1,500 GERMAN DEAD LYING BEFORE BRITISH LINES AT CLOSE OF SUNDAY'S BATTLE

Germans in Desperate Effort To Save St. Quentin Gain Foothold in Lagnicourt---British Counter Drives Them Out To Be Slaughtered by Cannon.

London, April 15.—The civil population of Lens was evacuated Friday. The Germans then seized three months' rations gathered in Lens by the American Relief Commission, says a dispatch from British headquarters in France.

The British official communication tonight announced that the British troops are on the outskirts of the town.

The British official statement issued Sunday noon said German defences east of Lievin had been captured from Riaumont Wood to the eastern corner of Cite St. Pierre.

Germans were repulsed Sunday with the loss of 1,500 dead and 300 prisoners in an attack on a six-mile front on both sides of the Bapaume-Cambrai road. The enemy gained a foothold at Lagnicourt, but a counter-attack drove them out, and, coming under British artillery the Germans were mowed down.

Saturday midnight the British official report stated that Field Marshal Haig's troops were within a few hundred yards of St. Quentin, having fought their way south and east of Fayet. Sunday night's report recorded further gains. The village of Gricourt, a mile north of Fayet, was carried at the point of the bayonet, and the enemy, who resisted stubbornly, suffered many killed and a loss of over 400 prisoners.

On Saturday night the mining centre of Lens was virtually surrounded on three sides by the advancing British-Canadian forces. Lievin, southeast of Lens, was captured Saturday morning, and along the entire front from the Scarpe River to south of Loos (northwest of Lens), the British had advanced two to three miles east of Vimy Ridge.

Guns captured by the British are said to number over 200, exclusive of trench mortars and machine guns, thus greatly weakening the German's defensive power.

German prisoners, now held in such numbers, disregard entirely their officers. This absence of discipline was never noted before, and indicates a change of mind in the German army.

Going After Lille.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's principal object in his advance on Lens is rather to turn La Bassee from the south, La Bassee and Lens forming the principal outworks of Lille, which is the key to the whole German position in Flanders, and once these two towns are in the hands of the British, Lille will be seriously threatened.

The German attack astride the Bapaume-Cambrai road today indicates the importance attached to defending the junction of the Hindenburg line to St. Quentin and La Fere with the line hastily organized between Lens and Bullecourt, near Cambrai, when the German chief of staff, von Hindenburg, realized that Vimy Ridge was seriously threatened.

Point of Attack Switched.

The British nearly broke through at Bullecourt, which is near this junction, last week, and although failing there, Field Marshal Haig transferred his attentions further north, and danger for the Germans still exists, especially as, according to the Associated Press correspondent, the Hindenburg line is still far from being properly organized.

The Reuter correspondent at British headquarters gives an interesting story of how the British officers studied beforehand a small model of Vimy Ridge moulded by an ingenious officer out of plaster, indicating every natural feature, the trenches, railways, defences, roads and streams, even the mine craters, prepared from aerial photographs and direct observation, and all available local knowledge that could be obtained, and that the knowledge thus obtained proved of immense advantage when the attack was carried out.

Bloody Repulse for Foe.

Fifteen hundred German dead were left in front of the British positions after an unsuccessful attack delivered early this morning by strong German forces along a six-mile front on the Bapaume-Cambrai road, according to the official report from Field Marshal Haig tonight. The British gained further ground in their advance upon both St. Quentin and Lens.

The text of the communication reads:

"Fighting again today northwest of St. Quentin, we gained ground east and north of Gricourt, and captured some prisoners. We also further progressed in the neighborhood of Havrincourt wood and east of Lievin, where our troops are approaching the outskirts of Lens.

1,500 German Dead.

"Further particulars of the enemy attack this morning astride the Bapaume-Cambrai road show that his losses were even heavier than at first reported. The attack was pressed with great determination under a heavy fire from our infantry and artillery. In addition to the 200 prisoners captured, 1,500 dead Germans were left in front of our positions.

"Our airplanes carried out successful bombing raids yesterday. Valuable work was performed in co-operation with our artillery. Severe fighting occurred in the air throughout the day. Four German airplanes were brought down, and eleven others were driven down by our machines. Ten of our airplanes are missing."

Lens Entered by Canucks?

British patrols entered Lens between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning, according to a dispatch received from the special correspondent of Lloyds' News. The village of Lens was beleaguered by Canadians.

The official British statement issued at noon today said that British troops had captured the German defences east of Lievin, from Riaumont wood to the eastern corner of Cite St. Pierre, and were pushing on in the direction of Lens.

