

AWFUL TOLL OF GERMAN DEAD IN FIERCE COUNTER-ATTACKS

Hindenburg, Trying to Stall Off French Threat Along Whole Line, Hits Back With Frenzied Disregard of Losses.

Paris, April 22.—Repeated desperate and vain counter-attacks by the Crown Prince are yielding to Gen. Nivelle a second crop of valuable results, of equal importance to the first fruits of his advance, which consisted in the storming of the German strongholds along the Soissons-Champagne front.

Since it is an axiom that the Allies' task is not to drive back the Germans but to destroy the enemy armies, the importance of Hindenburg's maddened efforts to retake the lost positions can be gauged.

By swiftly hurling forward waves of troops and imbedding them, under cover of the throats of an enormous mass of artillery, in the key positions along the Germans' front, Gen. Nivelle has compelled the German high com-

mand to attempt desperate measures to regain their former vantage points, as otherwise the French possession of them means a constant menace to their whole fortified line, and it is in the counter-attacks that the full and complete bloody toll is taken of the enemy formations.

The losses sustained in counter-attacking are far greater than those suffered in ordinary attack, or under the bombardment preliminary to an enemy blow, as for the counter-thrusts the troops must be formed from among men already nerve-shattered by the tremendous artillery pounding, who must be reorganized and grouped under a pitiless enemy gunfire, and then driven forward in attempts to debouch under a criss-cross machine gun fire and the harrying of the machine guns of low-flying airplanes.

GENERAL HAIG RENEWS DRIVE MAKES GAINS NEAR CAMBRAI

Clears Stubbornly Defended Position Between Hermes and Gonnelleu, Eight Miles Southwest of Cambrai.

London, April 22.—Fighting activity, almost suspended on the front held by the Crown Prince from Soissons through the Champagne, swung back again to-day to the great segment of the new Hindenburg line faced by the forces of Field Marshal Haig. The British night report tells of clearing the wooded angle stubbornly held by the Germans between Hermine and Gonnelleu, about eight miles southwest of Cambrai. Both the day and night bulletins from Berlin emphasize the extreme violence of the British artillery fire at many points on the Arras front, north and

south of the River Scarpe. Every indication—the German communiqués, the heavy gun duels, the revival of scouting in the air—points to a renewal of the grand offensive by the British armies in that "rhythmic warfare" which began with the storming of Vimy Ridge. The course the battle may take cannot be predicted, but present indications suggest that General Haig is aiming his blow down the valley of the Scarpe toward Douai, which is admittedly the British objective, and the northern pier upon which Hindenburg built his retreat from last summer's battlefield of the Somme.

EVERY DOCTOR IN BRITAIN CALLED UP FOR SERVICE

Hospitals to be Established Overseas as Result of the Sinking of Hospital Ships.

A despatch from London says: The War Cabinet decided on Friday that every physician and surgeon and every man with medical training of military age must be called up for service immediately.

In reference to the calling up of the physicians and surgeons the following official explanation is given:

"The enemy in total disregard of the accepted tenets of civilized war-

fare, has deliberately instituted a submarine campaign against hospital ships, and it has therefore become essential that a large number of hospitals should be established overseas in the various theatres of war for the treatment of sick and wounded. In order to allow this to be done with great rapidity it is essential to secure the services of every doctor that can possibly be spared from the United Kingdom."

GERMAN OFFICER SANK ON KNEES BEGGED CAPTOR FOR MERCY

General Morale of the Kaiser's Army Typified by Two Significant 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 communiqués, 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."

BRITISH FORCE IN PALESTINE IS IN TOUCH WITH THE ENEMY

About 200 Turkish Prisoners Were Captured in Fighting Which Took Place on the 19th.

London, April 22.—An official communication issued this evening dealing with the report last Friday of the advance of the British forces north of Wadi Ghuzze, in Southern Palestine, says:

"The British have consolidated the ground gained and are now in touch with the enemy's main positions cov-

ering Gaza (near the Mediterranean, about 50 miles south-west of Jerusalem). This position extends from the seacoast near Sheikh Ahmed, through Allimantar to the east of the town, and thence in a south-easterly direction to Abuhariera. About 200 Turkish prisoners were captured on the 19th."

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs
Toronto, Apr. 24.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.57; No. 2 do., \$2.52; No. 3 do., \$2.47; No. 4 wheat, \$2.37; nominal, track Bay ports.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 82c; No. 3 C.W., 81c; extra No. 1 feed, 81c; No. 1 feed, 79c, 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 freight outside.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$2.35 to \$2.37; No. 3 do., \$2.33 to \$2.35, according to freight outside.
Peas—No. 2, nominal, according to freight 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 freight outside.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.85 to \$1.87, according to freight outside.
Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, \$10.10 to \$10.20, in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment.
Milfeed—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 27½ to 27¾c; triplets, 27½ to 28c; old, large, 28c; twins, 28c.
Honey—White clover, 2½-lb. tins, 14½ to 15c; 5-lb. tins, 14c; 10-lb., 13c; 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, \$2.25 to \$2.50.
Apple 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 25½c; tubs, 25½ to 26c; pails, 26 to 26½c; compound, tierces, 20 to 20½c.
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—No. 2, \$3.25 to \$3.50; do, bags, 90 lbs., \$4 to \$4.25; Bran—\$40 to \$42; Shorts—\$43 to \$44; Middlings—\$45 to \$47; Mouille—\$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, \$1.87; feed, \$1.15; Oats—No. 2 C.W., 71c; No. 3 C.W., 70c; extra No. 1 feed, 70c; No. 1 feed, 68c; No. 2 feed, 67c; Barley—No. 3, \$1.18; No. 4, \$1.14; rejected, 96c; feed, 96c; Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., \$2.98; No. 2 C.W., \$2.94.

