

MARTIAL LAW FOR U. S. EFFECT OF NEW MEASURE

Bill Approved by President Wilson Provides for Government Control of All Railroads, Telegraph and Telephone Lines.

A despatch from Washington says: Government control and operation of all railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, during the period of the war, and the drafting into the military service of the country of the employees of such common carriers, is authorized in a bill approved to-day by President Wilson.

The bill, drawn at the request of the President, will be introduced in the House to-morrow by Representative William C. Adamson, Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The draft of the bill, prepared by Mr. Adamson, received the approval of the President to-day. It is probably the most far-reaching of all the war bills prepared or in process of preparation by the Administration.

Under the comprehensive provisions of the Administration measure, the President is given unlimited power to take actual possession of the physical property of all railroads and all telephone and telegraph lines of the United States, to direct their operations and "to draft into the military service of the United States and to place under military control any and all officers, agents and employees of the railroads, telephone or telegraph companies whose lines are so taken into possession."

Severe penalties are provided in the event that any person having control of the common carriers declines to deliver into the possession of the United

States the property demanded by the President.

Persons who resist the military draft authorized are likewise subject to fine and imprisonment.

The drafting of employees is to be under the direction of "officers of the military establishment," who shall prepare a roster of all employees subject to draft and shall serve notice upon the persons so drafted "as to the place where and the time when he shall appear and enter upon his service."

President Wilson is given complete control and supervision of "the communication of intelligence over said telephone and telegraph lines, and the transportation of troops, military property and stores throughout the United States shall be conducted under the control and supervision of such officers as the President may designate."

So broad are the powers conveyed by the bill that martial law is virtually established throughout the country so far as common carriers are concerned. There is no limitation whatsoever upon the authority of the President to seize railroad, telephone and telegraph property, and to commandeer persons operating the same whenever the President may determine that public safety necessitates so radical a step.

Not since Abraham Lincoln was given power to commandeer the railroads of the United States in 1862 has any President been granted such unhampered authority.

12,000 MEN NEEDED IN FORESTRY UNITS

Recruiting Stations Established Throughout Canada for Enlistment.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Twelve thousand men are required for service in forestry units overseas and twenty-four recruiting depots have been established in Canada, to receive candidates for enlistment. In view of the shortage of ocean tonnage Britain has undertaken to provide herself to a great extent with lumber and timber from forests at home. Consequently the work of the forestry battalions has grown in importance.

At present ten thousand Canadians are engaged in lumbering operations in the British Isles. Of the number 5,000 were enlisted and sent overseas in forestry battalions.

The remainder were drawn from other units of the expeditionary force. It is now proposed to increase the number of the men engaged in lumbering and at the same time return those men who were obtained from the combatant ranks to their own units, where they are needed.

Europe has long profited by fish farming. With the exhaustion of the fish supply of our lakes and streams in sight, we must add fish ponds to our farms.

MORE OF FRANCE WRESTED FROM FOE BRITISH INFLECT HEAVY LOSS

British North of Vimy Ridge Carry Lines Along Both Banks of Souchez River Close To Givenchy—Canadians Take Mile of German Trenches.

A despatch from London says: Swift hammer-blows at many points along the disorganized German front north and south of Arras last week showed that General Haig's drive is far from over, though the resistance of Hindenburg's troops stiffened perceptibly. Boring through the slush underfoot and the falling snow and sleet, British troops north of the Vimy Ridge carried their lines along both banks of the Souchez River to within a few hundred yards northwest of Givenchy, while the Canadians, sweeping down the southeastern slope of the ridge, overran a mile of German trench systems south of the Farnes Wood.

South of the Scarpe, too, where the British are trying to straighten out their front toward Cambrai, a notable success was won. Driving down from Neuville Vitasse to the banks of Cojeul River, Haig's men stormed and held Hill 90, and pressed onward to Wancourt and Henin. Both these towns, with their adjoining defences, were captured, and the victors deployed across the stream and occupied the heights on the right bank. The fighting in this segment was an all-day matter, and the ground was

won foot by foot. The British are clearly determined to shoulder the Germans out of the entire angle between Monchy-le-Preux and Croisilles, and seem to be doing it.

Meanwhile the fighting for the key positions at Monchy was furious. The Germans feel the loss of this town and of its heights, which they admit in their official statement, and have thrown repeated counter-attacks against the British defenders. According to the accounts of observers, they suffered some of their heaviest losses since the present series of battles started, several of the charging battalions being practically annihilated under the rattle of British machine guns.