An attack this morning by the Germans on a six-mile front on both sides of Bapaume-Cambrai road was a failure. The Germans gained a foothold at only one point, at Lagnicourt, and were driven out there with heavy losses by a counter-attack.

NO BLADE OF GRASS LEFT ON VIMY RIDGE.

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, via London, April 15.—(By Stewart Lyon, Special Correspondent of the Canadian Press.)—This dispatch is written in the depths of a German dugout near the crest of Vimy Ridge. It is Sunday morning. The battalion commander and staff, who are occupying the dugouts, are snatching a few hours' sleep, after a long day of hard work upon the roads. The work of this sort already done is wonderful. The battlefield, across which trails and roads had to be constructed, was so pitted with shell holes that, as an officer said, not one blade of grass remains, and there is not a spot without either a shell hole or a mound thrown up by the explosions.

How any men lived in the trenches through the bombardment which produced these amazing results on an area of over two million square yards is inconceivable. Dante never imagined any inferno like it. That great numbers of the enemy were buried in their trenches becomes evident as the clearing up proceeds. Many so buried were disinterred by later shells, which destroyed their place of sepulture.

Surface of Earth Changed.

The disaster which overtook the German army here on the ridge of Vimy will remain a perpetual monument in the unparalleled destruction of the hill as though by some convulsion of nature that changed the surface of the earth. Sheep may graze in the trenches, craters and shell holes, but months of labor by a great army would not prepare the soil for the plow.

The enemy is doing his best tonight to add to the desolation. He has been shelling steadily the crest of the ridge with his big guns located in the vicinity of Lens, which, at this time, still holds out against us, and points well out on the plain to which he has been driven. Since his retreat began his efforts to stay the forwarding of our guns and supplies have been pitiably futile. Our answering fire is increasing steadily in volume as night passes and fresh batteries come into action. The captured enemy guns are playing an important part in convincing the Germans that the vicinity of Vimy Ridge is a most unhealthy place for them.

Thirty Feet Underground.

Despite the vibration of the gunfire when at its worst, this dugout evidently was occupied by some high German officer as a safe and comfortable place. Its safety is proved by the fact that while the ground thirty feet above the ceiling is pitted with shell holes the beams of the ceiling remain unshaken. In the matter of comfort the former occupant was evidently a specialist. The wall is covered with burlap in green and below a yellow dado. A wooden moulding runs around the room and an engraving after Millais is a feature of the decorative scheme. The heat is supplied by a good stove and it is now heating the place so well that some of the men, accustomed to the Alberta temperature, have just insisted upon more ventilation. There are racks for books, and papers are plentifully provided. The bed of the herr commandant is most comfortable.

The "Impossible" Done.

It was the boast of its garrison that Vimy could not be taken. In building their underground habitations the enemy gave evidence that they believed their boast could be made good. The westerners who have hung their belongings on the German commandant's clothes pegs are, for the most part, amateurs, who regard the colonel as their big brother, and express their hope that they may get back to the ranch soon. It would bring the blush of shame to the herr commandant's face to hear what they say about war as an exact science, and of the former occupant of this dugout as an exponent thereof. Besides those two million yards of churned-up earth and the German dead who await a burial party at daylight prove that the herr commandant was not a scientist, but a blind leader of the blind.

Sunday has been quiet. An officer and ten men on patrol were captured by the Germans out on the plain. Later all succeeded in getting away, except one man who was killed.

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CLARION CALL

president. "It is of the most imperative importance that everything possible be done, and done immediately, to make sure of large harvests. I call upon young men and old alike, and upon the able-bodied boys of the land, to accept and act upon this duty—to turn in hosts to the farms and make certain that no pains and no labor is lacking in his great matter.

Increase Production.

"I particularly appeal to the farmers of the country to plant abundant foodstuffs, as well as cotton. They can show their patriotism in no better or more convincing way than by resisting the great temptation of the present price of cotton and helping, helping upon a great scale, to feed the nation and the peoples everywhere who are fighting for their liberties and for our own. The variety of their crops will be the visible measure of their comprehension of their national duty."

There is a special appeal, perhaps a note of warning, in the address to the middlemen.

Warns the Middlemen.

"The eyes of the country will be especially upon you," they are told. "This is your opportunity for signal service, efficient and disinterested. The country expects you, as it expects all others, to forego unusual profits, to organize and expedite shipments of supplies of every kind, but especially of food, with an eye to the service you are rendering and in the spirit of those who enlist in the ranks, for their people, not for themselves. I shall confidently expect you to deserve and win the confidence of people of every sort and station.

