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MONTREAL TORONTO VANCOUVER

JOFFRE ASKS UNITED STATES TO SEND ARMY TO BATTLEFIELD

French War Mission Exchanges Views With American Government Officials.

A despatch from Washington says:—Conferees between members of the French war mission and American Government officials for exchanges of views regarding the conduct of the war against Germany began here on Thursday after the leading commissioners had paid official calls upon President Wilson, Vice-President Marshall and Secretaries Lansing, Baker and Daniels.

Of foremost importance was a long talk between Marshall Joffre and members of his staff and Secretary Baker, Gen. Scott, chief of staff, and several other American army officers. France is known to desire the sending of an American expeditionary force to co-operate with her armies, and Marshal Joffre came to the United States prepared to give reasons for the opinion of French military experts that the sending of such a force is advisable. Information regarding the meeting between the military leaders was withheld.

Soon after the conclusion of the conference Rene Viviani, vice-premier of France, head of the mission, made a statement, in which he declared that the co-operation of the United States in the war would mean not only a victory for France, which already was assured, but a victory of morality and right, which will "forever secure the existence of a world in which all our children shall draw free breath in full peace and undisturbed pursuit of their labors."

Markets of the World

Broadstuffs
 Toronto, May 1.—Manitoba wheat—No. 2, \$2.74; No. 3, \$2.72; No. 4, \$2.70; nominal, track Bay ports. Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W. \$2.40; No. 3 C.W. \$2.35; extra feed \$2.30; No. 1 feed, \$2c. all rail delivered.
 Barley—Malt, \$1.35 to \$1.37, according to freight outside. Rye—No. 2, \$1.88 to \$1.90, according to freight outside.
 Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 76 to 78c, nominal; No. 3 white, 75 to 77c, nominal; according to freight outside.
 Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$2.58 to \$2.60; No. 3 do., \$2.56 to \$2.58, according to freight outside.
 Flour—No. 2, nominal, according to freight outside. \$1.35 to \$1.37, according to freight outside.
 Flour—No. 2, \$1.88 to \$1.90, according to freight outside.
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OVERWHELM HUNS WITH BAYONETS

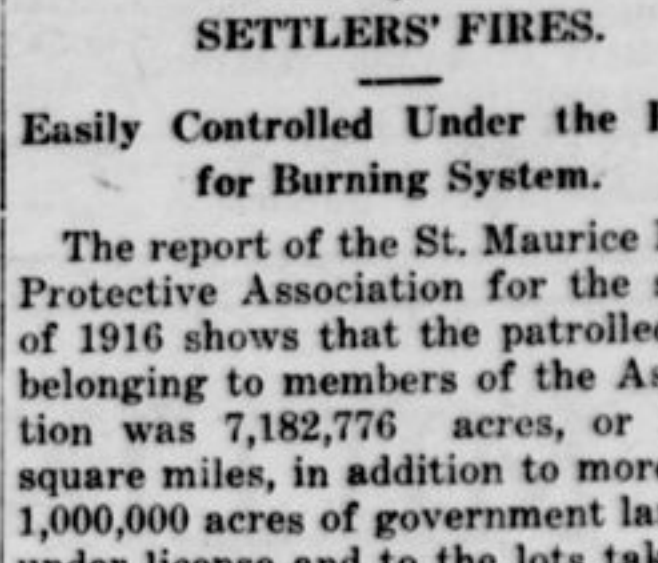
British Take Positions Without Use of a Bullet.

A despatch from a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press with the British Armies in France (via London), says: "Despite all the victories of modern science the bayonet has asserted itself anew in the most recent bitter fighting as the arm of last appeal. As already related, the struggles about Monchy-lez-Reux since Monday have attained an intensity unequalled by any of the fighting in the Somme campaign last year.

There was one German position north of the town, and paralleling the Scarpe River, which resisted four desperate attacks. It was finally overpowered to take this position at the point of the bayonet without a shot of any kind being fired to rob the attack of its surprise nature. The attack was made along a three-quarters of a mile front under cover of darkness.

FLY POISONS ATTRACT BOTH FLIES AND BABIES

In the last three years the general has reported 205 fly poisoning cases—a large proportion fatal. The insecticide used in these cases was an old-fashioned arsenical super—both contain arsenic, dead of poison. No manly man has ever seen a fly catch a fly. This is the U. S. Government's warning against fly poisoning. Take from U. S. Public Health Service Bulletin, Supplement No. 20.