Prisoners, who were attached to German batteries complain that so many German guns were lost because of a shortage of artillery horses. They say that the British were up and over their pieces before they could be hauled back down to safety. On the Vimy Ridge alone the storming Canadians took four 8-inch howitzers, nine of the famous 5.9 guns, the most mobile and useful piece in the German battery, and 23 other pieces. Elsewhere the British took a dozen.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs
Toronto, April 17.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.28; No. 2 do., \$2.24; No. 3 do., \$2.19; No. 4 do., \$2.08; nominal, track Bay ports.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 78c; No. 3 C.W., 76c; extra No. 1 feed, 76c; No. 1 feed, 75c, all rail delivered.
American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.39, track Toronto, subject to embargo.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 71 to 73c, nominal; No. 3 white, 70 to 72c, nominal, according to freight outside.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$2.00 to \$2.02; No. 3 do., \$1.98 to \$2.00, according to freight outside.
Peas—No. 2, nominal, according to freight outside.
Barley—Malt, \$1.26 to \$1.28, according to freight outside.
Buckwheat—\$1.38 to \$1.40, according to freight outside.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.68 to \$1.70, according to freight outside.
Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$10.70; second patents, in jute bags, \$10.20; strong bakers, in jute bags, \$9.80, Toronto.
Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, \$8.35 to \$8.45, in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment, \$8.10 to \$8.20, bulk seaboard, export grade.
Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included—bran, per ton, \$3; shorts, per ton, \$4 to \$4.25; middlings, \$4.3 to \$4.5; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.70 to \$2.80; per ton, \$11.50 to \$12.50; mixed, per ton, \$8.50 to \$11, track Toronto.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$7 to \$7.50, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 40 to 41c; creamery prints, 45 to 45c; solids, 42 to 43c.
Eggs—New-laid, in cartons, 35c; out of cartons, 37c.
Live poultry—Fowl, lb., 20 to 25c; chickens, 20 to 25c.
Dressed poultry—Chickens, 23 to 26c; fowl, 20 to 22c; ducks, 22 to 25c; squabs, per doz., \$4.00 to \$4.50; turkeys, 25 to 28c.
Cheese—New, large, 27 to 27c; twins, 27 to 28c; triplets, 27 to 28c; old, large, 28c; twins, 28c.
Honey—White clover, 2-lb. tins, 14c to 15c; 5-lb. tins, 14c to 15c; 10-lb. tins, 13c to 14c; buckwheat, 6-lb. tins, 10 to 10c; comb honey—extra fine and heavy weight, per doz., \$2.75; select, \$2.50 to \$2.75.
Maple syrup—Imperial quality, \$1.50 to \$1.65.
Potatoes—On track Ontario, per bag, \$3.00; New Brunswick Delawares, per bag, \$3.30 to \$3.40; Albertas, per bag, \$3.25.

Provisions—Wholesale
Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 27 to 28c; do, heavy, 27 to 28c; cooked, 38 to 39c; rolls, 24 to 25c; breakfast bacon, 30 to 31c; backs, plain 32 to 33c; boneless, 35 to 36c.
Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 26 to 25c; tubs, 26 to 25c; pails, 25 to 24c; compound, 24 to 23c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 21 to 22c per lb.; clear bellies, 20 to 20c.

Montreal Markets
Montreal, April 17.—Oats—Canadian western, No. 2, 78c; do., No. 3, 77c; extra, No. 1 feed, 77c; Barley—Man, No. 1, \$1.09; Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.32; Flour—Man, Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$10.80; seconds, \$10.20; strong bakers, \$10.10; Winter patents, choice, \$10.00; freight rollers, \$9.50 to \$9.60; tubs, \$9.50 to \$9.60; Rolled oats, \$10.00; do, bags, 90 lbs., \$3.60; Bran, \$4.20 to \$4.30; Shorts, \$4.00; Middlings, \$4.20; Mouline, \$4.20 to \$4.30; Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$13.50; Cheese—Best western, 24 to 24c; finest eastern, 23 to 23c; Butter—Finest creamery, 43c; seconds, 40c to 41c; Eggs—Fresh, 36c; selected, 35c; Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$3.10 to \$3.25.