"To the men who are on the railways of the country, whether they be managers or operative employees, let me say that the railways are the arteries of the nation's life and that upon them rests the immense responsibility of seeing to it that these arteries suffer no obstruction of any kind, no inefficiency or slackened power. To the merchant let me suggest the motto: 'Small profits and quick service,' and to the shipbuilder the thought that the life of the war depends upon him. The food and the war supplies must be carried across the seas, no matter how many ships are sent to the bottom.

"Let me suggest, also, that everyone who creates or cultivates a garden helps greatly to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations; and that every housewife who practices strict economy puts herself in the ranks of those who serve the nation. This is the time for America to correct her unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance."

In closing his appeal, the president asked all editors and publishers to give wide publicity to the statement, asked advertising agencies to distribute freely and suggested that clergymen of the country make it subject "of comment and homily from their pulpits."

FAVORS SECESSION IF LIQUOR TRAFFIC IS CONTINUED IN ENGLAND

Rev. James McKay Says Thousands of Canadians Are Ruined.

Declaring that thousands of young Canadian soldiers are becoming moral and physical wrecks because of conditions in England, Rev. James MacKay, a Scotsman, and pastor of New St. James' Presbyterian Church, denounced the moneyed interests which, he claimed, were responsible for the continuance of conditions against the will of the great majority of the people. He stated that he had seen in London, England, a hospital maintained solely for Canadian soldiers stricken with disease as a result of the immoral conditions which prevail through liquor. These men, he said, never reached the front and returned to Canada to be a blight on the national life.

He urged wartime prohobition, furthermore, because of the economy it would effect in grain supplies. He had little sympathy for Great Britain in the matter of a food shortage, he said, while it allowed the liquor interest to drain the resources of the country. He would favor Canada's secession from the mother country if she continued to permit the traffic.

INFANT DAUGHTER BURIED.

The funeral of Louise Dicks, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dicks who died on Saturday, was held today from her parents residence on the Base line to Woodland Cemetery. The services were conducted by Rev. William Walker of the London South Baptist Church and by Rev. Dr. H. S. Dougall of the Askin Street Methodist Church.

ST. QUENTIN AND LENS BOTH DOOMED TO FALL; IRON RINGS TIGHTEN

Civilian Population of Lens Has Been Removed.

RELIEF RATIONS SEIZED

Fierce Battle at Lagnicourt, Where Germans Are "Cut to Bits."

[From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.]

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, April 15, via London.—Fighting like men with their backs to the wall, the Germans are making desperate resistance to the British advance, especially along the Hindenburg line, from Queant to St. Quentin. This line has been definitely broken between Queant and Arras; consequently the Germans are attempting to hold from Queant southward.

In the meantime Lens was being approached late today from three directions. The civilian population was evacuated by the Germans on Friday; no person was allowed more than 30 pounds of baggage. With the departure of the civilians the Germans seized three months' rations gathered at Lens by the American relief commission.

Lens and St. Quentin Ablaze.

Fires continued to glow in Lens today, while far away to the south fires were seen within St. Quentin, towards which the British and French are converging. Realizing that the important town of Queant, the switch point of the Hindenburg line, was threatened by the close proximity of the British, the Germans early today launched an attack from there over a six-mile front. While suffering immediate reverses everywhere else, they managed by the concentration of artillery to recapture Lagnicourt, opposite Queant, which was taken from them several weeks ago. Their victory at this point was short lived, however, for the British immediately counter-attacked and retook Lagnicourt with more than 200 prisoners, and, catching the retreating Germans under an intensive field gun fire, cut them to bits. Thus ended the first real "defensive offensive" the Germans have attempted since the battle of Arras began.

Nervous and Jumpy.

From one end of the British front to the other the Germans are palpably nervous and jumpy. Where they have been driven from their old positions they are feverishly digging in at every opportunity, particularly at night. Each morning new airplane photographs show the result of the nocturnal activities behind the temporary line. Most of the new trenches are merely emergency defences built at angles, with a view to giving cover to machine guns, with which the Germans hope to delay the British advance until their further work can make the rear defences tenable.

It is now stated that no part of the Hindenburg line was expected to be completed until the end of April, despite the claims that the recent western retirement has been entirely according to German plans.

Easily Made Panicky.

Where the Germans still hold their old positions to the north of Loos the slightest movement on the part of the British sends them into a panic. Flares and signal rockets of all colors spring from their trenches. Bombs are cast into "No Man's Land"; trench mortars set up a defensive barrage and artillery help is frantically called for.

Some of the German flares and lights are most amusing, as well as spectacular. Their latest star shells have a parachute attachment and hang suspended in the air for a long time, lighting up the surrounding country for several hundred yards. They break into three balls and the British soldiers call them "pawn brokers."

