

BRITISH RE-ESTABLISH BEYOND QUESTION THEIR AIR SUPREMACY

Aviators by Hundreds Fly Over German Lines—Photographs Taken, and Over Fifty Hostile Machines Shot Down.

London, April 8.—In the two and a half years of this war there have been many battles on a scale far outdistancing those of any other wars in the matter of men employed, the prodigious use of guns and ammunition, and territory covered, but there never yet has been such a battle as that fought yesterday in the air.

Large squadrons of British aeroplanes were sent up over the German lines, for the purpose of photographing the new German positions and bombarding strategic points behind the front. These formations were flanked by other squadrons of fighting aeroplanes, and numerous battles took place. The British report 28 machines missing, the greater part of which number were shot down in combat behind the enemy lines. Berlin reports that 44 allied machines were de-

stroyed. The Germans lost 15 aeroplanes and ten balloons, while the British drove to the ground 31 additional machines, a large proportion of which, General Haig report to-night, "must have been totally destroyed."

That the British accomplished their purpose—that of photographing and mapping the new German positions and the country behind the lines—is indicated by General Haig's statement to-night that large tracts of the enemy's country for many miles in the rear have been photographed, over 1,700 photographs being taken behind the lines.

The bombing squadrons were also highly successful in their day's work. Seventeen raids were carried out on enemy airdromes, ammunition depots and railways, over eight tons of bombs being dropped.

LOAN TO ALLIES \$3,000,000,000

One Form of Aid Decided Upon at Washington

Washington, April 8.—President Wilson's policy, outlined in his address to Congress, of paying America's war bill so far as possible while the war is being waged, leaving a minimum debt to posterity, was reflected in a virtual decision by leaders in the House and Senate to raise fifty per cent. of the first year's expenditures by taxation.

Under this program Congress will be called upon to raise war revenue to the extent of \$1,750,000,000 through new and increased measures of taxation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918. This is exclusive of the five billion bond issue, authorization for which will be sought of Congress this week. The total demand upon the financial resources of the country during the first year of war under this program would be \$6,750,000,000. Of the five billion to be raised by a bond issue, \$3,000,000,000, it was definitely stated to-night, would be loaned to the Entente allies. The entire issue, House and Senate leaders have agreed, will bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. It is proposed to make the loan to the allies at this interest rate they have been compelled to pay on their previous issues.

SWISS BREAD CARD AFTER GERMAN MODEL.

A despatch from Berne says: A bread card after the German pattern is to be introduced in Switzerland before the end of the present month, according to an announcement made on Wednesday. There will be 225 grammes of flour per day issued for each person, of which one-quarter may be used for cooking purposes and three-quarters for bread-making, thus giving a daily bread allowance of 270 grammes. The bread card has been found to be a necessity owing to the fact that Switzerland's imports of flour have been reduced by one-half.

EVERY PASSENGER LADEN WITH RUBBER

A despatch from London says:—A case in the Prize Court disclosed that on one voyage the Helligolav carried 87 cases of dental rubber and on another voyage 48 cases were found in possession of the passengers. On several other ships from American ports cycle tubes, rubber gloves and rubber boots were found in considerable quantities. The court condemned the seized goods.

RAIN OF SHELLS ON RHEIMS, CIVILIANS ORDERED TO LEAVE

German Artillery is Methodically Destroying the Devoted French City.

Paris, April 8.—The Germans appear determined that Rheims shall not form an exception to the wholesale destruction of French towns and villages within range of their guns. Last week the devoted city was mercilessly shelled. On Wednesday from 2 in the afternoon over 2,000 shells were counted. The official estimate on Friday gives 7,500, and on Saturday 1,200 were counted. The Germans with customary mendacity announce effective

bombardment of "depots, batteries and troop centres."

