

FRENCH MAKE IMPORTANT GAINS

New Advance Along Twenty-five Mile Front—Each Detail of Allied Offensive Working Out as Anticipated

The French troops in the department of the Aisne and the Marne yesterday delivered a violent infantry attack against the Germans over a front of twenty-five miles, made important gains of terrain, captured more than 10,000 prisoners and large quantities of war material.

The battle took place between Soissons and Rheims, and over a distance of eighteen and a half miles, from Soissons to Craonne, the entire German front line positions fell into the hands of General Nivelle's forces, while east of Craonne a second line German position south of Juvin-court and another position on the outskirts of Berniercourt running along the Aisne canal to Lorraine and Courcy also were captured. The Aisne canal is shown on the map as running from Rheims to Berry on the Aisne.

Violent counter attacks delivered by the Germans on several sectors were repulsed with heavy casualties. The artillery for several days had been violently shelling the entire region and yesterday while British activity along the front from Lens to St. Quentin had almost ceased owing to a heavy rain fall, the French launched their infantry in an endeavor to break through or press back the Germans from this point of great strategic value.

The German official communication briefly referring to the attack, describes it as a great attempt "to break through with a far-distant object," possibly meaning that a successful breach of the German lines here might necessitate the falling back by the Germans along a greater part of the front from Lens to Soissons.

To the east, in Champagne, violent artillery action continues, possibly being the forerunner of an attempt by the French at a drive against the German lines in this no less important region.

From the fact that the French troops in Alsace and Lorraine have renewed their fighting against the Germans, proceeding with heavy artillery preparation and delivering infantry attacks which netted them good gains of terrain and resulted in heavy casualties to the Germans, it would appear that all along the French front the moment is approaching for an intensive battle from Belgium to the Swiss border.

London, April 16, 6:52 p. m.—"News of the opening of the great French offensive spread like wildfire through the British forces," telegraphs Reuters' correspondent at British headquarters in France today.

London, April 16—"Since the morning of April 9," says the official report from British headquarters in France tonight, "we have taken over 14,000. The captured material includes 194 guns."

"There is nothing of special interest to report. A heavy rain has fallen throughout the afternoon."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)
British Headquarters in France, April 16, via London.—With the hot flames of war raging along the entire western front, British and French alike, it can be stated that each detail of the offensive plans has been worked out at prolonged conferences between General Nivelle and Field Marshal Haig and the war councils of France and England.

The part to be played by each belligerent has been definitely agreed upon, and a schedule has been arranged as for one great cohesive force. Various tasks have been precisely allotted along the wide-reaching battle lines, and the results thus far attained justify the conclusion that the supreme military test of the war is near at hand.

It was planned that the British should strike from Arras while the French guns were still roaring their preparation for infantry hostilities along a wide front further to the south. The successes gained in the first stages of the British advance have given the French great confidence in the inauguration of their own enterprises.

Already half a score of Germany's best divisions have been smashed to pieces by the British onslaught and thrown into unsuccessful counter-attacks. The Bavarian divisions were sacrificed first, but the Prussian Guard divisions, thrown in to stem the British flood-tide, have been suffering such casualties in the past few days that they will have to be relieved.

The Canadians accounted for a large contingent of grenadiers in the fighting about the Pimple, while yesterday's affair at Lagnicourt took its heaviest toll, both in dead and prisoners, from five German guard regiments. It will ever be one of the most striking pictures of this war—the rout of the Germans at Lagnicourt, after what they believed to have been a successful attack. Running for their own trenches, which were part of the famed Hindenburg line, they were trapped by barbed wire entanglements which had been built with great strength and thickness in front of them. The boast of the Hindenburg line has been its belts of protective wire.

Caught within the meshes of this wire, the German guardsmen screamed madly for help and guidance. Some, like trapped rabbits, scurried up and down the outer barriers, searching in vain for openings. The British troops, meantime, had the greatest opportunity for open field rifle shooting since the battle of the Marne. Lying flat upon the ground, they poured bullets into the panic-stricken Germans until each man had fired a full 100 rounds.

While this was going on the British guns came into play with a shrapnel barrage, which completed the demolition of the entrapped enemy. It was little wonder that later 1,500 German dead could be counted or that 400 guardsmen surrendered with upthrust hands and emotional cries of "kamerad."

Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, April 16.—(By Stewart Lyon, Special Correspondent Canadian Press) Exploration of the field of Vimy at the Canadian corps front continues to yield remarkable results. The artillery captured now totals:
One naval gun.
Thirty-five howitzers, many of large calibre.
Twenty-seven field guns.
124 machine guns.
Twenty-seven trench mortars.

Stripped of this large proportion of his material, the enemy has been unable to organize any serious counter-attacks. Our outposts have been pushed forward to the wood of Mont Goret, in the region of Arleux, ten miles northwest of Cambrai.

