

PAGE FOUR
ENEMY INTENDED TO CRUSH BRITISH
First Phase of Battle Did Not End So Successfully for Germans.

Washington, March 26.—The following explanation of the battle situation was given by the Associated Press today by Gen. MacLachlan, British military attaché:
"The position in the battle zone is now clearer and it is possible to get a more general view of what has happened during the first five days' fighting.
"It is clear that yesterday the situation improved considerably. On the Somme between Morschain and Peronne the Germans were driven back to the eastern bank of the river. Several heavy attacks on other parts of the new line have been repulsed, and the line in general is being held. British and French reserves are being brought up."
"The first phase of the battle is in fact over, or as Hindenburg himself admits, 'the first act is ended.' It has not, however, ended so successfully for the German armies as Hindenburg would have the world believe. It is clear now that the German intention was to crush our line with overwhelming masses of troops and break right thru into the open country behind. It is plain that Amiens was the objective in the battle. There was at any rate a great difference between their attack and an attack with a limited objective like the British attack on Ypres last year. The objectives were always to nibble off a comparatively small and definite piece of the enemy's defence."
"The Germans on this occasion counted on breaking down the allied resistance at the start. As orders which have been sent on their officers prove, they evidently anticipated that resistance would weaken as they pressed forward, and that each day they would advance further than the last until they had succeeded in bringing about on the western front open warfare of a kind which has been seen in France or Belgium since the first months of the war. The enemy failed in this effort. With a huge sacrifice of life he has sought, but has failed to break it. His progress instead of increasing from day to day, has slowed down steadily since then."
"Now, so far as can be seen, he is being held by an undiminished and effective defence. He may, so long as our line is not broken, be so long as to retreat still further without giving him a victory to compensate him for his immense losses."
"And if the German losses are out of all proportion to the ground won, the allied losses in men and guns are considerable, and being rapidly replaced. Also behind the allied staffs the resources of the United States in man-power must undoubtedly be in sufficient to meet the continued demands on anything like the same scale as the losses that they have suffered during the last five days."

AMIEUS OBJECTIVE
Hindenburg Counted on Progressive Weakening of Allied Resistance.

Washington, March 26.—The following explanation of the battle situation was given by the Associated Press today by Gen. MacLachlan, British military attaché:
"The position in the battle zone is now clearer and it is possible to get a more general view of what has happened during the first five days' fighting.
"It is clear that yesterday the situation improved considerably. On the Somme between Morschain and Peronne the Germans were driven back to the eastern bank of the river. Several heavy attacks on other parts of the new line have been repulsed, and the line in general is being held. British and French reserves are being brought up."
"The first phase of the battle is in fact over, or as Hindenburg himself admits, 'the first act is ended.' It has not, however, ended so successfully for the German armies as Hindenburg would have the world believe. It is clear now that the German intention was to crush our line with overwhelming masses of troops and break right thru into the open country behind. It is plain that Amiens was the objective in the battle. There was at any rate a great difference between their attack and an attack with a limited objective like the British attack on Ypres last year. The objectives were always to nibble off a comparatively small and definite piece of the enemy's defence."
"The Germans on this occasion counted on breaking down the allied resistance at the start. As orders which have been sent on their officers prove, they evidently anticipated that resistance would weaken as they pressed forward, and that each day they would advance further than the last until they had succeeded in bringing about on the western front open warfare of a kind which has been seen in France or Belgium since the first months of the war. The enemy failed in this effort. With a huge sacrifice of life he has sought, but has failed to break it. His progress instead of increasing from day to day, has slowed down steadily since then."
"Now, so far as can be seen, he is being held by an undiminished and effective defence. He may, so long as our line is not broken, be so long as to retreat still further without giving him a victory to compensate him for his immense losses."
"And if the German losses are out of all proportion to the ground won, the allied losses in men and guns are considerable, and being rapidly replaced. Also behind the allied staffs the resources of the United States in man-power must undoubtedly be in sufficient to meet the continued demands on anything like the same scale as the losses that they have suffered during the last five days."

