

CANADIANS CAPTURE THE FORTIFIED VILLAGE OF FRESNOY

Infantry Reached Enemy's Dugouts Before he Could Emerge and Hundreds Were Forced to Surrender.

A despatch from Canadian Army Headquarters says: Shortly before dawn on Thursday morning a Canadian column, composed of veteran troops, carried the fortified village of Fresnoy-en-Artois by storm.

Stories of prisoners and of our own wounded as to what occurred in Fresnoy, and the trenches which protected it, agree that the enemy, who, as at Arleux, had taken over the defence only a few hours before the assault, had largely sought shelter from the fearful shell-fire to which he was subjected by descending into deep dugouts and to the cellars of houses. Our infantry followed closely behind the bursting shells and reached the enemy's dugouts before he could emerge. For the occupants of the dugout that meant either surrender at once or a horrible death by the bombing of the dugout. Some of the Germans holding the trench to the north of Fresnoy did emerge from their dugouts and

begin to fight. They speedily discovered that the Canadians, after passing over the wire and trench system, had posted men between the front line trench and the enemy's supports, and cut the Germans on the front line off from all chance to secure help. The men thus cut off were from the Rhinish provinces of Prussia. Practically an entire company of them surrendered under these circumstances, through officers with them, but while the greater part of the prisoners were taken in this way, others surrendered only when they could no longer carry a rifle or operate a machine gun. A captured enemy officer said there was not time to bring the machine guns of his company into action before the men were overwhelmed.

The capture of Fresnoy carried the Canadians almost a mile further than before on the way to Douai, which is only a little more than eight miles due east from the further point of Thursday's advance.

FOE'S APRIL LOSS EXCEEDS 100,000

Fighting on the Western Front Disastrous for Huns.

A despatch from the French Armies' correspondent, says:—After seeing a number of estimates which broadly agree, I believe that the recently published figures of 100,000 for the total German losses in April appears very far below the reality. It may be but half of the truth. The German forces on April 1 stood as follows: Total of German divisions, 219; on Western front, 143; on other fronts (Russian, Romanian and Macedonian), 76.

There was on the Western front on April 1 a general reserve of forty-four divisions. But the German divisions are not what they were. The process of attrition brought them down to little, if any, more than half their former strength. We shall be justified in saying that the German general reserves in the West did not exceed a figure between 149,000 and 500,000 men after the great retreat, and before the beginning of the allied offensive, but this was virtually the only general reserve.

FIGHTING RESUMED ALONG A FRONT OF 18 MILES.

More of Original Hindenburg Line Penetrated and Rolled Up by British Troops.

A despatch from British Headquarters in France says: The battle has flared up again, and the Germans are again getting heavy punishment. We attacked Thursday morning while it was still dark. The fighting raged all day on a front reaching from the north of Arleux to beyond Bullecourt, a distance of 12 miles. Almost Summer heat prevailed, with a thick haze, making it impossible to see anything and making the observation of the artillery difficult. It is not possible as yet to give a definite account of the gains, but it appears we won important successes and captured the village of Fresnoy, and apparently Bullecourt, besides making a considerable advance on the greater part of the line between those places, taking a few hundred prisoners, of whom 300 have come down.

1,200 GERMAN SUBS WITHIN ANOTHER YEAR

One Hundred German Plungers Destroyed by the Entente Allies

A despatch from New York says:—It is more than likely that Germany has on the way, and approaching completion not fewer than 500 submarines of the U-53 class, and that within six months she will have about 700 submarines afloat, and in twelve months 1,200. Evidence at hand indicates the German yards have room to keep work on 530 submarines of the U-53 class constantly under way.

BURDEN BORNE WITHOUT STRAIN

British Finance Carries Heavy War Load Without Any Additional Taxes.

A despatch from London says:—Great Britain's war budget for the fiscal year which Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced in the House of Commons on Wednesday contained no surprises and fewer changes from the existing taxation than did the previous war budget. No new forms of taxation were proposed. The only changes were increased excess profits tax, which was raised to 80 per cent. from 60 per cent.; the placing of excess profits on munition works on the same basis, an increase of tobacco duty by 10d in the pound, and increased entertainment taxes on the higher-priced tickets. Economy in the employment of ships by Government impressment of all vessels except small coasters at fixed rates of pay also was announced.

ALBERTA'S WHEAT CROP WELL OVER 50 MILLION BU.

A Close Second to Great Yield of 1915, According to C.P.R. Estimate.

