creamery, solids, 49 to 50c; prints, 51 to 52c; fresh made, 52 to 53c; choice dairy prints, 49 to 42c; ordinary dairy prints, 38 to 40c; bakers', 35 to 38c.
Oleomargarine—Best grade, 22 to 23c; choice—New, large, 23 to 23c; twins, 23 to 23c; spring made, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25 to 26c.
Beans—Canadian, primo, bushel, \$7.50 to \$8; foreign, hand-picked, bushel, \$7.75 to \$7.
Comb honey—Choice, 16 oz., \$3.50 per dozen; 12 oz., \$3 per dozen; seconds and dark comb, \$2.50 to \$2.75.
Maple syrup—Imperial gallons, \$2 to \$2.25.

Provisions—Wholesale

Barrelled Meats—Pickled pork, \$49; mess pork, \$47.
Cured meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.
Smoked meats—Rolls, 22 to 23c; hams, medium, 35 to 37c; heavy, 39 to 41c; cooked hams, 47 to 48c; backs, plain, 43 to 45c; backs, boned, 46 to 48c; breakfast bacon, 46 to 48c; cottage rolls, 35 to 36c.
Dry salted meats—Long clears, in tons, 29c; in cases, 29c; clear bellies, 25 to 26c; fat backs, 25c.
Lard—Pure, Hercules, 31 to 32c; tubs, 31 to 32c; pads, 31 to 32c; 1-lb. prints, 33 to 34c. Shortening—Tercos, 29 to 29c; tubs, 29 to 29c; pads, 29 to 29c; 1-lb. prints, 27 to 28c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, April 23—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 3, \$1.04; extra No. 1

Winnipeg Grain

Winnipeg, April 23—Cash prices—Oats—No. 2 C.W., 91c; No. 3, do., 88c; extra No. 1 feed, 88c; No. 1 feed, 85c; No. 2, do., 81c; Barley—No. 3, \$1.57; No. 4, \$1.52; Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., \$3.78; No. 2 C.W., \$3.74; No. 3, do., \$3.53.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, April 23—Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.15 to \$1.25; Oats—No. 2 white, 86 to 87c. Flour—Unbaked, Bran—\$33.14.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, April 23—Choice heavy steers, \$12.75 to \$13.50; good heavy steers, \$12.25 to \$12.50; butchers' cattle, choice, \$12 to \$12.40; do, good, \$11.75 to \$12.10; do, common, \$9.75 to \$10.25; butchers' bulls, choice, \$10.50 to \$11; do, good, \$9 to \$10.25; do, med. bulls, \$9 to \$9.25; do, rough bulls, \$6.75 to \$7.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$10.50 to \$11; do, good, \$9 to \$10.25; do, med. cows, \$9 to \$9.50; stockers, \$8.50 to \$10; feeders, \$10 to \$11; canners and cutters, \$8.25 to \$8.45; milkers, good to choice, \$9 to \$12.50; do, com. and med., \$6.50 to \$8; springers, \$9 to \$12.50; light cows, \$13.50 to \$16; hams, \$17 to \$18.50; calves, good to choice, \$12.50 to \$15; hogs, fed and watered, \$20; do, weighed off cars, \$20.25 to \$20.40; \$19.
Montreal, April 23—Choice steers, \$12.25 to \$13; good, \$11.50 to \$12; mod., \$9.50 to \$11.25; choice butchers' cows, \$9.50 to \$10.50; medium cows, \$8 to \$10.50; butchers' bulls, \$8 to \$10.50; canners and cutters cows, \$5.50 to \$8; choice milk-fed calves, from \$8 to \$13; sheep, \$13 to \$15; choice select hogs, \$21 to \$21.75; sows, \$19 to \$20.

BRITISH RED CROSS FUND REACHES \$50,000,000.

A despatch from London says: The British Red Cross Fund has reached \$50,000,000. The King has written to the London Times, which raised the fund, expressing his congratulations. In the course of the letter he says: "I am especially proud of the noble generosity displayed by Britons overseas. Nor can I forget the munificence with which the American Red Cross has supported the work of the British Red Cross, cementing still further the ties which unite the two countries."

Prune and tie up all vines and creepers.

POTATOES MAY BE USED FOR MAKING OF BREAD IN BRITAIN

Farmers and Potato Dealers Ordered to Return Full Details of All Stocks By End of Month.

A despatch from London says: The excessive consumption of breadstuffs is causing the Ministry of Food to consider drastic steps to deal with the sale of bread and breadstuffs. It is stated that rationing of bread will come into effect early next month. Farmers and potato dealers have been ordered to return full details of all potato stocks to the Food Department by the end of the month.

Sir Charles Bathurst, speaking at a meeting of agriculturists, put the

situation in regard to bread prospects for the next year in the forefront of his remarks. He said if England is to be fed sufficiently the next 12 months we must concentrate our attention to the potato more. I will be surprised, with my knowledge of the food position, if I do not find in 12 months that bread will be composed largely of potatoes, either in the form of flour or meal, or if we do not have to forego cereal loaves altogether and substitute potatoes for them.

The Doings of the Duffs.