SIX GOLDEN MONTHS HAVE BEEN WASTED
Senator Lodge in Senate Delivers a Denunciation of War Office Delays.

Washington, March 26.—Stirred by the news of the great German offensive the senate spent today's session almost entirely on subjects connected with the war, and heard Senator Lodge of Massachusetts deliver a denunciation of the delays which have prevented greater success from the United States being placed beside those of the allies in the critical hour. He declared that we have no fighting planes in France. "That's the hard fact."
"Six months have been wasted while we were trying to improve the French 75 millimetre gun, the best in the world. And now we have no guns and have gone back to the French plan—six golden months wasted."
"We have turned out only two American ships, although the country has been led to believe there were thirty-six ships."
"Argyll House Staff Served In Field, Suffering Wounds"
London, March 26.—Regarding the letter which appears in recent Canadian papers that received from Lieut. J. J. Quinney, conveying certain reflections upon the war service at Canadian headquarters in London, the Canadian Press learns that the Argyll House staff comprises 76 officers, 209 other ranks, of whom 55 are officers; 128 others have seen service in the field, the majority having returned to England thru wounds. Sixty-four men of the remainder are unfit for general service, but when fit will be replaced by those from overseas casualties.
Lieut. Quinney's assertion that overseas service of some of the officers at Argyll House was limited to instructions of a temporary duty in field is incorrect, every officer having been actually absorbed into the establishment of units serving overseas.

Bi-nesia Stops Stomach Trouble Or Money Back
INSTANT RELIEF GUARANTEED

Recently a writer on the treatment of stomach trouble, who has claimed that practically all stomach trouble is due to acidity, decided to put his theory to a test. He decided to take a course of Bi-nesia, a little water immediately after meals whenever pain was felt. The test completely vindicated his theory. Instant relief was indicated in nearly every one of the cases. Bi-nesia has been shown conclusively that the trouble had been due to stomach acid, which is well known, is instantly neutralized by Bi-nesia, making this, the well-known manufacturer who has specialized in preparing pure Bi-nesia exclusively for stomach use have arranged to place in every package of Bi-nesia, either tablet or powder form, a binding guarantee complete of satisfaction or money back, positive of their belief that nearly every stomach trouble is really suffering from acidity, and their confidence that Bi-nesia will instantly neutralize stomach acid, stop food fermentation and thus leave the trouble caused thereby.

CANADIANS JOIN R. F. C.

London, March 26.—Canadians recently gazetted for duty with the Royal Flying Corps include: Lieuts. C. A. Pelletier, Engineers; G. A. Barry, Quebec Regt.; H. R. Kincaid, S. H. 1st; E. D. M. Jarvis and H. R. Herbert, Eastern Ontario Regt.; F. L. Barclay, L. G. Martin and C. B. Green, Central Ontario Regt.; C. S. Hall, Western Ontario Regt.; V. Southwell, Sask. Regt.; B. P. Cockshott, British Columbia Regt.

FRENCH GUNS RETARD THRUST OF GERMANY
Ally Evacuates Noyon, But Holds Firmly to Left Bank of Oise.

Paris, March 26.—The French official statement of today follows:
"The battle continues with violence. During last evening and in the night the enemy multiplied his attacks on the whole front between Noyon and Chaumes. The French artillery, well established in the region of Noyon and supported effectively by our infantry, is retarding the German thrust. Frequent counter-attacks have been made and heavy losses inflicted on the enemy.
"The town of Noyon was evacuated during the night in perfect order. The French are holding the left bank of the Oise firmly."

ENEMY MADE PAY FOR EVERY YARD
British Line Exacts Heavy Toll From German Army.

London, March 26.—Extracting the heaviest toll for every foot of ground, the British line continues to withdraw slowly before the pressure of the German masses, Reuters' correspondent at British headquarters wires.
"Over a large part of the battle zone the retreat is being made voluntarily so as to maintain an unbroken front. Prisoners say the advance of the Germans is being their schedule. The British line is the supreme day for the British gunners, says one correspondent. Attacking from north of Ervillers to the point of British contact the French, the Germans were held up nearly everywhere by the ceaseless intensity of the British artillery fire."
"Masses of enemy troops which, coming forward in waves, again and again attempted to reach their objectives met with the same fate as the old guard at Waterloo. In only one sector, near Sapignies, did they succeed in landing back the British front. It was to conform to the British fall back during the night, straightening the line."