The one safe, sure, non-poisonous, efficient fly catcher is Tanglefoot.

EVERY CONFIDENCE REPOSED IN U.S.

No Treaties Could Increase the Unbounded Trust Felt by the Allies.

A despatch from Washington says: Arthur James Balfour, British Foreign Secretary, stated on Wednesday that the allied Governments, completely convinced of America's whole-hearted consecration towards the common end of destroying Prussian militarism, would not think of asking the United States to depart from its traditional policies or enter into any formal alliance which might prove embarrassing.

"Our confidence in the alliance and the assurances of this Government," Mr. Balfour said, "is not based on such shallow considerations as arise from treaties. No treaty could increase our unbounded confidence that the United States, having come into the war, will see it through to the great end we all hope for."

Mr. Balfour, after his first two days here, consented to an interview to express his deep gratitude for the warmth of his reception and his conviction that America's services in the war would not be exaggerated. Standing in the midst of a semi-circle of correspondents, Mr. Balfour spoke with the deepest feeling of the losses already experienced in France and England, and of the gratitude felt in both countries at the decision of the United States to enter the war.

FOE EXHAUSTED FRENCH MASTERS

Germans, Failing in Counter-attacks, Leave Allied Troops Alone.

A despatch from London says: A pause has settled upon the great battlefield east of Arras—apparently a pause of utter exhaustion on the part of the Germans, who are obliged to rest without recompense to show for their appalling sacrifices of the last five days, while the British methodically reassert the objectives won in the thrust begun on Monday.

BRITISH ARMY IN FRUITFUL LAND

Army in Palestine Advances Through Grain and Fruits.

A despatch from British Forces in Palestine says: It is over two months since the British troops entered El-Arish, which geographically and historically is the gate of Palestine, and the continuation of the advance has now put them firmly on the soil of the Holy Land.

RUSSIANS FACE 2,250,000 HUNS

Germans Predominate in Numbers North of Priepet.

A despatch from Petrograd says: The Russian Invalids state that the enemy has from 150 to 155 divisions of infantry and cavalry on the Russian front (a German division is about 15,000 men), consisting of eighty-five to ninety German, fifty-five Austrian, and fifteen Turkish and Bulgarian divisions. On the front of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, who commands eleven armies, there are three grouped under Generals Eichelorn, Linsinger and the Austrian General, Boehm Ernold. He holds two-thirds of the whole front with 195 divisions, while Archduke Joseph commands in Bukovina with fifteen and General Mackensen on the Rumanian front with thirty-five mixed divisions. Only three of the northern armies from Riga to Vilna, and the Pinsk army, under General Grenau, are purely German, while only one army, under General Kerbach, is Austrian. In the remainder of the Austro-German army the northern element is predominant north of Priepet, and the Austrian element south of it. Turkish troops are found in the armies commanded by Generals Bothmer, Falkenhayn and Tschew in the Bukovina, Rumanian and Dubrodjia fronts.

FOOD SHORTAGE FACES THE WORLD

Ontario Farmers Eager to Do What They Can.

A despatch from Guelph says: Meatless days are staring Ontario in the face, and not only in this Province but all over the world there is a serious shortage of food. Reserve supplies are lower perhaps than they have ever been. Starvation threatens the poorer people in the war zone, where the number of non-producing consumers has been increased by millions.

Who is to provide food for the allies? What can Ontario do? Another year like 1916 would bring still higher prices for foodstuffs and possibly starvation to many across the sea.

Although seriously handicapped by the great shortage of labor, Ontario's patriotic and progressive farmers are doing their best to "save the situation." Day after day Professor C. A. Zavitz of the Ontario Agricultural College is besieged by mail and telephone with inquiries as to how best the problem can be met. What are the best varieties of seed for Ontario? What should the farmers of Ontario do? When is the best time to do it, and what is the best method? These are samples of the questions fired at the professor of field husbandry and director of field experiments.

Production of food is not keeping pace with consumption. The number of producers of agricultural food materials, in comparison with the non-producing consumers, is rapidly decreasing, and a serious situation has been brought about by the war.

HOLD GERMAN PRINCES' BODY FOR A PRICE

Britain May Demand in Return Bodies of Nurse Cavell and Capt. Fryatt.