With a view to decrease the civilian casualties the Government has decided on the evacuation of Rheims by all inhabitants whose presence in the town is not indispensable. Women and children will be taken to the rear. A notice to this effect has been posted and the inhabitants requested to make preparations for departure without delay.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs
Toronto, Apr. 10—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.20; No. 2, do., \$2.17; No. 3, do., \$2.10; No. 4 wheat, \$2.01, nominal, track Bay ports.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 78c; No. 3 C.W., 77c; extra No. 1 feed, 77c; No. 1 feed, 75c; extra rail delivered, American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.37, track, Toronto, subject to embargo.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 70 to 72c, nominal; No. 3 white, 69 to 71c, nominal, according to freights outside.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$1.92 to \$1.94; No. 3, do., \$1.90 to \$1.92, according to freights outside.
Peas—No. 2, nominal, according to freights outside.
Barley—Malt, \$1.21 to \$1.23, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—\$1.35, according to freights outside.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.58 to \$1.60, according to freights outside.
Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$9.50; second patents, in jute bags, \$9.50; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$9.10, Toronto.
Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, \$8.00 to \$8.10, in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment; \$7.75 to \$7.95, bulk seaboard, export grade.
Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, \$38; shorts, per ton, \$40 to \$42; middlings, per ton, \$43 to \$45; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.70 to \$2.80.
Hay—Extra No. 1, per ton, \$11.50 to \$12; 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, 43 to 45c; solids, 42 to 43c.
Eggs—New-laid, in cartons, 41c; out of cartons, 39c.
Live poultry—Fowl, lb., 20 to 25c; chickens, 20 to 25c.
Dressed poultry—Chickens, 22 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 27½c; twins, 27½ to 27¾c; triplets, 27½ to 28c; old, large, 28½c; twins, 28½c.
Honey—White clover, 2½-lb. tins, 14½ to 15c; 5-lb. tins, 14c; 10-lb. tins, 13c; 60-lb. 13c; buckwheat, 10-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.
Potatoes—On track Ontario, per bag, \$3.00; New Brunswick Delawares, per bag, \$3.30 to \$3.40; Albertas, per bag, \$3.25.
Beans—Imported, hand-picked, per bush, \$6.25; Canadian, hand-picked, per bush, \$7.35 to \$7.50; Canadian primes, \$7.00 to \$7.25; Limas, per lb., 13 to 13½c.

Provisions—Wholesale
Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 27 to 28c; do., heavy, 24 to 25c; cooked, 38 to 39c; rolls, 24 to 25c; breakfast bacon, 29 to 32c; backs, plain, 32 to 33c; boneless, 35 to 36c.
Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 24½ to 24¾c; tubs, 24½ to 24¾c; roll, 24½ to 25c; compound, tierces, 17½ to 18c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 21 to 22c per lb.; clear bellies, 20 to 20½c.

Montreal Markets
Montreal, Apr. 10—Oats—C.W., No. 2, 75c; C.W., No. 3, 76c; extra No. 1 feed, 76c; Barley—Man. feed, \$1.06; maltine, \$1.20. Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.32. Flour—Man. spring wheat patents, firsts, \$10.40; seconds, \$9.90; strong bakers', \$9.70; winter patents, choice, \$9.50; straight rollers, \$8.70 to \$9; do., bags, \$8.40 to \$8.55. Rolled oats—No. 1, \$7.45; do., bags, 90 lbs., \$3.60. Bran, \$36 to \$38. Shorts, \$39 to \$40. Middlings, \$41 to \$42. Moullie, \$45 to \$50. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$12.50.

Winnipeg Grain
Winnipeg, Apr. 10—Cash quotations:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.99; No. 2 Northern, \$1.95; No. 3 Northern, \$1.89; No. 4, \$1.80; No. 5, \$1.61; No. 6, \$1.31; feed, \$1.05. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 67c; No. 3 C.W., 68c; extra No. 1 feed, 68c; No. 1 feed, 64c; No. 2 feed, 64c. Barley—No. 3, \$1.10; No. 4, \$1.03; rejected, 87c; feed, 87c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., \$2.71; No. 2 C.W., \$2.67.