United States Markets
Minneapolis, Apr. 24.—Wheat—May, \$2.27½; July, \$2.20; cash—No. 1 hard, \$2.50 to \$2.53; No. 1 Northern, \$2.43 to \$2.47; No. 2 do., \$2.34 to \$2.47; No. 3 do., \$2.25 to \$2.34; No. 4 do., \$2.15 to \$2.24; No. 5 do., \$2.05 to \$2.14; Oats—No. 3 white, 68½ to 69c; Flour—Unchanged. Bran—\$39 to \$40.
Duluth, Apr. 24.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$2.54; No. 1 Northern, \$2.30 to \$2.34; No. 2 do., \$2.26 to \$2.29; May, \$2.26 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, \$8.50 to \$110; do, com. and med., each, \$49 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.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION AT WILHELMSHAVEN.

Damage Caused for Many Miles Around, Says One Despatch.

Amsterdam, April 23.—A terrific explosion occurred in Wilhelmshaven Harbor (Prussia) Friday, according to The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant. Damage was caused for many miles around.

Wilhelmshaven is one of the main naval depots of Germany, Kiel being another.

CONTROLLER TAKES OVER ALL FOOD FACTORIES

A despatch from London says:—The Food Controller is empowered by an order-in-Council to take possession of any factory, or other premises, where food is manufactured.

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 re 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 dead 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.

TURKS LOST 4,000 BRITISH ONLY 73

Although Gen. Maude's Troops Attacked Ottoman Main Position.

A despatch from London says:—The British forces under Gen. Maude forced a passage of the Shatt-el-Adhem River, 50 miles south of Bagdad, and attacked the main Turk position, completely routing the enemy, whose casualties were over 4,000, including 1,244 prisoners. The total British casualties were only 73.

The general officer commanding the British forces in Egypt reports in an official statement to the War Office that on April 17th the British advanced north of the Wadi Ghuzze, in Southern Palestine, and captured the Turkish advanced positions along a front of six and one-half miles.

The attack was assisted by the fire of warships, and the position gained was consolidated. Fighting was still proceeding at the time the report was sent.

The battle now reported follows up the success gained on March 27, at Wadi Ghuzze, near the ancient city of Gaza, when the Turks narrowly escaped complete disaster.

FARM LABORERS POUR INTO WEST

Problem of Prairie Agriculture is Being Solved Satisfactorily.

Ottawa, April 22.—The farm labor problem in Western Canada is being satisfactorily solved by the National Service Board in co-operation with the Federal Department of Immigration and the Agricultural Departments of the Western Provincial Governments. Many thousands of farm laborers have already been brought into the West from the United States and the majority of these will become permanent citizens.

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.

500 DESERTERS IN A BODY TRIED TO CROSS INTO HOLLAND

Were Fired on by Uhlans With Machine Guns and Thirty-Eight of the Deserters Wounded.

A despatch from Amsterdam says: More than 500 German Fusiliers, sailors and Landsturmers on Monday evening tried to cross the Dutch-Belgian frontier from the environs of Knoeke to near Garzand, Holland, says the Handelsblad, but the at-

tempted desertion was frustrated after the party had been pursued and attacked by Uhlans. The deserters were fired on by the Uhlans with machine guns, and in a fight which lasted a half-hour, 38 of the deserters were wounded. The mounted guards along the frontier have since been doubled.

GERMANY'S WANT FREEDOM'S ALLY

Hunger, Co-Operating With External Enemies, to Bring Autocracy to Terms.

London, April 22.—Hunger, want, and discontent within the German Empire are powerfully co-operating with external foes to bring the autocracy to terms. Demonstrations by the people or by strikers in the City of Berlin, almost unknown in times of peace, and until within a few days quite unknown during war, are unmistakable evidence of bad conditions. The reports that the first demonstrations had been brought to an end, not by troops, but by concessions to the workers, are not contradicted. The trouble has spread to munition works employing thousands of men upon whom Germany now depends to supply her great armies in the field.

GERMANS DROWN OWN WOUNDED

Two British Hospital Ships Torpedoed Without Warning.

London, April 23.—The British hospital ships Donegal and Lanfranc, with many wounded aboard, have been torpedoed without warning. They were sunk on April 17. Of those on the Donegal 29 wounded men and 12 of the crew are missing. The Lanfranc carried German wounded as well as British. Of those aboard 19 British and 15 Germans are believed to have perished.

The placing of Germans on hospital ships which do not carry the characteristic signs is one of the methods of reprisal decided upon by the British Government because of the unwarned sinking of these boats of mercy.

U. S. IS WATCHING OVER 3,000 SUSPECTS.

German Residents Under Surveillance in the United States.

A despatch from Washington says: Approximately three thousand German residents of the United States are under close surveillance, Department of Justice officials announced on Friday, because of their activities in behalf of the German Government before America's entry into the war or because of their pro-German sympathies.