The Germans in the trench line have long been worried by the inferiority of their artillery to that of the British. A recently-captured report makes complaint that the artillery often fails to answer the call for help, and continues:

Morale Sure Is Shaken.

"For our infantry, which since the Somme battle has been on the defensive, it is from the point of view of morale of importance to be able to count upon artillery support. Infantry that comes to regard itself merely as a target for the hostile artillery must in the long run give way. An immediate and effective reply to hostile shells has a recuperative effect on the morale of the troops, even in the most difficult situations."

Conditions within the German lines just prior to the battle of Arras and the depressed state of many of the German soldiers are eloquently described in translated extracts from letters captured during the recent fighting. Two letters in particular, both written by Bavarians in regiment opposite Arras, are wonderfully impressive. One of them indicates clearly the disheartening effect the entry of the United States into the war has had. It is dated April 6 and reads:

Cause Not Longer Righteous.

"We now have a very bad position at Arras, where we have been under a continuous hurricane of fire for six days. The English at times fire gas shells, which are not exactly pleasant. When everything imaginable is turned against us one cannot stand it, then everything is over. It is enough to drive one mad.

"It is no longer a righteous cause; of that I am convinced. But one always begins to hope again, and think that it must come to an end. But it is not possible. The world is still in too mad a state. We are the tools and allow ourselves to be belabored.

"Now America comes in to make it last longer. Everybody wants to chip in. I believe it will never end; peace will never return to the land."

The second letter, dated Easter, which was the day before the British attack began, tells how unwelcome to the Germans have been the weapons of their own invention when turned against them. It says:

British Gas Deadly.

"For the last four days the English have been firing gas shells all over the country in order to harm the Germans as much as possible. This regiment—the 5th Bavarian—has already had considerable losses in killed and gassed. The sad point is that the English gas is almost odorless, and can only be seen escaping from the shell by the practiced eye. The gas steals slowly over the ground in a blueish haze, and kills anyone who does not draw his mask as quick as lightning over his face before taking a breath.

"The night before last I was in the front line. What a sight! The last time we were in the front line trenches we were easily accessible. Now all communications and all parapets have been shot to pieces. It is a gruesome sight there. The prospect looks terrible. Our people say that things were not as bad at Verdun as here."

Expected Arras Attack.

Another captured document shows that the Germans fully appreciated the meaning of the extensive British preparations about Arras, but had no idea that the blow was coming so swiftly or with such force. The presence of the Canadians within the zone of probable attack had a particularly disquieting effect.

It further declares that to succeed in their plans the British would have to take Vimy Ridge, leaving the inference that the Germans thought this task an impossibility. German officers taken during the battle were incredulous when told that the British not only hold Vimy Ridge, but have pressed far beyond. They say that the plans and the orders to all reserves were to counter-attack at once if the British threw the Germans off the crest.

Canadians Determined.

However, when the Canadians, ably assisted by an English division, went after Vimy Ridge this time, it was with the determination to place that long-disputed vantage ground once for all within the allied lines.

It is on of the petty perversities of the great world war that some of the most homeric fighting on Vimy Ridge should have been about a place rejoicing in the name of "The Pimple."

The Associated Press correspondent met some worn and muddy Canadians returning from beyond "The Pimple" yesterday afternoon. Among them were many Nova Scotians. They had been fighting from Sunday night until Friday night, and declared they had enjoyed every minute of it.

Tired, But Satisfied.

They were not in "The Pimple" all this time, but well beyond it. Before the Pimple could be cut out, however, it was necessary to drive the Germans back through several converging tunnels, which were fortified in such a manner that they were believed to be absolutely impregnable. The Germans within those tunnels said they felt so safe that they hoped to remain there for the rest of the war.

Some of the Canadians had subsisted on "iron rations" for five days, and had practically no water for three days. But they never thought of turning back for food or drink until their task was completed. They swung along with the dog tired, but satisfied, gait of men returned from a successful hunting expedition.

ARMLESS WONDER IS TEXAS JUDGE AT ROTARY CLUB

Judge Quentin D. Corley Has Overcome Great Obstacles.

TO AID WOUNDED MEN

Inventions Will Be Demonstrated For Men Who Have Lost Limbs.

As an object lesson in overcoming difficulties, Judge Quentin D. Corley of Dallas, Texas, is one of the most inspiring examples who has ever visited London. With his right army completely gone, and his left cut off above the wrist, he can take care of himself without the slightest assistance, using machines of his own invention to put on his clothing, in brief to do everything for himself that an ordinary man can with two arms.

