RATIO OF CANADIAN DEAD TO WOUNDED 1 TO 5

Over 2,000 Hit on the First Day of the Battle for Vimy Ridge So Slightly Injured They Walked to Dressing Stations.

A despatch from Canadian Headquarters in France, says:—Now that the lists of casualties from the actions of the last week are beginning to appear in the Canadian press, it may bring solace to the sad hearts to know how carefully the wounded were handled, and how reverently the deal were buried. Hospital arrangements were made to handle far more than the number actually wounded. Extra ambulances were provided at the front, and many supplementary dressing stations were opened. There was little congestion anywhere. Over 2,000 who were wounded on the first day were so slightly hit that they were able to walk back to the stations without aid.

Despite the extraordinary condition of the ground over which the advance was made, the stretcher-bearers found and brought out practically all the wounded before nightfall each day. In only a few cases, where the wounded lay in deep shellholes and had not sufficient strength to make their presence known to the search parties, did they remain in the field overnight.

It is believed that this prompt handling has resulted in a material reduction under the heading, "Died of Wounds." Similar systematic care was shown in the disposal of the dead, who are now believed to bear the remarkably low ratio of one to five wounded.

There are two important military cemeteries on the Canadian front, at Carency and Ecoivre. These are connected with the trenches by light railways, and the dead customarily are brought there for burial. For the operations of last week additional burying grounds were opened near the front of the line, so that the work of the burial parties might be more quickly done. Each body of our men is given individual burial, and over each of the dead is placed a simple wooden cross, giving his name, rank and identification number. Even if these crosses should be removed, the records of the burial are so complete that the location of every body can be indicated. The dead are wrapped in blankets before being committed to the earth by the men's own units, and the burial service is read by a clergyman of the dead soldier's own denomination. The army chaplains are so distributed as almost invariably to permit of this reverence for the dead, which is one of the marked characteristics of the British and Canadian troops.

TO GET AFTER SLACKERS FROM U. S. AND BRITAIN

Negotiations Reported to Be in Progress Between the Two Governments.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—It is understood in Government circles here that negotiations are in progress between the British and United States Governments with regard to the recruiting, possibly under some form of compulsion, of the British subjects who have gone to the United States since the war began, and who thereby sought to escape war service. While no definite agreement has yet been reached between Washington and London, it is expected here, according to a semi-official statement given out on Wednesday, that some arrangement will be reached whereby the slackers who fled either from Canada or Great Britain will be made subject to virtual conscription by British agents. They will probably have a choice of enlisting with the Canadian or British armies, or of going into some other form of direct war service. The Canadian and British authorities have kept a fairly accurate list of the names and addresses of the men who have emigrated since the war began.

MUNITIONS ORDERS RECEIVED BY CANADA

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A statement to the Minister of Finance by J. W. Flavelle, chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board, shows the total value of orders received to be $850,000,000, munitions shipped to March 30 were valued at $470,000,000, and disbursements to that date totalled $543,000,000. Employees direct and indirect number over 250,000, and 630 factories and plants are in operation.

CANADIAN STEAMER STADACONA TORPEDOED BY SUBMARINE

The Master, Captain Allen, of Halifax, Made Prisoner and Taken on Board U-Boat.

A despatch from Halifax says;—The steamer Stadacona, of the Canadian S. O. Co., has been torpedoed. Captain C. O. Allen, Halifax, was master. The crew landed in England. Captain Allen was taken prisoner on board the submarine. Captain Allen, who is one of the noted master mariners of the sailing days in Nova Scotia, retired from seafaring over fifteen years ago and settled down on a large orchard property in the Annapolis Valley. When the war broke out the captain felt that at sea he could be of service to his country, and accepted command of the steamer Wanola. Later he was transferred to the Rosedale, and after coming home last November and disposing of his orchards he was sent to England to take command of the Stadacona. Since the outbreak of the war he has been constantly sailing to ports in the war zone, and on two occasions had narrow escapes during German air raids on an English port. At Havre on one occasion, through a misunderstanding ad his inability to speak French, he was held for a number of hours on suspicion of being a German spy. The Stadacona was on a voyage from Dunkirk to Marseilles.

MUFFINS, CRUMPETS, TEA CAKES ARE PROHIBITED IN BRITAIN

New Order of Controller Hits Popular London Tea Shops Very Severely.

A despatch from London says:—The Food Controller, Lord Devonport, has issued an order, effective Tuesday next, prohibiting thereafter the sale of light pastries, muffins, crumpets or tea cakes. Cakes, buns, scones and biscuits can only be sold if they conform to the drastic restrictions respecting the amount of wheaten flour and sugar used. Tea shops, which are so popular in London and elsewhere in England, will suffer severely by the new order.