GERMANS CLAIM FRESH SUCCESS
Enemy Asserts Defeat of Men From Italy.

Berlin, via London, March 26.—The text of the German day statement reads:
"In continuation of the great battle in France, our troops yesterday achieved fresh successes. English divisions, brought up from Flanders and Italy, and French divisions, threw themselves against our troops in desperate attacks. They were defeated."
"The armies of Gen. von Below and Gen. von Marwitz have finally after a hot and fluctuating battle, and in their advance against Achiet-le-Grand captured the Villages of Bihucourt, Biefvillers and Grevillers. They also captured Iries and Miraumont and have crossed the Ancre River."
"British troops, freshly brought forward, attacked violently on a wide front from the direction of Albert. The enemy was driven back after a bitter struggle."
"We have crossed the Bapaume-Albert road near Courcolette and Pozieres. To the south of Peronne Gen. von Hofacker has forced a passage across the Somme and has been storm the height of Maisonnette, which was so hotly contested in the Somme battle of 1916, as well as the villages of Bihucourt and Grevillers. Strong enemy counter-attacks were themselves out before our lines."
"The army of Gen. von Hutier, after hard fighting, drove the enemy back near Marshelepot and Hattencourt across the Peronne-Roye railway. The tenaciously defended Etalou was wrested from the French and British."

Germany Even Surprised By Bombardment of Paris

London, March 26.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says:
"The bombardment of Paris by a long-range gun was as great a surprise to Germany as to other parts of the world. The Berlin Vorwaerts says that had the statement not been officially confirmed it would have been considered an unusually heavy war lie."
The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, which, like the other German newspapers, is unable to give any information about the construction of the gun, says the cannon must be provided with very long bores, as the shells travel 12 kilometers per second.

THOUSANDS FLEE BEFORE GERMANS
Paris Entertains Many Hundreds—Mostly Women and Children.

Paris, March 26.—Thousands of refugees in towns and villages behind the British line are being removed by the American Red Cross. Their automobile transport vehicles have been working virtually all night and after hard fighting, drove the enemy back near Marshelepot and Hattencourt across the Peronne-Roye railway. The tenaciously defended Etalou was wrested from the French and British."
"The army of Gen. von Hutier, after hard fighting, drove the enemy back near Marshelepot and Hattencourt across the Peronne-Roye railway. The tenaciously defended Etalou was wrested from the French and British."

GERMAN WARSHIPS PUT TO FLIGHT
British Destroyer Cut One of German War Vessels in Half.

London, March 26.—The war office reports:
"The fighting died down during the night. Our troops established themselves on new positions east of Roye and Albert."
"Not of the Somme continuation of the fighting is expected, but it has not yet developed. Attacks are reported to be developing this morning south of the Somme against our troops and those of the French in the neighborhood of Roye and Chaumes."
"The enemy's losses continue to be severe. He has been obliged to reinforce his battlement from all parts of the western theatre. Over 70 hostile divisions, about 840,000 men, are reported to have been engaged in the battle."

BRITISH SUPPRESS GERMAN AGENTS
Those Caught Spreading Alarm Meet Summary Treatment by Captors.

London, March 26.—German agents are spreading alarmist reports among the civil population around the battle zone in northern France, according to a despatch from the Reuters correspondent at British headquarters dated Monday. These persons are being sent to the front as they are caught. Concerning the fighting the correspondent says:
"The spirit and determination of the British troops is excellent. The enemy losses have been enormous. The situation in many places remains very confused, which is natural in fighting that has assumed the character of a war movement than at any time since the days of the Marne."
"The tenacity of the British resistance, the prisoners say, exceeded anything the Germans deemed possible. The German masses of great privations, on account of lack of supplies, and extreme weariness also is telling heavily. Owing to the great masses of the British resistance, however, the enemy is able to replenish his forward line with fresh units."
"The weather remains dry, thus favoring the enemy."
"British airmen last night made veritable pandemonium of every centre of communication in the German rear. The gain of ground exactly proportionate to the accumulation of men, material and means behind the attacking front. As the Germans have been able to accumulate a greater force behind the front than the allies have ever been able to achieve, the British airmen at a crucial time."
During the night there was comparatively little change in the line. No heavy attack this morning had been reported up to 10 o'clock. The British were still holding the enemy strongly about halfway between Combes and Albert.