At the weekly luncheon of the Rotary Club, Judge Corley, who is a prominent Rotarian, delivered a most insuring address on "Overcoming Difficulties." He demonstrated how he overcame the handicap of a terrible crippling, and made himself not only physically independent, but financially and mentally independent of others. He is on his way to Ottawa, where he will demonstrate his inventions to the militia authorities, in order that the cripples coming from the war may be made independent. There was a large attendance of the members and many visitors.

Help, Not Sympathy, Needed.

"We have all difficulties and handicaps," said Judge Corley. "The loss of my hands was not my greatest handicap. You men with two hands do not realize that the loss of one's hands means. You do not understand what a cripple is up against. You do not understand his thoughts. What a cripple needs is help, not sympathy.

"One in my position is met by many curious questions, and when in the hospital I resolved to answer all questions frankly and courteously. I did so, and instead of making people feel bitterly towards me because of discourtesy or grumpiness, I made friends.

"The worst handicap I encountered was that the people did not seem to realize that a man crippled such as I was could do anything. I tried to get work, but could not do so. Nobody believed that I could work. For three months I tried to get a friend to give me a position, and he finally gave it to me. I became a straw boss, that is, I bossed a lot of teams and men in some grading work. Public opinion, as I said before, was against me, but I determined to make good on that job, and I did. Later I superintended the construction of a number of houses.

Perfects the Inventions.

"During this time, being mechanically inclined, I set to work to invent means of making myself independent physically of others. For months and months I worked, and I have at last perfected my machines.

"Being ambitious, I took up the study of law, graduated, and was received into the bar. Later I was elected a justice of the peace, and now I am county judge of Dallas County, and have been for three terms. Altogether it has taken from eight to nine years to get all the apparatus ready for my use, and I think that it is as near perfection as possible. It represents an outlay of $1,500, and fully 365 days' time, working 10 hours a day, if it were computed that way. I feel pride in my work, and I am trying to help others overcome the handicaps that I have overcome."

What He Can Do.

Judge Corley then demonstrated how he put on his ties and collars, his coats, ties his shoes, shaved himself, wrote letters, in fact doing all the ordinary things that men do. It was an inspiration, and left no arguments whatever for the pessimist. He wrote a message to the Rotarians:

"To the Rotarians of London, Ont.:

Gentlemen, I am glad to be with you today and trust that I may say or do something of benefit to those unfortunate men who have been wounded in the war.

Sincerely,

QUENTIN D. CORLEY.

Further, he told how he drove his own automobile, did his garden work and the repairs about his home.

Give Them a Chance.

"My message to you is that cripples do not want sympathy, they want help," he declared. "These men can do more than you think. Give them opportunities to help themselves. Give them a word of cheer and helpfulness. Give them something to occupy their time and help them. When the boys come home from the war, you will be kind and generous to them. Take the cripples, and show them how they can help themselves, how they can be of great service to themselves and the country by doing honest and useful labor."

Judge Corley will talk to the soldiers at the Convalescent Hospital today.

The matter of naming delegates to attend the Rotary convention in Atlanta, Ga., this summer was left to the executive. The question of giving wounded soldiers automobile rides was left with a special committee, who will make all the necessary arrangements. The executive will also name delegates to go to Montreal to a "Win the War" convention in May.

GET THE NIGHT EXTRA!

Large sales of The Advertiser's night extra edition make it plain that Londoners are glad to receive such a paper. All the war, sporting and domestic news up to the hour the wires close for the day is contained in this edition. The edition is not to exploit sensations, but to be of actual service to the community in such stirring times as these.

Buy it from the newsboys or the news stands.

MUST PAY $30 FOR SUPPORT OF WIFE

Robert Ingram Must Also Make Up "Arrears."

Robert Ingram of Trafalgar street, was ordered by Magistrate Graydon in police court today to pay $30 a month towards the support of his wife and child. Husband and wife have been separated for some months, and the wife claimed that her husband had not paid her any allowance for four months.

He paid $50 on the arrears today, and will pay $10 a month on the balance of $70 arrears in addition to the $30 a month ordered. The evidence was heard in camera.

57 WEEK-END "DRUNKS."

Toronto, April 16.—No fewer than 57 persons were arrested for drunkenness in Toronto Saturday and Sunday. There were also eight breaches of the Ontario temperance act charged in the police court this morning.

Financial, Market and Commercial Section

THE CITY MARKET

Steady prices for dairy produce prevailed on the local market today. Only a small amount of butter was offered and eggs were scarce. Prices showed indications of becoming lower on Saturday, but they strengthened again toward the close of the day. Creamery butter retailed for 46c to 47c a pound, and dairy butter in pound rolls for 43c to 44c. Dairy butter in crocks brought 42c a pound. Eggs retailed for 35c to 36c a dozen.

There were few vegetable offerings and prices were steady.

