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 Rhenish 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, Rumanian 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 resrves in the West did not exceed a figure between 440,000 and 500,000 men after the great retreat and before the beginning of the allied offensive, but this was virtually the only general reserve.

BRITISH AIRMEN NOW SUPREME

Beat the "Red Devils" In Spectacular Battles

A despatch from British Headquarters in France, says:—The British airmen, 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.

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 1s 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.

HAD PLAN TO EMBROIL STATES AND MEXICO

Light Thrown on Germar Propaganda Led by Rintelen

A despatch from New York says:—Plans of Capt. Franz Rintelen, of the German navy, to embroil 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.

NIVELLE STRIKES A HEAVY BLOW TAKES CRAONNE AND BIG SYSTEM

The Total Number of the Teutons Captured is Over 750—Gains Are Important.

A despatch from French headquarters says: French troops in a new offensive along the Aisne have captured the village of Craonne and the first German line on a front of two and a half miles northwest of Rheims.

Craonne is at the eastern end of the Vauclerc Plateau, the scene of much desperate fighting recently, and its possession by the Germans placed a salient in the French line paralelling the Chemin-des-Dames and the Aisne River. The French not only straightened out their line and gained a strategic position of a further advance on the Vauclerc Plateau, but also took more than 150 prisoners.

Advancing northwest of Rheims on a front of two and a half miles the French carried the first German line and took six hundred prisoners. Craonne is six miles northwest of Berry-au-Bac, which Berlin gives as the western extremity of the French attacking line northwest of Rheims. Berlin asserts that the French attack was repulsed between Berry-au-Bac and Brimont, about six miles north of Rheims.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, May 8.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.94½; No. 2 do., $2.89¾; No. 3 do., $2.84¾; No. 4 wheat, $2.52¼, track Bay ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 82½c; No. 3 C.W., 81½c; extra No. 1 feed, 81½c; No. 1 feed, 80c, all rail delivered.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, 163; 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, $2.78 to $2.80; No. 3 do., $2.76 to $2.73, according to freights outside.

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

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

Rye—No. 2, $1.88 to $1.90, nominal, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $13.20; second patents, in jute bags, $12.70; strong bakers', in jute bags, $12.30, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, $11.50 to $11.60, in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, $42; shorts, per ton, $46; middlings, per ton, $48; good feed flour, per bag, $3.00 to $3.10.

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; out of cartons, 38c.

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; triplets, 27¾ to 28c; old, large, 28¼c; 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, $1.65 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., $6.50; 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, 30½c; in cases, 21c; clear bellies, 23c; fat backs, 24c.

Smoked meats—Rolls, 27½c; hams, medium, 29c to 29½c; heavy, 26c to 27c; cooked hams, 40c; backs, plain, 33c; backs, boneless, 35c to 36c.

Green meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 25¾ to 26c; tubs, 26 to 26½c; pails, 26¼ to 26½c; compound, tierces, 20¼ to 20½c; tubs, 20¾ to 20¾c; pails, 20¾ to 21c.

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, 81c; do., No. 3, 79¾c; do., extra No. 1 feed, 79¾c. Barley, Man. feed, $1.12. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $14.50; seconds, $14.00; strong bakers', $13.80; Winter patents, choice, $13.75; straight rollers, $13.20 to $13.50; do., bags, $6.35 to $6.50. Rolled oats, barrels, $8.25 to $8.50; do., bags, 90 lbs., $4.00 to $4.25. Bran, $43. Shorts, $46. Middlings, $48 to $50. Mouillie, $52 to $55. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $13.50. Cheese, finest westerns, 27 to 27¼c; do., finest easterns, 26¾ to 26½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 41½ to 42c; seconds, 39 to 40c. Eggs, fresh, 40c; do., No. 1 stock, 38c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $3.75 to $4.00.

Winnipeg Grain

Winnipeg, May 8.—Cash prices: Wheat, No. 1 Northern, $2.82¼; No. 2 Northern, $2.77½; No. 3 Northern, $2.72½; No. 4, $2.40; No. 5, $2.08; No. 6, $1.75; feed, $1.37; No. 4 special, $2.30; No. 5 special, $2.08; No. 1 Manitoba, on track, $2.50. Oats, No. 2 C.W., 72¾c; No. 3 C.W., 71¾c; extra No. 1 feed, 71¾c; No. 1 feed, 70¾c. Barley, cash not quoted. Flax, No. 1 N.W.C., $3.03½; No. 3 C.W., $2.98; on track, $3.06.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, May 8.—Wheat, May, $2.52¼; July, $2.28½. Cash: No. 1 hard, $2.78¼ to $2.82¼; No. 1 Northern, $2.66¼ to $2.72¼; No. 2 Northern, $2.59¼ to $2.72¼. Corn No. 3 yellow, $1.51 to $1.53. Oats, No. 3 white, 69½ to 71c. Flour, fancy patents, $14; first clears, $12. Other grades unchanged. Bran, $39.50 to $40.00.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, May 8.—Extra choice heavy steers, $11.75 to $12.50; choice heavy steers, $11.35 to $11.65; good heavy steers, $10.65 to $10.75; butchers' cattle, choice, $11.35 to $11.65; do., good, $10.50 to $10.75; do., medium, $9.75 to 10.15; do., common, $8.85 to $9.15; butchers' bulls, choice, $10.50 to $11; do., good bulls, $9.65 to $10; do., medium bulls, $8.50 to $9; do., rough bulls, $6.40 to $6.50; butchers' cows, choice, $10.00 to $10.50; do., good, $9 to $9.75; do., medium, $7 to $7.25; stockers, $7.50 to $9; feeders, $9.50 to $10.25; canners and cutters, $5.50 to $6.25; milkers, good to choice, $85.00 to $110.00; do., com. and med., each, $40.00 to $60.00; springers, $60.00 to $110.00; light ewes, $12.00 to $16.00; sheep, heavy, $8.50 to $10.00; calves, good to choice $12.00 to $13.00; spring lambs, each, $8.00 to $13.00; lambs, choice, $14.50 to $16.25; do., medium, $10.50 to $12.50; hogs, fed and watered, $17.00; do., weighed off cars, $17.25; do., f.o.b., $16.25.