United States Markets
Minneapolis, Apr. 10—Wheat—May, \$1.97 to \$1.97½; July, \$1.92. Cash—No. 1 hard, \$2.11 to \$2.12; No. 1 Northern, \$2.04 to \$2.05; No. 2 Northern, \$1.99 to \$2.05; Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.23 to \$1.24; No. 2, \$1.22. Oats—No. 3 white, 63 to 65c. Flour unchanged. Bran, \$37.00 to \$38.00.
Duluth, Apr. 10—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$2.07; No. 1 Northern, \$2.02 to \$2.06; No. 2 Northern, \$1.96 to \$1.98; May, \$1.98 asked; July, \$1.92 asked.

Live Stock Markets
Toronto, Apr. 10—Extra choice heavy steers, \$11.75 to \$12; choice heavy steers, \$11 to \$11.50; good heavy steers, \$10.40 to \$10.60; butchers' cattle, choice, \$10.65 to \$11; do., good, \$10.25 to \$10.40; do., medium, \$9.50 to \$9.75; do., common, \$8.40 to \$8.60; butchers' bulls, choice, \$10 to \$10.50; do., good, \$9.25 to \$9.75; do., medium bulls, \$8.25 to \$8.75; do., rough bulls, \$6.40 to \$6.50; butchers' cows, choice, \$9.50 to \$10; do., good, \$8.50 to \$8.85; do., medium, \$7 to \$7.25; stockers, \$7.50 to \$9.35; feeders, \$9.50 to \$10.25; canners and cutters, \$5.25 to \$5.75; milkers, good to choice, \$85 to \$110; do., com. and med., each \$40 to \$60; springers, \$50 to \$110; light ewes, \$10 to \$11; sheep, heavy, \$8.50 to \$9.50; calves, good to choice, \$12.50 to \$15.50; spring lambs, each, \$12.50 to \$15.50; lambs, choice, \$14.25 to \$15.50; do., medium, \$10.50 to \$12.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$15.90 to \$16.00; do., weighed out cars, \$16.15 to \$16.25; do., f.o.b., \$15.15 to \$15.25.
Montreal, Apr. 10—Choice steers, \$11.50 to \$12; good, \$11 to \$11.25; lower grades, \$9 to \$11.25; butchers' cows, \$8 to \$9.75; bulls, \$8.75 to \$10.50; calves, \$8 to \$12; common grades, \$5 to \$7; spring lambs, \$12 to \$15; sheep, \$9.50 to \$10.50; hogs, \$16.50 to \$16.75.

RUSSIA RELEASES 500 ENEMY HOSTAGES.

London Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says: "The provisional Government has ordered the release of 500 hostages captured in enemy territory. The Government considers it an injustice to imprison people whose only offence is fidelity to their own states."

WOMEN WILL VOTE AT COMING ELECTION.

Women will be allowed to vote in the elections to the Constituent Assembly in Russia, says Reuter's Petrograd correspondent. The correspondent adds that Prince Lvoff, Premier in the Provisional Government, has so informed a deputation of women who waited upon him.

PRESIDENT WILSON SIGNS WAR BILL THREE-MILE LIMIT ROUND U. S. ENDS

Machinery to Aid Allies is Immediately Accelerated—Navy Plans to Relieve Entente Warships of Patrol Duty Off Atlantic Coast.

A despatch from Washington says:—The resolution-declaration that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany already passed by the Senate passed the House shortly after 3 o'clock Friday morning by a vote of 373 to 50, and war between the United States and Germany became an actuality.

During the forenoon Vice-President Marshall signed the resolution in the Senate and President Wilson subsequently affixed his signature and set in motion the Government's newly-planned machinery for mustering military, naval and economic forces into an aggressive war against Ger-

many. The resolution passed the House in the same form as adopted by the Senate Wednesday night. It declares that a state of war exists, and directs the President to employ all naval and military forces of the United States and resources of the Government to carry on war to a successful conclusion.

Orders for the seizure of all German ships in American ports went out immediately upon the passage of the war resolution. The vessels will be held for the present as a measure of safety. So far there has been no decision as to whether the Government shall take them over and pay for them after the war.