GERMANY DRIVEN INTO OFFENSIVE
War Lords Fear Mob—Britain to Support Necessary Measures.

London, March 26.—As the evidence develops that the Germans are unlikely to gain a decisive victory in the present phase of the British resistance, public opinion, which the anxious, has never been unduly pessimistic, is now breeding itself into a strong determination to acquiesce in whatever measures that are necessary to meet an admittedly critical situation. All attention has been silenced.
There was a flicker of labor restlessness in Manchester recently when a socialist representative of the engineers threatened to strike against the man-power proposals, but this was promptly extinguished by the popular indignation wherein even the pacifists joined and the meetings of the district branches of amalgamated, as now breeding itself into a strong determination to acquiesce in whatever measures that are necessary to meet an admittedly critical situation. All attention has been silenced.
There was a flicker of labor restlessness in Manchester recently when a socialist representative of the engineers threatened to strike against the man-power proposals, but this was promptly extinguished by the popular indignation wherein even the pacifists joined and the meetings of the district branches of amalgamated, as now breeding itself into a strong determination to acquiesce in whatever measures that are necessary to meet an admittedly critical situation. All attention has been silenced.

DECISIVE BATTLE ONLY BEGINNING
Munich Paper Says First Violent Blow Struck at Bitter Enemy.

Zurich, Switzerland, March 26.—The Munich, Bavaria, Neueste Nachrichten of last Sunday, commenting on the offensive on the western battlefield, says:
"The first violent blow in a vast decisive battle has been struck against our bitterest and most dangerous foe on French soil. England has defeated the foe, the magnitude of which cannot be disregarded."
"The English have defended themselves with all the stubbornness of the race, but up to the present they have been unable to bring the fight to a standstill. A great victory has been achieved, but much more things are impending. We must not forget that we are experiencing only the beginning of a decisive battle. But we are firmly assured that no power on earth can snatch victory from us."

BOMBING RAIDS IN BALKANS

Paris, March 26.—An official report says: "The first violent blow in a vast decisive battle has been struck against our bitterest and most dangerous foe on French soil. England has defeated the foe, the magnitude of which cannot be disregarded."
"The English have defended themselves with all the stubbornness of the race, but up to the present they have been unable to bring the fight to a standstill. A great victory has been achieved, but much more things are impending. We must not forget that we are experiencing only the beginning of a decisive battle. But we are firmly assured that no power on earth can snatch victory from us."

BRITISH TO MAKE STAND ON ROYE-ALBERT LINE
Fighting Died Down During Night—Heavy Enemy Force Engaged.

London, March 26.—The war office reports:
"The fighting died down during the night. Our troops established themselves on new positions east of Roye and Albert."
"Not of the Somme continuation of the fighting is expected, but it has not yet developed. Attacks are reported to be developing this morning south of the Somme against our troops and those of the French in the neighborhood of Roye and Chaumes."
"The enemy's losses continue to be severe. He has been obliged to reinforce his battlement from all parts of the western theatre. Over 70 hostile divisions, about 840,000 men, are reported to have been engaged in the battle."

TERRIFIC ATTACKS BEGIN TO WEAKEN
Germans' Last Trump in World Battle to Be Over-Trimmed.

London, March 26.—The war office reports:
"The fighting died down during the night. Our troops established themselves on new positions east of Roye and Albert."
"Not of the Somme continuation of the fighting is expected, but it has not yet developed. Attacks are reported to be developing this morning south of the Somme against our troops and those of the French in the neighborhood of Roye and Chaumes."
"The enemy's losses continue to be severe. He has been obliged to reinforce his battlement from all parts of the western theatre. Over 70 hostile divisions, about 840,000 men, are reported to have been engaged in the battle."