Hay and grain were a feature. Hay was firmer, none selling for less than $11.50 a ton, and a few loads bringing $12.50. Straw brought $8.50 to $9.50 a ton. Wheat in some instances brought $2 a bushel, and in others $1.90. By the cwt. it sold for $3.17 to $3.33. Oats brought $2.20 a cwt.

Live hogs sold for $15.75 a cwt., and fat sows for $12. Dressed hogs brought $19.50 a cwt., while veal sold for $16 to $18 a cwt. Beef sold for $14 to $15 a cwt., and heifer beef for $15 to $18. Lamb was unchanged at $20 to $22 a cwt. Spring lambs brought $11 to $12 each.

The hide and wool market is quiet, with prices steady. Washed wool is selling for 44c a pound, and unwashed wool for 38c. Cow hides sell for 20c a pound, and calf skins for 25c to 30c.

LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N.Y., April 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,300; slow, steady; shipping steers, $9 50@13 25; butchers, $8@11 75; heifers, $7@11; cows, $5 75@10; bulls, $6@10; stockers and feeders, $7@8 75; fresh cows and springers steady, at $59@115.

Veals—Receipts, 2,200; active and lower, $5@14 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; slow and lower; heavy, $16 40@16 50; mixed, $16 35@16 40; yorkers, $16 25@16 35; light yorkers, $14 50@16; pigs, $13 50@14 25; roughs, $14 25@14 50; stags, $11 50@12 50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 6,000; active, steady; lambs, $13@16 75; culls, $9 50@12 25; wethers, $11 75@12; ewes, $5 50@11 50; mixed sheep, $11 50@11 75; clipped lambs, $10@14.

Toronto, April 16.—Receipts at the Union stockyards today were 2,535 cattle, 238 calves, 910 hogs and 27 sheep. Cattle prices declined 25c.

Cattle—Exporters, choice, per cwt., $10 50@12; butchers, choice, $10 75@11 25; do, medium, $9 75@10 25; do, common, $8 50@9 25; do, cows, choice, $9 25@10; do, medium, $8@8 75; do, canners, $5 25@5 75; do, bulls, $7 25@10 25; feeding steers, $9 25@10 25; stockers, choice, $7 50@9; do, light, $7@7 50; milkers, choice, each, $50@110; calves, $7@15.

Sheep—Ewes, cwt, $10 50@12; bucks and culls, $8 50@9 50; lambs, $10@15.

Hogs—Fed and watered, cwt, $16 75.

Chicago, April 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 19,000; market weak; beeves, $9 25@13 25; stockers and feeders, $7 25@10; cows and heifers, $5 70@10 90; calves, $9@13 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 36,000; market slow; light, $15 30@16 10; mixed, $15 60@16 30; heavy, $15 55@16 35; rough, $15 55@15 75; pigs, $11 50@14 50; bulk of sales at $15 80@16 20.

Sheep—Receipts, 19,000; market weak; wethers, $10 65@13; lambs, native, $12 10@15 90.

Montreal, April 16.—The offerings at the west end cattle market this week have been 800 cattle, 75 sheep and lambs, 1,800 hogs, 3,100 calves. This morning there were on the market 600 cattle, 50 sheep and lambs, 900 hogs and 700 calves. Trading was brisk in cattle, but the hog market was slow. Quotations:

Choice steers, $12; good, $11; medium, $10@10 50; choice cows, $10 50; good, $9 50@10; medium, $8 50@9; choice bulls, $11@11 50; good, $10@10 50; medium, $9@10; canners, bulls, $6 50; canners, cows, $6.

Hogs—Choicest selects, $17 50; good selects, $16 75@17.

Offerings at the Canadian Pacific cattle market this morning were 275 cattle, 15 sheep and lambs, 302 hogs and 650 calves.

GRAIN.

Chicago, April 16.—Scarcity of offerings and the eagerness with which they were snapped up hoisted wheat prices today far above previous records. Especially in May delivery, which especially in demand, went up to $2 30 a bushel, as against $2 24½@2 25 at Saturday's finish. New crop futures at first showed a downward tendency on account of better weather conditions, but later rallied owing to strength of cash wheat and of the May option.

Opening prices, which ranged from 2¼c decline to 1¼c advance, with May at $2 25½@2 26, and July at $1 90¼@1 90½, were followed by decided upturns all around.

PROVISIONS.

Liverpool, April 16.—Following are the maximum fixed prices for provisions:

Hams—Short cut, 133s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 131s; short ribs, 136s; clear bellies, 135s; long clear middles, light, 134s; do, heavy, 133s; short clear backs, 133s; shoulders, square, 117s.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, 136s; American refined, in pails, 138s 3d.