Drive Turks Back.
London, April 16.—A continuation of the official communication today, dealing with General Maude's operations against the Turks in Mesopotamia, was received here this afternoon. The Saturday communication told of the fighting from April to the 18th and the reported progress for the British along the left bank of the Tigris toward the Dala and a withdrawal of the Turks from various points. The delayed portion of the communication received tonight says:
"General Maude's forces continue to drive back the Turkish troops during the 18th, making eighty prisoners. The great heat rendered the task of keeping

WARNING!

The death of a munition worker recently occurred as a result of blood-poisoning from a slight cut. Now we are all more or less liable to accidents, both at home and at work, but we can protect ourselves against serious consequences by taking the proper precautions—that is by applying Zam-Buk immediately an injury is sustained.

Zam-Buk combines very unusual qualities. It is a strong antiseptic, and at the same time is very soothing and healing. It is therefore capable of ending the pain and destroying the poison in a wound before it reaches the blood. Zam-Buk not only destroys all germs in the wound, but by protecting the sore place from the germ-laden air, keeps other diseases out. At the same time, the healing essences of Zam-Buk are growing new skin which gradually covers the place, and a complete cure is the result.

There is nothing else known to science which will perform the healing miracles done by Zam-Buk. This is because of the secret herbal composition of Zam-Buk. Be prepared for any emergency by keeping a bottle of Zam-Buk always on hand. 50c box, 3 for \$1.25. All drug stores, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. Send 1c stamp for postage and free trial box will be sent you.

ZAM-BUK

Opposition To Daylight Saving

Petitions Will Be Circulated To Test Public Feeling—Council Asked to Postpone Action

Petitions will be circulated in the city of St. John during the next week or ten days asking for the signature of all those who are not in favor of the application of the daylight saving system in the city.

A meeting was held in the board of trade rooms last night, which forms a nucleus of an opposition movement to the scheme in St. John as applied last season. E. A. St. John, who acted as chairman, in opening the meeting said that the question, to his mind, was whether there were not as many people in the city opposed to the daylight saving scheme as there are in favor of it, unless it is universally adopted throughout Canada.

"Most people are satisfied that it is a good thing provided it can be made universal, and I am not opposed to the proposition in the least, so far as my personal affairs are concerned. It suits me very well, but I believe there are many whom it does not suit at all, many who are connected with the suburban service," he said.

It was suggested that petitions be circulated throughout the different wards and this scheme was finally adopted with the additional plan of having petitions placed in the different stores and other public places in the city and securing speakers to deliver five minute addresses at each performance in the different theatres in the city, discussing the scheme and pointing out its deficiencies and advantages, so that the people might receive a thorough education in the matter, before signing the petitions.

It was finally moved by J. E. Tighe and seconded by J. Harvey Brown that a resolution be sent to the common council asking that body to hold in abeyance the daylight saving law until those in opposition to it were able to secure the consensus of opinion of the people of the city on the subject and make the necessary report. This motion was unanimously adopted.

A special committee was then appointed to handle the executive end of the work, the workers in the wards as follows: Stanley, W. S. Colwell, Prince, F. G. Spencer; Lorne, W. J. McAlary; Wellington, W. H. Golding; Victoria, J. Harvey Brown; Queens, H. B. Black, and Kings, E. A. Schofield. Others of the committee were Captain Potter, H. P. Robinson, C. B. McLean, J. E. Tighe and J. L. Squire. Fifty-six persons were present at last night's meeting.

Comfort Station Plans Prepared

G. N. Hatfield, road engineer, practically completed yesterday a sketch of a new waiting room and comfort station for Market square. Commissioner Fisher is advocating the building of one of two of these buildings in the city for the greater comfort and convenience of the citizens. A formal presentation of the plan, probably accompanied by drawings of the proposed building, will be laid before the common council within a short time.

According to the sketches just completed, the building on Market square will be 50 feet long and 20 feet deep. It is to be constructed of brick and concrete. Estimates compiled from other cities that have erected these buildings have placed the average cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000. The first floor will be divided into two waiting rooms, one for men and the other for women, with sufficient seats on each side to provide for a reasonable number of persons. It is planned to utilize the dividing line as a news stand, affording the building a source of revenue. It could be so arranged that boothback stands might be easily installed on each side.

There will be a stairway on either side leading to the sub-surface rooms, which will be divided up into wash rooms and compartments. It is planned to have four free compartments, and through which a charge can be made. Through the latter method sufficient revenue might be obtained to cover the running expenses of the building and to pay for the services of the janitor or keeper. The furnace room will be set back from the main structure, and it is quite likely that the entire sub-surface apartments will be lighted by prism glass.

Sufficient ventilation will be provided for the lower rooms to prevent the accumulation of any offensive odors, and to keep the room thoroughly pure and clean at all times. It is the well arranged and designed structure, and would not only be an ornament to Market square, but would be a great convenience to the general public.

HIS HEART BADLY AFFECTED

"Fruit-a-tives" Soon Relieved This Dangerous Condition

692 Gerrard St., East Toronto.

"For two years I was a victim of Acute Indigestion and Gas in the Stomach. It afterwards attacked my Heart, and I had pains all over my body, so that I could hardly move around. I tried all kinds of Medicine but none of them did me any good. At last I decided to try 'Fruit-a-tives.' I bought the first box last June, and now I am well, after using only three boxes. I recommend 'Fruit-a-tives' to anyone suffering from indigestion."