GERMAN REFORM MOVEMENT AIDED BY U. S. ENTRY INTO WAR

Modernization of Prussian Constitution Necessary to Counteract "Tempest of World's Public Opinion."

A despatch from Copenhagen says: America's entry into the war evidently has had an immediate and strong effect upon the reform movement in Germany. The conviction that the instant modernization of the Prussian Constitution and the proclamation of a more democratic basis of government and diplomacy in the empire, without waiting for the end of the war, is necessary as a military and political measure to counteract the "tempest of the world's public opinion," as the Vorwaerts puts it, is evidently gaining ground in all except re-

actionary circles. The demand that Germany follow the example of Austria-Hungary and declare itself in favor of a peace without annexations is heard from moderate Liberals as well as from Socialist quarters. This demand no longer represents alone the belief of many thinking persons that annexation, except for slight frontier alterations, would be against the real interests of Germany, but also the realization that after the United States joined the ranks of the enemy the time had passed when Germany could hope to dictate terms of peace or even moderate terms.

ALLIES ADVANCE ON WEST FRONT

Haig's Troops Gain Near Bapaume-Cambrai Road

London, April 8.—Only two operations took place on the battle front during the last twenty-four hours that might be classed as of military importance. Last night the British advanced on a front of some 3,000 yards north of the village of Louverval, in the neighborhood of the Bapaume-Cambrai road, strengthening their position in this region to a considerable extent.

The principal activity of the French troops was staged on the Belgian front. The German positions near

Lombartzyde were penetrated at two points. In the trenches, which had been completely destroyed by the fire of the French batteries, "numerous German dead" were found, according to the Paris communique.

STEPS TAKEN IN BRITAIN TO TRAIN CRIPPLED SOLDIERS

A despatch from London says:—The Ministry of Labor, in conjunction with the War Pensions Statutory Committee, is establishing trade advisory committees of equal numbers of employers and work people representatives in the principal trades, to advise concerning the training and employment of disabled soldiers within these trades. The establishment of these committees is intended to insure that schemes for training disabled men shall be fully considered by the interests concerned.

ALLIES FIND LARGE NUMBERS OF ENEMY DEAD AS THEY ADVANCE

British Continue Attacks North of St. Quentin and Capture Another Village—French Progress Near Rheims.

A despatch from London says: British efforts to reach the Cambrai-St. Quentin high road and drive a salient into the German lines between these two important points, outflanking both, continue successfully. In operations near Ronsoy, ten miles north of St. Quentin, Field Marshal Haig's men have captured Lempire, five miles east of the Cambrai-St. Quentin road and 13 miles south-west of Cambrai. Prisoners were taken by the British and large numbers of German dead are reported by London to have been found in the captured positions.

The Germans lost severely in the operations between Arras and St.

Quentin during the past week, London reports. Many German dead were found by the advancing British troops. South-east of Arras the British have made progress north-east of Noreuil after stiff fighting. East of Arras and near Wyttschaete the British have carried out raids.

French troops continue to recover ground captured by the Germans north-west of Rheims, where Berlin reports 827 French prisoners were taken in the capture of French positions. Paris reports that grenade attacks have brought French successes in reconquering lost ground east of Sapiigneul. Elsewhere south of the Somme there has been no infantry action of moment.

SMALL RUSSIAN FORCE LANDS 140 MILES WEST OF TREBIZOND

Ten Sailing Ships Loaded With Valuable Cargoes Also Captured in the Black Sea.

Petrograd, April 8.—A small Russian force made a landing yesterday on Turkish territory on the Black Sea coast at a point about 140 miles west of Trebizond, it is announced officially. The statement follows: "One of our Black Sea boats landed troops near the mouth of the River Termeh, 88 versts (38 miles) east of

Samsoun. (Samsoun is 180 miles west of Trebizond.) Our troops burned a Turkish observation post.

"The same torpedo boat captured ten sailing ships loaded with valuable cargoes and took them to Trebizond. "One of our submarines has sunk a sailing ship in the Bosphorus region."