OILS.

Liverpool, April 16.—Tallow—Australian (in London), 62s.

Turpentine Spirits—53s.

Rosin—Common, 30s 9d.

Petroleum—Refined, 1s 2¼d.

Linseed Oil—54s.

Cottonseed Oil—59s.

London, April 17.—Calcutta linseed, April and May, £30 3s 4d; linseed oil, 53s 4d.

Sperm Oil— £52 10s.

Petroleum—American refined, 1s 2d; spirits, 1s 3d.

Turpentine Spirits—53s 3d.

Rosin—American strained, 32s 9d; type G, 33s 3.

COTTON.

Liverpool, April 16.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet: April, 12.53d; April and May, 12.48d; May and June, 12.42d; June and July, 12.35d; July and August, 12.29d; August and September, 12.12d; September and October, 11.90; October and November, 11.79d; November and December, 11.74d; December and January, 11.71d; January and February, 11.69d; February and March, 11.68d; March and April, 11.68d; April and May, 11.68d.

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE.

[Reported by Edward Cronyn & Co.]

Toronto, April 16.

	Ask.	Bid.		Ask.	Bid.
Am Cy..	22	18	Russell..	85	81
do pfd.	60	54	do pfd.	115	113
Ames. c.	18	15	Spanish.	15½	15½
do pfd.	63	..	do pfd.	55	50
Barcel...	12⅝	12	St Clair	17	15
Brazilian	43	42⅞	do pfd.	56	51
Bell Tel.	145½	..	Stl Can..	61⅞	61¾
Burt, c..	85	..	do pfd.	93	32
do pfd.	90	89	T Paper.	..	82
C Bread.	17	16	Tor Ry.	85	84
do pfd.	54	52	Tuckett's	20	19
C Car..	30	23	do pfd.	81	80
do pfd.	73½	71½	Tw City.	91½	90
Cement.	63	62	Win Ry.	72	..
dop fd.	93	92	—Banks—		
C S L...	39	38⅞	Com'rce	186	185½
dop fd.	85	84½	Dom...	207½	207
Cit Elec.	111	110	Hamil'n.	..	192
C Loco..	64	62½	Imperial.	193	..
do pfd.	92	91	NScotia	257	..
C P R...	..	160	Ottawa.	202	..
C Salt..	135	130	Royal...	..	213
C Dairy.	39	36	Standard	..	211
ConLife	375	350	Toronto	159	..
Coniag.	375	360	Union...	..	139
C Smelt.	29¾	29½	Loans, etc.—		
Con Gas.	..	165	C Land.	157	155½
Cr Nest.	70	..	C Perm.	..	172
Canners.	23	21	C Invest	..	79
do pfd.	74½	..	H Prov.	..	141
Detroit.	118	16	H & E..	209½	207½
D Steel C	62	61¾	20% pd	..	195
Duluth..	51	50	L Bank.	..	146
Mackay.	85⅝	85¼	L & C..	130	129½
do pfd.	65¼	65	N Trust	212	..
M Leaf..	112½	111½	Ont Loan	..	175
do pfd.	95½	..	T Mort..	..	138
NSth Car	12	10	Bonds—		
Nipis'g.	800	750	C Bread.	94	93¼
NSSteel.	96½	95½	Mex Elec	35	27
P Burt..	40	33	M L & P	43	35
do pfd.	..	80	Quebec..	69	67
Petrol.	1500	1450	S Paulo.	83	..
P Rico..	40	38	Spanish.	88	..
Quebec..	27½	26½	Stl Can..	100	99
Riordon	121½	118	War Loan,		
Rogers..	70	..	1925...	97	96¾
do pfd..	..	85¼	War Loan,		
Sawyer..	24	19	1931...	96⅝	96⅛

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 16.—The excellent war news at the end of the week caused the stock market to open confidently today. Fair buying improved Allied bonds, while Argentine rails continued to lead the advance in the foreign section. In the speculative issues, rubber, oil and metal shares were active and firm. American securities moved narrowly and irregularly, with a small turnover in low-priced issues. Money was in good demand in preparation for treasury bill payments and to meet the calls for the French and British loans this week. Discount rates were firm and bills scarce.