ALLIES STAND FIRM
British, in Retiring Across Desert Land, Inflict Enormous Losses.

London, March 26.—The war office reports:
"The fighting died down during the night. Our troops established themselves on new positions east of Roye and Albert."
"Not of the Somme continuation of the fighting is expected, but it has not yet developed. Attacks are reported to be developing this morning south of the Somme against our troops and those of the French in the neighborhood of Roye and Chaumes."
"The enemy's losses continue to be severe. He has been obliged to reinforce his battlement from all parts of the western theatre. Over 70 hostile divisions, about 840,000 men, are reported to have been engaged in the battle."

MONOPOLY IN ALCOHOL

Paris, March 26.—The chamber of deputies today adopted a bill giving the government a monopoly of the purchase and sale of industrial alcohol.

NOT TO BE MISLED BY GERMAN ACCOUNTS

Washington, March 26.—Newspapers in the European neutral countries are no tallowing themselves to be misled by German accounts of the battle on the western front, according to official despatches today from France.
The German communiques at the time of the Verdun assault are recalled the despatch says, and Swiss papers are quoted as pointing out that the British line has not been broken, and the number of prisoners taken by the Germans is not surprising in any action of such magnitude.

ALLIES TO BEGIN COUNTER MOVES
Enemy Still Enjoys Advantage in Offensive—Reserves to Intervene.

London, March 26.—A despatch from French headquarters today says that the news should be read with entire calm and unshaken confidence, and that although our front was compelled to recede under the hammer blows of Von Hindenburg—inevitably—a move that was fully foreseen by the allied command and counter-measures will take effect at the right moment. These first days of the battle presumably mark the high-water level of the German advance.
The enemy still enjoys the advantage of the offensive, and is able to select the point where the blow is to be aimed, while we are obliged to disperse by means of defence and to cover all points where the blow might fall. That advantage is one that quickly passes every hour and brings us nearer to the moment when the allied armies in reserve will be ready to intervene. Before that moment comes Hindenburg must have achieved the decision, or be prepared to see it go against him.
Hitherto, with three the human material and means employed by the French and British armies last year, the enemy gained proportionately less than the allies did in a series of brilliant attacks beginning with Vimy Ridge and ending with Malmesbury fort. All such operations are proportionate to the accumulation of men, material and means behind the attacking front. As the Germans have been able to accumulate a greater force behind the front than the allies have ever been able to achieve, the British airmen at a crucial time."
During the night there was comparatively little change in the line. No heavy attack this morning had been reported up to 10 o'clock. The British were still holding the enemy strongly about halfway between Combes and Albert.

GROUND GOOD FOR RETREAT

London, March 26.—The war office reports:
"The fighting died down during the night. Our troops established themselves on new positions east of Roye and Albert."
"Not of the Somme continuation of the fighting is expected, but it has not yet developed. Attacks are reported to be developing this morning south of the Somme against our troops and those of the French in the neighborhood of Roye and Chaumes."
"The enemy's losses continue to be severe. He has been obliged to reinforce his battlement from all parts of the western theatre. Over 70 hostile divisions, about 840,000 men, are reported to have been engaged in the battle."

WAR LORDS FEAR MOB—BRITAIN TO SUPPORT NECESSARY MEASURES.

London, March 26.—As the evidence develops that the Germans are unlikely to gain a decisive victory in the present phase of the British resistance, public opinion, which the anxious, has never been unduly pessimistic, is now breeding itself into a strong determination to acquiesce in whatever measures that are necessary to meet an admittedly critical situation. All attention has been silenced.
There was a flicker of labor restlessness in Manchester recently when a socialist representative of the engineers threatened to strike against the man-power proposals, but this was promptly extinguished by the popular indignation wherein even the pacifists joined and the meetings of the district branches of amalgamated, as now breeding itself into a strong determination to acquiesce in whatever measures that are necessary to meet an admittedly critical situation. All attention has been silenced.