A despatch from Calgary says:—A computation of the grain movement of the Province since September 1, 1916, has just been compiled by the Canadian Pacific Railway General Superintendent's office in this city. It indicates that a total of 54,000,000 bushels of all grain were transported by that company alone within this Province since September 1, 1916, or since the new crop came in.

Of the total of 54,000,000 bushels of all grains, 35,000,000 bushels were wheat, while the great bulk of the remaining portion was oats.

Taking these figures as a basis, it seems not unreasonable to suppose that the wheat production for the last season was at least well over the fifty million mark, which would make a close second to the great yield of the previous year.

BRITISH ARMEN NOW SUPREME

Beat the "Red Devils" in Spectacular Battles

A despatch from British Headquarters in France, says:—The British armies, taking full advantage of the long spell of good weather, are continuing their relentless offensive aloft both by day and night fighting. Within three days they have accounted for 55 enemy machines, and have carried out many enterprises behind the German lines. The German soldiers dislike the continuous presence of the British airplanes, for many unposted letters captured during the infantry attacks dwell upon the uneasiness the machines cause.

Markets of the World

Breakstuffs
 Toronto, May 8.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.94; No. 2 do., \$2.89; No. 3 do., \$2.84; No. 4 wheat, \$2.82; track, 14c.
 Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., \$2.40; No. 3 C.W., \$2.35; extra No. 1 feed, \$1.90; No. 1 feed, \$1.80, all rail delivered.
 American corn—No. 3 yellow, 16c; nominal, subject to embargo, track Toronto.
 Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 74 to 76c, nominal; No. 3 white, 73 to 75c, nominal, according to freight outside.
 Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$2.78 to \$2.80; No. 3 do., \$2.76 to \$2.78, according to freight outside.
 Rye—No. 2, nominal, according to freight outside.
 Barley—Malt, \$1.35 to \$1.37, according to freight outside.
 Rye—No. 2, \$1.88 to \$1.90, nominal, according to freight outside.
 Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$13.20; second patents, in jute bags, \$12.70; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$12.50.
 Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, \$11.50 to \$11.60, in bags, track Toronto.
 Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freight, bags included—bran, per ton, \$42; mixed, \$45; middlings, per ton, \$48; good feed flour, per bag, \$3.90 to \$4.10.
 Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$8 to \$9, track Toronto.
 Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, \$11.50 to \$12.50; mixed, per ton, \$8.50 to \$11, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale
 Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 39 to 40c; creamery prints, 43 to 45c; solids, 42 to 43c.
 Eggs—New-laid, in cartons, 40 to 41c; old, 38 to 39c.
 Dressed poultry—Chickens, 25 to 28c; fowl, 24 to 25c; ducks, 22 to 25c; squabs, per doz., \$4.00 to \$4.50; turkeys, 30 to 32c.
 Cheese—New, large, 27 to 27½c; twins, 27 to 27½c; triplets, 27 to 28c; old, large, 28c; twins, 28c.
 Honey—White clover, 24-lb. tins, 144 to 150; 5-lb. tins, 144c; 10-lb. tins, 134c; 60-lb. buckets, 60-lb. tins, 10 to 10½c. Comb honey—extra fine and heavy weight, per doz., \$2.75; select, \$2.50 to \$2.75; No. 1, \$2 to \$2.25.
 Maple Syrup—Imperial gallon, \$1.65 to \$1.75.
 Potatoes—On track Ontario, per bag, \$4.00; New Brunswick Delawares, per bag, \$4.25; Albertas, per bag, \$3.75 to \$4.00.
 Beans—Imported, hand-picked, per bush, \$7.50; Canadian, hand-picked, per bush, \$7.75 to \$8.00; Canadian primes, per bush, \$7.50; Limas, per lb., 17 to 18c.

Provisions—Wholesale
 Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, in tons, 30c; in cases, 21c; clear bellies, 23c; fat backs, 24c.
 Smoked meats—Chests, 27½c; hams, medium, 29c to 29½c; heavy, 26c to 27c; cooked hams, 40c; backs, plain, 33c; backs, boned, 35c to 35.50; rolled, 32c to 33c.
 Green meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.
 Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 25½ to 26c; tubs, 26 to 26½c; pattis, 26½ to 26c; compound tierces, 24 to 25c; tubs, 24 to 25c; No. 1, 25c to 26c; No. 2, 24 to 25c.
 Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 21 to 22c per lb.; clear bellies, 20 to 20½c.