The War Office has ordered a return made by May 1 of all horses, mules, cattle, sheep, pigs and agricultural implements in Great Britain.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Apr. 24—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.57; No. 2 do., $2.52½; No. 3 do., $2.47¾; No. 4 wheat, $2.37¾, nominal, track Bay ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 82c; No. 3 C.W., 81c; extra No. 1 feed, 81c; No. 1 feed, 79¾c, all rail delivered.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.54, nominal, subject to embargo, track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 74 to 76c, nominal; No. 3 white, 73 to 75c, nominal, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, $2.35 to $2.37; No. 3 do., $2.33 to $2.35, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, nominal, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $11.70; second patents, in jute bags, $11.20; strong bakers', in jute bags, $10.80, Toronto.

Barley—Malting, $1.35 to $1.37, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, $1.85 to $1.87, according to freights outside.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, $10.10 to $10.20, in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, $39; shorts, per ton, $41 to $43; middlings, per ton, $44 to $46; good feed flour, per bag, $2.80 to $2.90.

Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, $11.50 to $12.50; mixed, per ton, $8.50 to $11, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $7 to $8, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 40 to 41c; creamery prints, 43 to 45c; solids, 42 to 43c.

Eggs—New-laid, in cartons, 37 to 38c; out of cartons, 35c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 26 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 27¼ to 27¾c; tripets, 27¾ to 28c; old, large, 28½c; twins, 28¾c.

Honey—White clover, 2½-lb. tins, 14½ to 15c; 5-lb. tins, 14½c; 10-lb., 13½c; 60-lb., 13c; buckwheat, 60-lb. tins, 10 to 10½c. Comb honey—extra fine and heavy weight, per doz., $2.75; select, $2.50 to $2.75; No. 2, $2 to $2.25.

Maple syrup—Imperial gallon, $1.60 to $1.75.

Potatoes—On track Ontario, per bag, $3.50; New Brunswick Delawares, per bag, $4.00; Albertas, per bag, $3.50 to $3.75.

Beans—Imported, hand-picked, per bush., $6.25; Canadian, hand-picked, per bush., $7.50 to $7.75; Canadian primes, $7.00 to $7.25; Limas, per lb., 13 to 13½c.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked and cured meats and lard are quoted to the trade by Toronto wholesalers as follows:—

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 28 to 29c; do., heavy, 24 to 25c; cooked, 39 to 40c; rolls, 24 to 25c; breakfast bacon, 30 to 33c; backs, plain, 33 to 34c; boneless, 35 to 36c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 25½ to 25¾c; tubs, 25¾ to 26c; pails, 26 to 26½c; compound, tierces, 20 to 20¼c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 21 to 22c per lb; clear bellies, 20 to 20½c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Apr. 24—Oats—Canadian western, No. 2, 81c; do., No. 3, 79c; do., extra No. 1 feed, 79c. Barley—Manitoba feed, $1.11. Buckwheat—No. 2, $1.35. Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, $12.20; do., seconds, $11.70; do., strong bakers', $11.50; winter patents, choice, $11.50; do., straight rollers, $10.80 to $11; do., bags, $5.25 to $5.35. Rolled oats—Barrels, $8.25 to $8.50; do., bags, 90 lbs., $4 to $4.25. Bran—$40 to $42. Shorts—$43 to $44. Middlings—$45 to $47. Moullie—$49 to $54. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $13.50. Potatoes—per bag, car lots, $3.25 to $3.50.

Winnipeg Grain

Winnipeg, Apr. 24—Cash prices: Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.36½; No. 2 Northern, $2.32; No. 3 Northern, $2.20; No. 4, $2.17; No. 5, $1.98; No. 6, $1.67; feed, $1.18. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 71¼c; No. 3 C.W., 70¼c; extra No. 1 feed, 70¼c; No. 1 feed, 68¾c; No. 2 feed, 67c. Barley—No. 3, $1.18; No. 4, $1.14; rejected, 96c; feed, 96c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $2.98¾; No. 2 C.W., $2.94¾.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, Apr. 24—Wheat—May, $2.27½; July, $2.20; cash—No. 1 hard, $2.50½ to $2.53½; No. 1 Northern, $2.43½ to $2.47½; No. 2, do., $2.39¼ to $2.47½. Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.42½ to $1.45½. Oats—No. 3 white, 68¼ to 69¼c. Flour—Unchanged. Bran—$39 to $40.