A despatch from London, says:—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, said in reply to a question in the House of Commons on Thursday that a private inquiry had been received through the Sovereign of a neutral power as to whether the body of Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia, who died of wounds while a prisoner, could be sent to Germany. The Government, he said, had responded that this was impossible at the present time. It has been suggested by members that the British Government, Lord Robert stated, insist as a condition for granting the request that the bodies of Miss Edith Cavell and Captain Fryatt be returned to England.

London despatches late in March reported the death of Prince Friedrich Karl from the wounds he received when shot down by artillery while he was flying in an airplane over the British lines near Peronne. The Prince, who was a cousin of Emperor William, had previously been reported by Berlin as missing after an air raid by the Germans in this vicinity.

75,000 IMMIGRANTS DURING LAST YEAR

Of Total Number Over 60,000 Came From U.S. and 8,000 from Britain.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A total of 75,395 immigrants were admitted to Canada during the fiscal year 1916-17, Hon. Dr. Roche told Dr. Paquet, of L'Eslet, during the question hour in the Commons on Thursday. Of the number 61,289 came from the United States, 8,282 from Great Britain, and 2,955 from Continental Europe. During the same period 17,988 persons proposing to settle in the Dominion were denied admission at the International boundary line between this country and the United States, 172 were rejected at seaports, and 605 immigrants were deported. In the fiscal year 1915-16, 18,011 in 1914-15, and 17,638 in 1913-14.

Our yesterdays determine our tomorrows beforehand.

TELEGRAPH CO.'S PROFITED BY WAR

Great Increase in Cable Messages—Express Companies Also Gained.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The annual reports of the Railway Department on telegraph and express statistics were tabled in the House on Wednesday by Hon. Frank Cochrane. Both telegraph and express companies have evidently profited by the war. The earnings of the telegraph companies were the highest of any year since telegraph statistics in Canada were tabulated. Gross receipts from operation of the various companies operating in Canada amounted to \$106,250,377 in 1915. There was a large increase in receipts from cablegrams, and particularly since the outbreak of the European war. Operating expenses are placed at \$4,204,515 for 1916, as against \$4,129,165 in 1915.

MONTECAL MARKETS

Montreal, May 1.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, \$2.12; extra No. 2, \$2.10; No. 1, \$2.08; No. 3, \$2.06; No. 4, \$2.04; No. 5, \$2.02; No. 6, \$2.00; No. 7, \$1.98; No. 8, \$1.96; No. 9, \$1.94; No. 10, \$1.92; No. 11, \$1.90; No. 12, \$1.88; No. 13, \$1.86; No. 14, \$1.84; No. 15, \$1.82; No. 16, \$1.80; No. 17, \$1.78; No. 18, \$1.76; No. 19, \$1.74; No. 20, \$1.72.

Winnipeg Grain

Winnipeg, May 1.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.69; No. 2 Northern, \$2.64; No. 3 Northern, \$2.59; No. 4 Northern, \$2.54; No. 5 Northern, \$2.49; No. 6 Northern, \$2.44; No. 7 Northern, \$2.39; No. 8 Northern, \$2.34; No. 9 Northern, \$2.29; No. 10 Northern, \$2.24; No. 11 Northern, \$2.19; No. 12 Northern, \$2.14; No. 13 Northern, \$2.09; No. 14 Northern, \$2.04; No. 15 Northern, \$1.99; No. 16 Northern, \$1.94; No. 17 Northern, \$1.89; No. 18 Northern, \$1.84; No. 19 Northern, \$1.79; No. 20 Northern, \$1.74.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, May 1.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$2.76 to \$2.81; No. 2 hard, \$2.71 to \$2.76; No. 3 hard, \$2.66 to \$2.71; No. 4 hard, \$2.61 to \$2.66; No. 5 hard, \$2.56 to \$2.61; No. 6 hard, \$2.51 to \$2.56; No. 7 hard, \$2.46 to \$2.51; No. 8 hard, \$2.41 to \$2.46; No. 9 hard, \$2.36 to \$2.41; No. 10 hard, \$2.31 to \$2.36; No. 11 hard, \$2.26 to \$2.31; No. 12 hard, \$2.21 to \$2.26; No. 13 hard, \$2.16 to \$2.21; No. 14 hard, \$2.11 to \$2.16; No. 15 hard, \$2.06 to \$2.11; No. 16 hard, \$2.01 to \$2.06; No. 17 hard, \$1.96 to \$2.01; No. 18 hard, \$1.91 to \$1.96; No. 19 hard, \$1.86 to \$1.91; No. 20 hard, \$1.81 to \$1.86.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, May 1.—Extra choice heavy steers, \$11.75 to \$12; choice heavy steers, \$11.25 to \$11.50; good heavy steers, \$10.75 to \$11.00; good light steers, \$10.25 to \$10.50; common heavy steers, \$9.75 to \$10.00; common light steers, \$9.25 to \$9.50; rough bullocks, \$8.50 to \$8.75; calves, \$8.00 to \$8.25; good cows, \$8.00 to \$8.25; common cows, \$7.50 to \$7.75; milking cows, \$7.00 to \$7.25; pigs, \$6.50 to \$6.75; hogs, \$6.00 to \$6.25; sheep, \$5.50 to \$5.75; chickens, \$5.00 to \$5.25; turkeys, \$4.50 to \$4.75; ducks, \$4.00 to \$4.25; geese, \$3.50 to \$3.75; rabbits, \$3.00 to \$3.25; pigeons, \$2.50 to \$2.75; doves, \$2.00 to \$2.25; guinea fow, \$1.50 to \$1.75; geese, \$1.00 to \$1.25; ducks, \$0.50 to \$0.75; turkeys, \$0.50 to \$0.75; chickens, \$0.50 to \$0.75; rabbits, \$0.50 to \$0.75; pigeons, \$0.50 to \$0.75; doves, \$0.50 to \$0.75; guinea fow, \$0.50 to \$0.75.