Montreal Markets
 Montreal, May 8.—Oats, Canadian Western, No. 2, \$1.80; do., No. 3, 79c; do., extra No. 1 feed, 79c; Barley, Manitoba, No. 1, \$1.50; No. 2, \$1.45; No. 3, \$1.40; No. 4, \$1.35; No. 5, \$1.30; No. 6, \$1.25; No. 7, \$1.20; No. 8, \$1.15; No. 9, \$1.10; No. 10, \$1.05; No. 11, \$1.00; No. 12, \$0.95; No. 13, \$0.90; No. 14, \$0.85; No. 15, \$0.80; No. 16, \$0.75; No. 17, \$0.70; No. 18, \$0.65; No. 19, \$0.60; No. 20, \$0.55; No. 21, \$0.50; No. 22, \$0.45; No. 23, \$0.40; No. 24, \$0.35; No. 25, \$0.30; No. 26, \$0.25; No. 27, \$0.20; No. 28, \$0.15; No. 29, \$0.10; No. 30, \$0.05.

United States Markets
 Minneapolis, May 8.—Wheat, May, \$2.62; July, \$2.24; Cash, No. 1 hard, \$2.74; No. 2, \$2.64; No. 3, \$2.54; No. 4, \$2.44; No. 5, \$2.34; No. 6, \$2.24; No. 7, \$2.14; No. 8, \$2.04; No. 9, \$1.94; No. 10, \$1.84; No. 11, \$1.74; No. 12, \$1.64; No. 13, \$1.54; No. 14, \$1.44; No. 15, \$1.34; No. 16, \$1.24; No. 17, \$1.14; No. 18, \$1.04; No. 19, \$0.94; No. 20, \$0.84; No. 21, \$0.74; No. 22, \$0.64; No. 23, \$0.54; No. 24, \$0.44; No. 25, \$0.34; No. 26, \$0.24; No. 27, \$0.14; No. 28, \$0.04; No. 29, \$0.00; No. 30, \$0.00.
 Corn, No. 3 yellow, \$1.51 to \$1.53; No. 2 white, 69½ to 70c; No. 1 yellow, 71c to 71½c; No. 2 yellow, 70c to 70½c; No. 3 yellow, 69c to 69½c; No. 4 yellow, 68c to 68½c; No. 5 yellow, 67c to 67½c; No. 6 yellow, 66c to 66½c; No. 7 yellow, 65c to 65½c; No. 8 yellow, 64c to 64½c; No. 9 yellow, 63c to 63½c; No. 10 yellow, 62c to 62½c; No. 11 yellow, 61c to 61½c; No. 12 yellow, 60c to 60½c; No. 13 yellow, 59c to 59½c; No. 14 yellow, 58c to 58½c; No. 15 yellow, 57c to 57½c; No. 16 yellow, 56c to 56½c; No. 17 yellow, 55c to 55½c; No. 18 yellow, 54c to 54½c; No. 19 yellow, 53c to 53½c; No. 20 yellow, 52c to 52½c; No. 21 yellow, 51c to 51½c; No. 22 yellow, 50c to 50½c; No. 23 yellow, 49c to 49½c; No. 24 yellow, 48c to 48½c; No. 25 yellow, 47c to 47½c; No. 26 yellow, 46c to 46½c; No. 27 yellow, 45c to 45½c; No. 28 yellow, 44c to 44½c; No. 29 yellow, 43c to 43½c; No. 30 yellow, 42c to 42½c.

Live Stock Markets
 Toronto, May 8.—Extra choice heavy steers, \$11.75 to \$12.50; choice heavy steers, \$11.50 to \$12.00; good heavy steers, \$11.25 to \$11.75; butchers' cattle, choice, \$11.35 to \$11.55; do., good, \$10.50 to \$10.75; do., medium, \$9.75 to \$10.15; do., common, \$8.75 to \$9.15; butchers' bulls, choice, \$10.50 to \$11; do., good, \$9.50 to \$10; do., medium, \$8.50 to \$9; do., common, \$7.50 to \$8; feeders, \$7.50 to \$10.25; owners and butchers, \$5.50 to \$6.25; milkers, good to choice, \$5.50 to \$10.00; do., com. and med., each, \$4.00 to \$6.00; springers, \$6.00 to \$10.00; light cows, \$12.00 to \$16.00; sheep, heavy, \$5.50 to \$10.00; calves, good to choice, \$12.00 to \$13.00; spring lambs, each, \$8.00 to \$13.00; lambs, choice, \$11.50 to \$16.25; do., medium, \$10.50 to \$12.50; butchers, 12 and 14 watered, \$17.00; do., worked off ears, \$17.25; do., fat, \$16.25.
 Montreal, May 8.—Choice steers and heifers, \$11.75 to \$12.25; good, \$9.75 to \$10.75; butchers' cows, \$5.50 to \$10.50; bulls, \$2.50 to \$11.50; calves, \$5.50 to \$11.00; sheep, \$10.00 to \$11.00; yearling lambs, \$11.50 to \$15.50; spring lambs, \$8.00 to \$12.00; hogs, \$17.25 to \$17.50.