GERMANY DRIVEN INTO OFFENSIVE

London, March 26.—As the evidence develops that the Germans are unlikely to gain a decisive victory in the present phase of the British resistance, public opinion, which the anxious, has never been unduly pessimistic, is now breeding itself into a strong determination to acquiesce in whatever measures that are necessary to meet an admittedly critical situation. All attention has been silenced.
There was a flicker of labor restlessness in Manchester recently when a socialist representative of the engineers threatened to strike against the man-power proposals, but this was promptly extinguished by the popular indignation wherein even the pacifists joined and the meetings of the district branches of amalgamated, as now breeding itself into a strong determination to acquiesce in whatever measures that are necessary to meet an admittedly critical situation. All attention has been silenced.

BATTLE EATS UP ENEMY RESERVES
Forty Divisions Put in During First Two Days of Combat.

London, March 26.—The war office reports:
"The fighting died down during the night. Our troops established themselves on new positions east of Roye and Albert."
"Not of the Somme continuation of the fighting is expected, but it has not yet developed. Attacks are reported to be developing this morning south of the Somme against our troops and those of the French in the neighborhood of Roye and Chaumes."
"The enemy's losses continue to be severe. He has been obliged to reinforce his battlement from all parts of the western theatre. Over 70 hostile divisions, about 840,000 men, are reported to have been engaged in the battle."

FIGHT AGAINST TIME
British Make Terrific Nocturnal Air Attack Against Germans in Bapaume.

London, March 26.—The war office reports:
"The fighting died down during the night. Our troops established themselves on new positions east of Roye and Albert."
"Not of the Somme continuation of the fighting is expected, but it has not yet developed. Attacks are reported to be developing this morning south of the Somme against our troops and those of the French in the neighborhood of Roye and Chaumes."
"The enemy's losses continue to be severe. He has been obliged to reinforce his battlement from all parts of the western theatre. Over 70 hostile divisions, about 840,000 men, are reported to have been engaged in the battle."

BRITISH MAKE TERRIFIC NOCTURNAL AIR ATTACK AGAINST GERMANS IN BAPAUME.

London, March 26.—The war office reports:
"The fighting died down during the night. Our troops established themselves on new positions east of Roye and Albert."
"Not of the Somme continuation of the fighting is expected, but it has not yet developed. Attacks are reported to be developing this morning south of the Somme against our troops and those of the French in the neighborhood of Roye and Chaumes."
"The enemy's losses continue to be severe. He has been obliged to reinforce his battlement from all parts of the western theatre. Over 70 hostile divisions, about 840,000 men, are reported to have been engaged in the battle."

BRITISH MAKE TERRIFIC NOCTURNAL AIR ATTACK AGAINST GERMANS IN BAPAUME.

London, March 26.—The war office reports:
"The fighting died down during the night. Our troops established themselves on new positions east of Roye and Albert."
"Not of the Somme continuation of the fighting is expected, but it has not yet developed. Attacks are reported to be developing this morning south of the Somme against our troops and those of the French in the neighborhood of Roye and Chaumes."
"The enemy's losses continue to be severe. He has been obliged to reinforce his battlement from all parts of the western theatre. Over 70 hostile divisions, about 840,000 men, are reported to have been engaged in the battle."

BRITISH MAKE TERRIFIC NOCTURNAL AIR ATTACK AGAINST GERMANS IN BAPAUME.

London, March 26.—The war office reports:
"The fighting died down during the night. Our troops established themselves on new positions east of Roye and Albert."
"Not of the Somme continuation of the fighting is expected, but it has not yet developed. Attacks are reported to be developing this morning south of the Somme against our troops and those of the French in the neighborhood of Roye and Chaumes."
"The enemy's losses continue to be severe. He has been obliged to reinforce his battlement from all parts of the western theatre. Over 70 hostile divisions, about 840,000 men, are reported to have been engaged in the battle."

STUDENTS DRIVEN AWAY FROM COLLEGE
Many Had Neglected Exemption Certificate With Them.