Closing prices were:

British 5 per cent loan.....95⅛
British 4½ per cent loan.....92
Consols, for money.....55
Anaconda, ex., £10 shares.....£16 58
Atchison, com.....107⅝
Baltimore & Ohio.....80¼
Canadian Pacific.....172¼
Chesapeake & Ohio.....63½
Chicago Great Western.....12⅞
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul....84¾
De Beers.....13⅛
Denver & Rio Grande.....13¾
Erie, com.....30
Erie, 1st pfd.....44
Grand Trunk.....10¾
Illinois Central.....108¾
Louisville & Nashville.....135¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.....8½
New York Central.....98½
Norfolk & Western.....137
Ontario & Western.....25½
Pennsylvania Railway.....53⅝
Rand Mines.....3⅞
Reading Railway.....101¾
Southern Railway.....25¾
Southern Pacific.....99¾
Union Pacific.....144⅝
United States Steel.....119

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

Montreal, April 16.—Civic Investment, 238 at 80¼ to 80; Montreal Telegraph, 15 at 136; Quebec Railway, 25 at 27; Toronto Railway, 46 at 84½ to 88¾; Smelting, 80 at 30¼ to 60; Dominion Canners, 25 at 23; Dominion Steel, 405 at 62½ to 62; Dominion Textile, 100 at 84; Riordan Paper, 5 at 123; Scotia, 125 at 96; Sherwin-Williams, 10 at 59; Steel of Canada, 105 at 63¼ to 62; Canadian Car, pfd., 105 at 72⅞ to 72; Ogilvie, pfd., 20 at 112.

WALL STREET.

New York, April 16—Wall Street, 10:30 a.m.—Gains and losses, for the most part fractional, were quite evenly distributed during today's early dealings, trading being light in volume and of a cautious character. Equipments and munitions were variable with the several groups of war issues. Rails developed further irregularity, especially coalers, Reading losing half a point, with 1 for Norfolk and Western. This was offset to a degree by the strength of Baltimore and Ohio and Louisville and Nashville. Gas shares were again among the weak features, People's Gas losing 3 points. United States Steel reacts from its firm opening, with similar tendencies in other prominent industrials.

Noon.—Operations broadened and pressure became more regular. Soft spots were recovered by the increasing selling of professional traders, and additional liquidation seemed to result from the president's proclamation emphasizing the need of economy and small profits. United States Steel fell 1¾, with 2¼ for Bethlehem Steel, new stock, and 1 to 3 for most industrials and war supply issues. Marines weakened on reports that Great Britain had extended its control over ships of British registery, and rails made further concessions. Bonds were irregular, with United States Government ½ to 2½ points lower on call.

1:30 p.m.—The list continued to lose ground in the afternoon, shippings showing acute weakness at an extreme decline of 5 to 7 points. Steel and high-grade rails also registered further losses. Specialties and minor issues followed the general downward trend.

MONEY.

New York, April 16.—Bar silver, 73⅝c per ounce.

London, April 16.—Money, 3½ per cent.

Discount rates—Short bills and three months, 4⅝@4¾ per cent.

STANDARD STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGE.

[Reported by Thomson & McKinnon.]

Toronto, April 16—Noon.

	Bid.	Ask.
Apex	7¾	8¼
Dome Extension	19	20
Dome Lake	19	20
Porcupine Mines	..	16
Imperial	3	3½
Jupiter	20	..
McIntyre	178	179
New Holly	515	520
New Ray	145	..
Porcupine Crown	61	65
Porcupine Gold	44	45
Porcupine Vipond	4⅞	5
Teck-Hughes	55	..
West Dome	23½	24
Adanac	12	..
Bailey	..	5
Beaver	39	40
Buffalo	100	120
Chambers Ferland	11	11½
Coniagas	..	325
Crown Reserve	33½	35
Foster	3	5
Gifford	3¾	4
Great Northern	12	12¾
Hargraves	16¼	17
Hudson Bay	41	..
Kerr Lake	4¾	4½
La Rose	50	52
McKinley	49	49½
Nipissing	750	..
Peterson Lake	10	10½
Right of Way	5	..
Rochester	..	2½
Seneca Superior	..	2½
Silver Leaf	2¼	..
Shamrock-Consolidated	22	23
Temiskaming	49½	51
Trethewey	16	17
Wettlaufer	6½	..
Boston Creek	91	100
Thomson Kristi	15½	16

Toronto, April 16.—Morning mining sales: Apex, 3,000 at 8; Boston Creek, 100 at 90, 500 at 93; Dome Extension, 1,500 at 19½; Dome Lake, 1,500 at 19½; Dome Mines, 45 at 15½, 110 at 15¼; Gold Reef, 5,000 at 3¾; Imperial, 2,500 at 3¼; Inspiration, 1,500 at 11; Kirkland, 1,000 at 40; McIntyre, 84 at 180, 300 at 179, 31 at 175, 800 at 178; New Ray, 1,325 at 145; Preston, 500 at 4⅞; Thompson Krist, 4,000 at 16; Vipond, 1,500 at 44