Montreal, May 8.—Choice steers and heifers, $11.75 to $12.25; good, $9.75 to $10.75; butchers' cows, $8.50 to $10.50; bulls, $9.50 to $11.50; calves, $5.50 to $11.00; sheep, $10.00 to $11.00; yearling lambs, $14.50 to $15.50; spring lambs, $8.00 to $12.00; hogs, $17.25 to $17.50.

Seeds of beets, parsnips and carrots germinate slowly, and often weeds come up thickly before the plants appear. If a few radish seeds are dropped at intervals these will mark the rows and allow safe cultivation.

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, Invergeldie, was in command of a draft from the Cameron Highlanders on board the Ivernia when she was sunk. He escaped, but eleven perished.

GERMANY TORN BY PEACE TALK

Acrimonious Controversy Raging in the Fatherland.

A despatch from Copenhagen says:—The silence of the German Imperial Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg, concerning Germany's peace terms, if, as declared, it is based on a desire to avoid disrupting the untiy of feeling in the country by discussion of contentious questions and not, as some uncharitable German critics assert, upon the absence of a definite Government peace policy, has failed of its object. An acrimonious controversy is now raging in Germany between the big annexationists, the little annexationists and the advocates of no annexations and indemnity whatever.

The Pan-German League has sent circulars to its branches throughout the country asking them to organize meetings everywhere in the interests of "German peace," and against the Socialist peace program. The Conservatives have introduced an interpellation in the Reichstag in an endeavor to smoke out von Bethmann-Hollweg and force him to declare himself for or against the Sceneidemann program. The Radicals have introduced a similar interpellation in the Prussian Diet.

1,200 GERMAN SUBS WITHIN ANOTHER YEAR

One Hnudred German Plungers Destroyed by the Entente Allies

A despatch from New York says:—It is more than likely that Germany has on the ways 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.

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.

BRITISH STRENGTHEN THEIR HOLD ON MAIN DEFENCE OF HINDENBURG

General Haig Improves His Positions at Several Points East of Arras—Over 900 Prisoners Taken.

A despatch from London says:—Under a bright moon, the fifteen-mile titanic battle east of Arras raged all Thursday night, daylight finding both armies savagely pounding away. With all the bitter fury of two giants trying to club each other to the earth, the struggle continued on Friday.

So far all has gone well with the British. The third battle of Arras is the fiercest fought in the war, and their success is the greatest, even though the other two brought more prisoners and quicker gains.

The Drocourt-Queant line is a stout barrier, especially strong under present conditions, but the British are battering it successfully. At several points Prince Rupprecht has counter-attacked, not with a few hastily organized battalions, but with many divisions of reserves brought forward just for this work. He hit Fresnoy, but failed; he hit Bullecourt, where Haig is trying to turn his flank, but again he failed. Only at Cherisy, near the Arras-Cambrai road, where the British found difficulties from the start, did he turn the tide in his favor.

The Canadians, who took in turn Vimy Ridge, Arleux and now Fresnoy, gallantly withstood a terrific attack from three quarters. At Bullecourt, along the Hindenburg line, the British have nearly surrounded a large force of Germans.

ENEMY STOPPED BY CANADIANS

Counter-attacks Around Fresnoy Are All Repulsed.

A despatch from Canadian Headquarters in France says:—Several counter attacks have been made by the German infantry on our new positions to the north and south of Fresnoy, but have failed to shake our line. Friday morning reports show the conditions to be again normal with our heavy artillery ammunition preparing the way for the British and Canadian infantry by "taking on" the heavy guns of the enemy in the rear of his lines.

To properly appreciate the present position, it must be remembered that the enemy, in the region over which our further advance must be made, has no definite trench system, such as that captured during the past week, until the "Drocourt" line is reached, which is about three miles to the west of Douai. For four miles to the east of our present front, therefore, the Germans' only shelter from our shell fire is such trenches as he can or has hastily dug here and there, or in the cellars of villages. Their losses under these conditions will be distinctly serious.

CANADA AND U.S. UNITE IN TRADE

British and Americans Hold Important Conference—Statement by Foster

A despatch from Washington says: Direction of America's vast commercial resources in the common struggle against Germany formed the basis of the second formal conference between American officials and the British mission held on Friday in Secretary Lansing's office at the State Department. Two general subjects were taken up: how best and most economically to marshal the resources for the aid of the allies, and how most certainly to further restrict all products getting through to the aid of the enemy.

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 een 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.

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."

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 these places, taking a few hundred prisoners, of whom 300 have come down.

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.

"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 with that 'ere rope and nothing never happened before."

The Doings of the Duffs.