Winnipeg Grain
Winnipeg, April 17.—Cash prices—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.04; No. 2, \$1.88; No. 3, \$1.69; No. 4, \$1.39; feed, \$1.10. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 78c; No. 3 C.W., 76c; extra No. 1 feed, 76c; No. 1 feed, 75c; No. 2 feed, 74c; Barley—No. 3, \$1.12; No. 4, \$1.00; feed, \$0.85 to \$0.90. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., \$2.70; No. 2 C.W., \$2.74.

United States Markets
Minneapolis, April 17.—Wheat—May, \$2.07; July, \$2.04; cash, No. 1 hard, \$2.10 to \$2.22; No. 2 Northern, \$2.13 to \$2.15; No. 3 Northern, \$2.09 to \$2.11; Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.26 to \$1.28; No. 3 yellow, \$1.24 to \$1.26; Oats—No. 2 white, 62 to 64c; No. 3 white, 60 to 62c; Bran—\$8.00 to \$8.50.
Duluth, April 17.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, \$2.14; No. 2 Northern, \$2.09 to \$2.12; No. 3 Northern, \$2.05 to \$2.08; May, \$2.04; July, \$2.02; cash, No. 1 hard, \$2.09 to \$2.11; No. 2 Northern, \$2.04 to \$2.07.

Live Stock Markets
Toronto, April 17.—Extra choice heavy steers, \$12.00 to \$12.50; choice heavy steers, \$11.50 to \$12.00; good heavy steers, \$10.50 to \$11.00; butchers' cattle, \$10.25 to \$10.75; do, good, \$10.00 to \$10.50; do, medium, \$9.00 to \$9.50; butchers' bullocks, choice, \$10.00 to \$10.75; do, good, \$9.25 to \$9.75; do, medium, \$8.25 to \$8.75; do, rough, \$6.00 to \$6.50; butchers' cows, choice, \$10.00 to \$10.25; do, good, \$9.25 to \$9.75; do, medium, \$8.00 to \$8.25; do, rough, \$6.00 to \$6.25; calves, \$8.00 to \$10.00; do, good, \$6.00 to \$8.00; do, medium, \$5.00 to \$6.00; do, rough, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, heavy, \$8.50 to \$9.50; do, good, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, medium, \$6.50 to \$7.50; do, rough, \$5.00 to \$6.00; lambs, choice, \$12.25 to \$12.50; do, medium, \$10.50 to \$11.50; hogs, fed and butchered, \$14.00 to \$16.00; do, weighed off, \$12.75 to \$13.00.
Montreal, April 17.—Good to choice milk-fed calves, \$8.00 to \$11.00; others, \$4.00 to \$7.00; steers, \$9.50 to \$10.50; Spring calves, \$12.00 to \$15.00; each, selected hogs at \$16.70 to \$17.00.

Hearing has been restored to more than two-thirds of his accidentally deafened patients by a French physician who massages their ears with sound waves.

ALLIED COUNCIL AT WASHINGTON

British and French Commissions to Discuss War Policy With U. S.

A despatch from Washington says: Assembly in Washington within a few weeks of a great international war council was foreshadowed by an announcement from the State Department on Wednesday that a British commission, headed by Arthur J. Balfour, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is expected to arrive within ten days to discuss with the Government here questions connected with the conduct of the war. In addition to the Foreign Minister, the commission will include Admiral DeChair, of the British navy; General Bridges, of the army, and the Governor of the Bank of England, attended by a numerous staff.

This was as far as the announcement made by the State Department goes, but it was learned authoritatively that a French commission, composed of officials and officers equally as distinguished as the British representatives, also will be in Washington about the same time. This commission will be headed by M. Viviani, at present Minister of Justice in the French Cabinet, and formerly Premier.

CROPS IN GERMANY SET BACK BY STORMS.

Severe Weather Will Delay Harvest of All Foodstuffs.

A despatch from Copenhagen says: The Easter holidays in Germany were marked, according to reports in the German newspapers, by a return of winter weather, over a large part of the empire, an occurrence of considerable importance in connection with the prospects for the next harvest. Particularly sharp drops in temperature with snow, were reported in the important grain-growing regions of Germany. Before this development the agricultural papers had complained of the effects of the severe and protracted winter. The winter grain crop was several weeks behind its normal development, although it is declared that the proportion requiring re-sowing was comparatively small. Farmers were unable to commence their spring planting, and it seems certain that the new delay will materially defer the fall harvest of all food crops.