The Doings of the Duffs.



I do not know that there has ever been during the last twenty months a period more critical to the interests of the nation and to the Allied cause than the present moment.—Mr. Arthur Henderson.

YOUNG FO

The Gift of the Wise... There was once a little lad who had everything he wanted beside, and I suppose you know right away, "What a low!" and "How happy I been!"

Nothing of the sort, unhappy as I was, because he had not a world to wish for.

He had more pocket money than he could read, more candy than he could eat and more toys than he could ever have in his life. He just sat there feeling happy.

Twenty men-in-waiting, brought attention to the slight command and the prince's head ached to them. "But," he thought, "I'll be myself, I'll be very stand still all the time!"

This went on and on until the prince could think of no more he wanted. In this gorgeous garden and on the top and sweetest of his heels.

"Choose any, my son—planned the king. The prince, weary and then shook his head, they left them all. He had hundred, games galore—every toy imaginable!

"Leave him alone who whispered one of the wisest of the king raised his scepter, attendants went backing on the king and queen with swishing of silk and velvet away, too, and for the first could remember the little all by himself!

He sat up straight on his throne and stared around. Then down he jumped and, very end of the garden, could not see one of the lush. "There's not one thing left marked dimly. "Not on the world!"

"What's that?" piped up voice. The prince looked there, perched on a rose bush the picture of a king.

"There's not one thing left for!" repeated the prince, he curiously. "He! he! funny!" chuckled the pixie, somewhat. "A little boy's want!" "You would not be funny if you had to keep twenty-in-waiting from getting stiff. I can't think of another. I them to do for me!" The little himself down on the grass began sighing again. "It began something to wish for only wanted something!"

The pixie stopped swinging who the only little boy in the world who isn't wanting something marked slowly. "Dear me!" "What do you want little prince looked up with the best. "Look in the lake and you!" answered the pixie, down to the edge of the water he did, and there he saw a little boy and the things each most.

"Some wanted bicycle wanted boats, some wanted 'What?' gasped the little prince, want all the things I've got off!" "Yes!" said the pixie, ing her rose-petal apron and sideways at the little prince do!"

"Well, I wish they out them!" sighed the prince, a little ragged boy, he does dog!" But the pixie, with clapping her hands and ing with glee.

"Now you've found them!" "You've found them!" she cried and over again!

"What?" cried the little boy. "Why, your wish, you know that it was more want things for other people list!" Here! She slipped list of names into the prince's and then disappeared like a soul that has suddenly burst.

"Calling for all twenty men-in- ing at once, the little prince garden, stumbling over his fairly in his eagerness! He wants!" and "I wishes!" he whole court flying, I can tell you before evening every little boy pixie's list had what he wanted the prince's pond were gone by all the dogs but one, all the gam one; in fact, there was just everything left. The boys had so much fun with the prince's that he began to wonder, what and the doggie and pony and toys were left could not have some too!"

And they did, and after that he always came each day to play with little prince, and as for wishes, well, he discovered that wanting things for other people not for himself. There was a to his commands and no need to the pines in the kingdom where he