"Well, I never!" exclaimed the foreman ruefully; "and to think I've hoisted more'n a million chests o' tea in the last fifteen years vith that 'ere rope and nothing never happened before."

FROM OLD SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

What is Going On in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

Dr. James R. Riddell has been appointed lecturer in electrical diagnosis and therapeutics at the Glasgow Royal Infirmary.

Great excitement was caused in Falkirk when an explosion in the Carron Iron Works blew the roof off one of the furnace houses.

The offer of Sir Hugh and Lady Alice Shaw Stewart of a portion of their mansion at Ardgowan as a hospital has been accepted by the Government.

Sir Murdoch Macdonald has been appointed Adviser on Public Works in Egypt, retaining the Under Secretaryship in the same department.

Perth is at present taking great interest in the approaching marriage of Miss Beatrice Christian Pullan and Major W. A. Gillam, D.S.O., K.S.O.B.

Pipe Major Aitken, Argylls, who recently received the D.C.M. for gallant conduct, has been presented with £15 War Loan stock by the Stirling town council.

Permission has been given by the Dunfermline Dean of Guild Court for the erection of 1,000 houses at Rosyth by the Scottish National Housing Company.

Lieut. J. A. Craig, Invergelvie, was in command of a draft from the Cameron Highlanders on board the Ivernia when she was sunk. He escaped, but eleven perished.

HEROES OF VIMY RIDGE.

Stirring Tales of Bravery of Our Canadian Troops.

The pause in the forward move has permitted the completion of the records of conspicuous bravery in the recent action, writes our own Canadian war correspondent on April 26th.

Here are some examples. First is the story of a corporal in a patrol which had come under the enemy rifle and machine gun fire, so heavy that to remain where they were meant extermination, while to retire was extremely difficult, because of a lack of cover. This corporal exposed himself to the fire of the enemy, saying as he did so, "When they see me they will all fire on me, and you boys can then make for cover."

Of the same sort is an incident in which a surgeon was called up to a battery position to dress a serious wound, under heavy fire, and in the shell attack he found it impossible to see through his gas mask. Well knowing that he risked his life in doing so, the surgeon removed the mask in order that he might minister to a wounded man.

Of the picturesque side of notable bravery, wherein the object was the destruction of the enemy, perhaps the most conspicuous case was that of a lieutenant of a machine gun company in the attack on La Folie Farm. So impetuous was the young fellow that he reached the objective with his men ahead of the infantry whom he was supposed to be supporting. With seven of his men, and an unknown sergeant of another command, he proceeded to bomb the enemy dugouts. In the first one he found over 150 Germans, with seven officers, all of whom promptly surrendered to this little group of nine. Sending his men back with the prisoners, he entered, with the sergeant, another dugout. A German officer there threw a bomb as they entered, killing the sergeant and smashing the lieutenant's rifle. The lieutenant then, with his revolver, shot and killed three German officers in the dugouts. Later in the morning he took out a Lewis gun and disposed of the enemy who were enfilading our line.

A lieutenant, who was hit early in an attack so that he could not stand, followed his men on his hands and knees, directing them.

One of the most picturesque figures was that of a colonel, no longer young, who led his battalion, with the bagpipes going on before, playing "The Cock o' the North." The colonel was so ill that he had to go to the hospital the night after the attack but insisted on staying with the battalion till they had gone over the ridge.

ONE OF RUSSIA'S BIG MEN.

New Minister of Foreign Affairs Is An Interesting Personality.

Louis S. Friedland, associate editor of the Russian Review of New York, writes as follows of Paul N. Milyukoff, Russia's new Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Prof. Milyukoff is the most interesting—and enigmatic—figure in the Russian Cabinet.

Milyukoff is one of the few men of academic training who have made



Paul Nikolaevich Milyukoff.

good in practical politics. In this, as in other things, he is not unlike President Wilson.

The academic experiences of the two men are somewhat similar. Milyukoff was educated in Moscow University and became lecturer in history there. He was not long in earning distinction as a writer of books and articles on Russian history, and as a popular lecturer. But his liberal views brought him visitations from the police, and he was forced to give up his post.