The net result is that there will be increasing difficulty in carrying over until the harvest on the scanty reserve of stock, even if the harvest itself is not affected in quality.

GREAT FIRES OCCUR IN AIX-CHAPPELLE

A despatch from Amsterdam says: Statements from various sources continue to come to hand reporting more or less serious troubles in Germany. At Hamburg the authorities have taken extraordinary measures to cope with disorders. A railway official who joined the train from Germany at Maestricht, stated that great fires had broken out in Aix-la-Chapelle in four different parts of the city. It is believed serious troubles have broken out there. Two hundred persons have been killed and wounded in the rioting at Aix-la-Chapelle, according to advices received by the Nieuwe Amsterdamse Courant.

ENEMY WOMEN BRUTAL TOWARD THE PRISONERS

Those Employed by German Red Cross Show Themselves as Barbarous as Any Huns—Spit in Coffee Handed to British Troops.

A despatch from London says: Apalling revelations of the systematic brutality of German women of the Red Cross towards British wounded have been made to the Berne correspondent of The Times by scores of British soldiers of all ranks released from German prison camps. On the long journey of the British wounded through Germany it was the common amusement of these women to tempt our men, who were in the last extremity of hunger and thirst, by holding out food and drink to try and make them snatch at it, and then withdrawing it. Many of the wounded begging for water had coffee, water and soup tendered to them, and then at the last moment the gentle nurse would spit in the cup or glass. Frequently the wounded had to drink the defiled stuff while the women looked on and laughed.

PREMIER SEES PEACE COMING IN WAR ON U-BOATS

A Real Peace Which This Old World Has Never Known.

A despatch from London says: As the first British Prime Minister to salute the American nation as comrades-in-arms, David Lloyd George, England's great Democrat leader, speaking before a notable assembly, brought together by the American Luncheon Club on Thursday, aroused intense enthusiasm by his scathing denunciation of Prussia and his warm welcome of America as an ally in the war.

"The advent of the United States into the war," he said, "gives the final stamp to the character of the conflict as a struggle against military autocracy throughout the world."

FOOD CRISIS MAKES ALL FATHERLAND TALK

Vorwaerts Warns Government of Consequences of Bread Diminution.

A despatch from London says: The food situation is dominating all other considerations in Germany, according to The Berlin Vorwaerts as quoted in an Amsterdam despatch to the Central News. The Vorwaerts says:

"Notwithstanding all the big events, the new food regulations which are to be introduced on April 15 form the exclusive subject of discussion in the most considerable circles of the people. A diminution in the bread ration forms a serious difficulty for the entire population and causes great preoccupation."

Some weeks ago the German newspapers announced that the bread ration would be reduced by one-fourth, beginning April 15, owing to the scarcity of wheat.

It has been shown that heredity in wheat seed is not so important as good soil and cultural methods. Good seed, good soil and good farming count for more in crop producing than fancy variety.

CANADIANS SHARE PEACE COMING IN WAR ON U-BOATS

376 Are Members of Royal Naval Auxiliary Patrol.

A despatch from Ottawa says: In all 376 Canadians are now engaged in combating the German submarines, as members of the Royal Naval Auxiliary Patrol, and, according to reports which have come to the Naval Service Department here, all have acquitted themselves well and have reflected credit upon the Dominion. Of the number 264 are sub-lieutenants or officers of the submarine-chasers and 112 are chief motorboat men, or motorboatmen, the mechanics of the craft.

Of the 112 motorboatmen 43 are from British Columbia; 32 from Ontario, of whom 11 are from Toronto and six from Ottawa; 21 from the Province of Quebec, of whom 15 are from Montreal, 9 from Alberta, 4 from Saskatchewan and 3 from Manitoba.

MORAL SUPPORT IS GIVEN TO U. S.

Argentina and Costa Rica Endorse War Policy of President Wilson.

A despatch from Washington says: Without formally announcing abandonment of their neutrality, two more Latin-American republics, Argentina and Costa Rica, have given assurances of their moral support for the United States in the war against Germany. Argentina, choosing a middle course between those of Brazil and Chile, her sister nations in the influential A-B-C trio, has notified the State Department that she "recognizes the justice" of this country's stand against German aggression. Little Costa Rica, just emerging from the throes of a revolution, sent word to her diplomatic representative here on Wednesday that she endorsed the course of President Wilson and was "ready to prove it if necessary."

The Doings of the Duffs.