Duluth, Apr. 24—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $2.35¼; No. 1 Northern, $2.30¼ to $2.34¼; No. 2, do., $2.26¼ to $2.29¼; May, $2.26¼ bid; July, $2.20 bid. Linseed—$3.25 to $3.26; May, $3.24; July, $3.24 bid; September, $3.23.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Apr. 24—Extra choice heavy steers, $11.75 to $12; choice heavy steers, $11.25 to $11.65; good heavy steers, $10.50 to $10.60; butchers' cattle, choice, $11.25 to $11.60; do., good, $10.40 to $10.60; do., medium, $9.65 to $10; do., common, $8.75 to $9; butchers' bulls, choice, $10 to $10.75; do., good bulls, $9.25 to $9.75; do., medium bulls, $8.25 to $8.75; do., rough bulls, $6.40 to $6.50; butchers' cows, choice, $10 to $10.25; do., good, $8.75 to $9.50; do., medium, $7 to $7.25; stockers, $7.50 to $9.35; feeders, $9.50 to $10.25; canners and cutters, $5.50 to $6.25; milkers, good to choice, $85 to $110; do., com. and med., each, $40 to $60; springers, $50 to $110; light ewes, $10 to $14.50; sheep, heavy, $8.50 to $9.50; calves, good to choice, $12.50 to $14.75; spring lambs, each $8 to $12; lambs, choice, $14.25 to $16; do., medium, $10.50 to $12.50; hogs, fed and watered, $16.40 to $16.50; do., weighed off cars, $16.65 to $16.75; do., f.o.b., $15.75.

Montreal, Apr. 24—Choice steers, $12.25 to $12.50; good steers, $10.50 to $11.50; common steers, $9.50 to $10; butchers' cows, $9 to $11; bulls, $9.50 to $12; choice milk-fed calves, $8 to $11; common, $5 to $7; sheep, $10 to $11; yearling lambs, $14.50 to $15.50; spring lambs, $8 to $12; hogs, $17 to $17.50.

Willie Wants to Know.

"Pa."

"Yes, my son."

"Is the trough of the sea what the ocean greyhounds drink out of?"

GREAT DEEDS OF CANADIANS

One Kills Half Gun Crew and Bayonets Remainder

Canadian Headquarters in France (via London),—Where all the soldiers have been heroic it is difficult to single out actions which stamp the men who perform them as the brave, but from the records which may result in the decoration of some of the heroes of the battle of Vimy Ridge it is not permitted to make mention of examples of conspicuous valor and place honor where it belongs. A private, during the fierce struggle for the hill the second day of the battle, earned a decoration if ever a man did. The advance was made in a blinding snow storm, which fortunately carried the wind into the faces of the enemy in their carefully-guarded position on the hill slope.

As our men advanced they were met by a murderous machine gun fire, guarded and operated by a group of a dozen of the enemy. Our men were falling fast as the hail of lead from the machine gun swept the hillside. Then, with utter disregard for his own safety, this private rushed forward, tackling alone the barrier to our victory. Making progress from shell hole to shell hole, he reached a point within thirty yards of the enemy gun. He threw a bomb that distance, which killed or wounded part of the machine gun crew; then, with a final rush, he rushed the position and bayoneted the five men remaining with the gun. This splendid deed of gallantry saved the situation and the lives of many men.

WORKMEN WIN BERLIN STRIKE

Important Concessions Made by the Government

A despatch from Copenhagen says: German papers received here on Friday night deal with the Berlin hunger strike, which is now reported at an end, giving details which were not included in the earlier news telegrams.

The Berlin Tageblatt estimates the number of men on strike at 300,000. Vorwaerts says that 210,000 were involved. Work was stopped in 300 munition factories.

As a result of the strike a commission of laborers was formed, which, after conference with Dr. Wermuth, the President of the Berlin Subsistence Commission, obtained a promise that in future it would be consulted in all food questions. The Laborers' Commission also received a guarantee that stores of the most important foodstuffs would be provided for the next few months.

Accordingly, work was resumed tonight, the laborers' meeting last night having declared the food authorities' promises satisfactory.

GEN. VON BISSING DIES IN BELGIUM

A despatch from London says:—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says that according to a Brussels despatch Gen. von Bissing, German Governor-General in Belgium, died Wednesday evening.

General Baron Moritz Ferdinand von Bissing was appointed Governor-General of Belgium in November, 1914, in succession to General von der Goltz. He was born in 1844. During his rule in Belgium, General von Bissing has come into prominence many times, notably in connection with the execution of Miss Edith Cavell, the English nurse, frequent clashes with Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, and the deportation of Belgians. It was reported in 1915 that he had ordered the round-up of spies and persons supsected of working against the Germans in Belgium, and that scores of executions followed the carrying out of this order. Several times by his order Belgian cities and towns were fined heavily for alleged breaking of rules laid down by him. He had been ill off and on for more than a year.

Be careful of your own eyes, your own limbs and your own life, as well as for those of others.

ENEMY WITHDRAWAL ON AISNE CONTINUES AND VILLAGE CAPTURED

British Hold High Ground; French Inflict Heavy Losses on the Enemy; Many Prisoners Captured; Four Villages Taken.