In 1893 he was called by the young Principality of Bulgaria to organize the State College of Sofia along university lines. At Sofia, Milyukoff made a study of the Balkan question, and is to-day one of the foremost authorities on Balkan affairs. On his return to Petrograd, Milyukoff led the life of a litterateur, but at the inception of the liberal movement in Russia he threw himself into the work of organization, and soon became a prominent member of the Liberal League, the leaders of which were the Zemstvo Constitutionalists.

An able and resourceful speaker, he has a wide knowledge of European history and politics. His study of the evolution of nations and Governments has not helped to make him sanguine in his faith in drastic measures. He is neither a demagogue nor a visionary. His imagination does not march in seven-league boots.

But his most characteristic and admirable quality is a sort of downright doggedness. In this he resembles Guchkov, the new Minister of War.

I HEAR THE ROBINS.

I hear the robins, firstlings of a spring,
 That yesterday so warm a promise made,
 But that, to-day, such promise has gained—
 I hear the robins as they, cuddling cling
 To leafless boughs; while now the snowflakes mood
 Again a wintry mood o'er hill and glade,
 And sky and earth in such grey whiteness fade
 As would make summer songsters loth to sing.

Yet hark! These robins have no keen dismay;
 Their chirping is like talk that children use
 When, at some ghostly make-believe, in play,
 They feign a terror that they do not feel;
 Sham secrets whisper, give each other news
 Of horrors that they know to be unreal.
 William Struthers in the Boston Transcript.

FIGHT FOR KAISER WITH HEART'S BLOOD

President of Reichstag Says United States is a Mighty Enemy.

A despatch from Amsterdam says:—The German Reichstag resumed its session on Wednesday. The president of the Chamber, Dr. Johannes Kaempf, in his opening address, speaking of the entry of the United States into the war, said a new and mighty opponent had joined the ranks of Germany's enemies.

President Wilson, in a message to Congress on April 2, he declared, said he was waging war against the Germans in the interests of mankind and on the ground of justice.

"Without truest hearts' blood," he said, "we establish the German Kaiserdom and with our truest hearts' blood we shall fight for the Kaiser and the empire. (Renewed applause.) What our forefathers fought for and longed for, what we have achieved on the battlefield, will not perish, even at President Wilson's word of command.

"We decline all interference by a foreign Government in our internal affairs. If all signs are not misleading the decisive point of the world's war is approaching. We see our death-defying troops withstanding the enemy's assaults. Our U-boats will show England how Germans can avenge her nefarious starvation war."

HAD PLAN TO EMBROIDER STATES AND MEXICO

Light Thrown on German Propaganda Led by Rintelen

A despatch from New York says:—Plans of Capt. Franz Rintelen, of the German navy, to embroider this country in war with Mexico and Japan, and the ineffectual efforts of former Representative Frank Buchanan to enlist the support of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a project to prevent the manufacture and transportation of munitions in this country, were brought out in the conspiracy trial of these two men and six others here on Wednesday. The defendants are charged with fomenting strikes designed to disrupt the Entente allies' munitions trade in this country through the activities of labor's National Peace Council, of which Mr. Buchanan was first president.

NO SLACKENING IN WAR ON PART OF RUSSIA.

A despatch from Petrograd says:—The Russian Provisional Government has sent to the Russian representatives in the Entente allied countries a note assuring the allies that the change in Government in Russia cannot afford a pretext for any slackening on the part of Russia in the common struggle of all the Entente allies.

BRITISH TRANSPORT ARCADIAN SUNK

279 on Board the Vessel Were Drowned.

A despatch from London says:—The British transport Arcadian was sunk in the Mediterranean by a submarine on April 15. It is believed 279 men were drowned.

The Arcadian was of 9,000 tons gross, and was owned by the Royal Mail Packet Co. Before being converted she was employed in tourist traffic between New York and the West Indies.

MUST BE ONLY USED AS SEED OR HUMAN FOOD

A despatch from London says:—The Food Controller, Lord Devonport, has ordered that after May 9 maize, barley and oats and their products are to be used only for seed or for human and animal food. Tapioca, sago, and arrowroot will be restricted to use as human food.

He's Hunting Yet.

At a certain public school it was the custom for the teachers to write on the blackboard any instruction they desired the janitor to receive.

One evening, while cleaning a room, the janitor saw written:

"Find the greatest common denominator."

"Hullo!" he exclaimed. "Is that thing loth again?"

The Doings of the Duffs.