FRED J. CAVEEN.

50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Roosevelt Will Visit Montreal

Is Sending His Son, Quentin, to Camp Borden to Join the Aviation Corps

Montreal, April 17.—It is announced by Lt.-Col. ("Trooper") Mulloy that in all probability Col. Theodore Roosevelt will be a guest at the Win-the-War Convention and banquet to be held here during the week of May 24. Lt.-Col. Mulloy arrived in Montreal from a visit to Col. Roosevelt, where he had talked over the work of the movement he is engaged in. He said that the colonel had shown great interest in it, and had promised, if at all possible, to attend the banquet and give an address, although at the present time he is not making any speeches in the United States.

Lt.-Col. Mulloy said that the ex-president had expressed the desire that his son, Quentin Roosevelt, should join the Canadian aviation school at Camp Borden, if arrangements could be made that in case the United States sent an expeditionary force across the Atlantic with an aviation corps he could transfer back to his own army and go forward with the Canadians now in training at Camp Borden for the Imperial Flying Corps.

"We immediately got in touch with Col. Hoare, who is in charge of the aviation work, and Sir Edward Kemp," said Lt.-Col. Mulloy, "with the result that on Monday, Col. Roosevelt got a wire accepting his son, Quentin Roosevelt, to be attached for instructional purposes to the Canadian Flying Squadron at Camp Borden. It is expected that Quentin Roosevelt will report at Camp Borden within a short time to undergo his course of instruction there."

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Soldiers Raid Toronto Cafes

Wreck Restaurant While Seeking Aliens Accused of Ill-Treating Returned Soldier

Toronto, April 16.—Their ranks swelled at times by upward of one thousand curious civilians, seven hundred soldiers here for two hours and a half kept the central part of the city in disorder. All semblance of order and discipline was swept away in what was at once a regrettable, humorous and enlightening lesson in mob psychology.

Half a dozen downtown cafes were raided by self-constituted authorities in search of alien enemies. Street traffic on Richmond, Yonge and King streets was held up and as rumors of riot spread through the district, a great many cafes temporarily closed their doors. The King Edward Hotel, Toronto's best known hostelry, was visited by a hundred soldiers and as many more followers in mufti. Child's Cafe was for one hour the centre of the disturbance and under the command of Major-General Logie, took up positions at the main intersections of the streets in an effort to stand up the rioters, but in their march from cafe to cafe the mob swept by those insufficient forces and the disturbance ended only when the crowd had expended its energy.

Dead Unexpectedly.
The disturbance ended in an unexpected manner as it had begun. Their ranks reduced to about one hundred soldiers and civilians, the latter inclusive of two ardently patriotic and semi-militaristic young women the mob headed along King street from the King Edward Hotel in the direction of the Prince George Hotel. Near the intersection of Bay street they met the 10th Royal Grenadiers who headed by a bugle band, were making their weekly march through the streets of the city. The unit was followed by a cadet corps, and the spirit of the mob was suddenly converted into approbation of youthful patriotism and it fell in behind the cadets and marched away.

Deal to Authority.
Captain Alex. Sinclair, provost marshal of Toronto, who was the first to arrive of authority to arrive on the scene of the disturbance. Assisted by another officer he sought to intercept the mob as they swept up Yonge street from Child's with the object of raiding Young's cafe at the corner of Yonge and Queen streets. His commands and pleadings were ignored. He followed that part of the mob that managed to swarm into the cafe and ordered all men

in uniform to face about and march in to the street. This command was met with open derision and insulting cries. Meanwhile, an employee of the cafe had assured the soldiers that there were no alien enemies in employment there and the soldiers set out again to Queen street with the provost marshal born unwillingly in their midst. On the street, he again gave orders that all men in khaki disband, and the soldiers swarming about him, sought to bear him down. They cut at him with riding stocks and swagger sticks and swept him from one side of the street to the other in the very vortex of the disturbance. Eventually, he secured some ascendancy. From that time the high spirit of the mob was on the decline and, although they marched about the streets, visiting McConkey's on Bay street, Bowles on Yonge street, the Cafe Royal on King street, and the King Edward Hotel, there was no further damage done.

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in uniform to face about and march in to the street. This command was met with open derision and insulting cries. Meanwhile, an employee of the cafe had assured the soldiers that there were no alien enemies in employment there and the soldiers set out again to Queen street with the provost marshal born unwillingly in their midst. On the street, he again gave orders that all men in khaki disband, and the soldiers swarming about him, sought to bear him down. They cut at him with riding stocks and swagger sticks and swept him from one side of the street to the other in the very vortex of the disturbance. Eventually, he secured some ascendancy. From that time the high spirit of the mob was on the decline and, although they marched about the streets, visiting McConkey's on Bay street, Bowles on Yonge street, the Cafe Royal on King street, and the King Edward Hotel, there was no further damage done.

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