London, March 26.—The war office reports:
"The fighting died down during the night. Our troops established themselves on new positions east of Roye and Albert."
"Not of the Somme continuation of the fighting is expected, but it has not yet developed. Attacks are reported to be developing this morning south of the Somme against our troops and those of the French in the neighborhood of Roye and Chaumes."
"The enemy's losses continue to be severe. He has been obliged to reinforce his battlement from all parts of the western theatre. Over 70 hostile divisions, about 840,000 men, are reported to have been engaged in the battle."

REPORT TO
Alleged Deserter Is Arrested at Station

London, March 26.—The war office reports:
"The fighting died down during the night. Our troops established themselves on new positions east of Roye and Albert."
"Not of the Somme continuation of the fighting is expected, but it has not yet developed. Attacks are reported to be developing this morning south of the Somme against our troops and those of the French in the neighborhood of Roye and Chaumes."
"The enemy's losses continue to be severe. He has been obliged to reinforce his battlement from all parts of the western theatre. Over 70 hostile divisions, about 840,000 men, are reported to have been engaged in the battle."

REPORT TO
Alleged Deserter Is Arrested at Station

London, March 26.—The war office reports:
"The fighting died down during the night. Our troops established themselves on new positions east of Roye and Albert."
"Not of the Somme continuation of the fighting is expected, but it has not yet developed. Attacks are reported to be developing this morning south of the Somme against our troops and those of the French in the neighborhood of Roye and Chaumes."
"The enemy's losses continue to be severe. He has been obliged to reinforce his battlement from all parts of the western theatre. Over 70 hostile divisions, about 840,000 men, are reported to have been engaged in the battle."

REPORT TO
Alleged Deserter Is Arrested at Station

London, March 26.—The war office reports:
"The fighting died down during the night. Our troops established themselves on new positions east of Roye and Albert."
"Not of the Somme continuation of the fighting is expected, but it has not yet developed. Attacks are reported to be developing this morning south of the Somme against our troops and those of the French in the neighborhood of Roye and Chaumes."
"The enemy's losses continue to be severe. He has been obliged to reinforce his battlement from all parts of the western theatre. Over 70 hostile divisions, about 840,000 men, are reported to have been engaged in the battle."

REPORT TO
Alleged Deserter Is Arrested at Station

London, March 26.—The war office reports:
"The fighting died down during the night. Our troops established themselves on new positions east of Roye and Albert."
"Not of the Somme continuation of the fighting is expected, but it has not yet developed. Attacks are reported to be developing this morning south of the Somme against our troops and those of the French in the neighborhood of Roye and Chaumes."
"The enemy's losses continue to be severe. He has been obliged to reinforce his battlement from all parts of the western theatre. Over 70 hostile divisions, about 840,000 men, are reported to have been engaged in the battle."

Nujol the only Remedy to Help in Twenty Years

Mr. A. L. Raplee writes the following strong recommendation of Nujol after this effective remedy relieved him from chronic constipation.

NUJOL LABORATORIES, STANDARD OIL CO. (New Jersey) BAYONNE, N.J.

Dear Sirs—
I cannot speak too highly of Nujol. I had constipation for twenty years, and Nujol was the first remedy of all I have used to help.

Yours truly,
A. L. RAPLEE
Bluff, Utah.

NUJOL will relieve you of chronic constipation as it did Mr. Raplee. It makes no difference how long you have suffered, nor what remedies have failed to help you. Get the necessary relief by the use of Nujol, which helped Mr. Raplee when all other remedies were unsuccessful.

Nujol relieves in a gentle, effective way, without gripping or unpleasant reaction. It contains no drug; does not artificially stimulate; and so aids the bowels to act naturally and regularly. Nujol is a safe remedy for the youngest child or the weakest invalid. Thousands now use Nujol instead of harmful pills and salts. Try it yourself and be "regular as clockwork."

ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS
There are no substitutes—there is only Nujol.

Manufactured by
STANDARD OIL CO. (NEW JERSEY)
BAYONNE, NEW JERSEY

NUJOL IS NEVER SOLD IN BULK
If your druggist hasn't Nujol, send \$1.00 for wire first to Canadian Selling Agents CHARLES CYR & SON, P. O. Box 87, Montreal. A booklet, "The Doctor Says," mailed on request.

Nujol for constipation