A despatch from London says:—The southern part of the Hindenburg line in France continues to crumble or fall back before the forces of General Nivelle, Thursday witnessed additional important gains by the French at numerous points from Soissons eastward to the old Champagne, and also the capture of men and guns.

In the latter region north-west of Auberive the French captured strongly-fortified German trenches on a front of a mile and a quarter and made prisoner 150 Germans. Northeast of Soissons the village of Aisy, Jouy and Laffaux and Fort de Conde were captured by the French, while to the east, near Hurtebise, another point of support fell into their hands and with it 500 prisoners and two cannon.

Violent artillery actions are in progress between the Somme and the Oise, in Champagne, near Le Mort Homme, in the Verdun sector, and in Belgium around Dixmude.

The French War Office reports that Wednesday night the Germans threw twelve divisions of fresh men into the fray between Soissons and Auberive in an attempt to hold General Nivelle's forces back, but that their efforts were unavailing.

A despatch from British Headquarters in France says: The great value of the recent advance lies in the fact that we have everywhere driven the enemy from high ground and robbed him of his observation. Now all are in our hands. From them we can sweep observation over a wide expanse of country to Douai and beyond, while they shut out all the enemy's view of our movements on this side. Nevertheless all this ground is a continuous alternation of slopes and dips. It is not as if the high ground always commanded a view of the level plain. Everywhere there are hidden folds and creases, lesser ridge beyond lesser ridge. It is not necessarily easy to continue a rapid advance. Attack down the forward slopes of the high ground under the exposed fire of the lesser slopes beyond is often extremely difficult now. On the general front except north of Lens and south of St. Quentin there must intervene a laborious period in the advancing of our present positions. The enemy still has a strong short line running through Oppy, north-east of Arras and southwards some 3,000 yards. Behind that again is the stronger famous Drocoquer-Queant line, or what the Germans know as the Wotan line, which is a part of the even more notorious Hindenburg line running south-eastward to St. Quentin from a junction near Queant. These are undoubtedly formidable, but as above this the Queant end of the Hindenburg line is already ours, if it be the plan of the general staff to break it by a frontal attack, there is not the slightest doubt we shall succeed.

GERMAN OFFICER SANK ON KNEES BEGGED CAPTOR FOR MERCY

General Morale of the Kaiser's Army Typified by Two Significent Incidents.

A despatch from London says: The London Times correspondent with the French army telegraphs that conditions overhead and under foot are as bad as possible. In the course of his despatch, which merely amplifies the present detailed French communiques, he says: "The bombardment that has continued incessantly for days along the front to an extent of 100 miles, added to the formidable length of the English front north of St. Quentin, is, perhaps, the most appalling thing the world has ever seen. . . . I heard today of a captured German officer who went down on his knees when taken to beg for mercy. I saw a French officer who, with two men, had taken 60 prisoners, walking about places where he was exposed, not only to shell fire, but to machine gun bullets, as coolly as if he had been in the Place de l'Opera. The difference between the two men exactly typifies the difference between the general morale of the bombarding force that is attacking and the bombarding force that is being attacked. Not in one place or two, but all along the line the French have shown this morale superiority."

HORSES PURCHASED FOR CANADIAN ARMY.

A despatch from Ottawa says: In all, 26,015 horses have been purchased in Canada for the Canadian army since the war began, according to a return tabled in the Commons on Friday. The total cost of the animals was $4,398,850. The return stated that the Canadian Government had no information as to the number of horses bought in Canada for Great Britain and the allied nations.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYS 232 FOOD INSPECTORS.

A despatch from Ottawa says: There are now 197 food inspectors employed by the Department of Agriculture, and 35 employed by the Department of Inland Revenue, according to an answer given Mr. Sinclair, of Guysboro, during the question hour in the Commons on Friday. There was a net increase during the past year of 19 in the number employed by the former department and seven in the number employed by the latter.

HIGH SCHOOL BOYS FOR FARM WORK

The Minister of Education has notified the Organization of Resources Committee that he has sent a letter to the principals of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes of the province, in which he urges upon them the desirability of encouraging as many as possible of the boys in their schools to engage in farm work this Spring. The Minister further suggests that the matter be also brought to the attention of the parents with a view to securing their co-operation.

BURNING OF RUMANIA TOWNS FORESHADOWS A RETIREMENT

Signs That Germany is About to Abandon Some of the Conquered Territory.

A despatch from Petrograd, says:—A report received here from Jassy, the seat of the Rumanian Government, says the Germans have burned the towns of Braila and Fokshani. The despatch says Rumanian military circles consider that this foreshadows a German retirement.

Braila and Fokshani are both important railroad towns in Rumania. Braila lies on the Danube to the south of Galatz, while Fokshani is situated on the railway line about midway between Bucharest and Jassy.

The Doings of the Duffs.