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SUGGESTIONS FOR THE SELECTION OF YOUR SPRING APPAREL

It's Time for the New Suit, and Here is a Line that Combines Good Appearance and Good Wear With Extra Good Value

It's One of Our "Leaders," and You Can Buy With Every Confidence in the Satisfaction They'll Give

Men's Navy Blue Suits. These suits are the dressy kind, and will give good service with continual every-day use. They are made from an English worsted, single-breasted style, with notch lapels of medium length, rounded front, and well shaped shoulders. Sizes 36 to 44. Price 16.50

Dark Fawn Paramatta Cloth Raincoats, British manufacture, styled to button close up; have military collar with tab, full sweep to skirt, and slash pockets. Sizes 34 to 44. Price 8.50

EATON-Made Nightrobes at \$1.15 Each

"EATON"-made and "EATON"-priced. As they are the product of our own factories, we can afford to sell them at a comparatively low price. They are of soft finished flannel, in neat stripes of pink and blue. With generously cut bodies, yoke backs, gusset sides, neat turn-down collar, breast pocket and double-sewn seams. Sizes 14 to 19. Each. 1.15

And Other Interesting Values in Men's Furnishings

Men's Underwear of strong cotton merino, in close plain weave, with sateen facings to both shirt and drawers, with closely ribbed cuffs and ankles. Natural shade. Spring weight. A garment that makes a splendid change from the heavy winter wear. Sizes 34 to 44. Shirts or drawers, each 75

This same class of merino in combinations at, a suit. 1.50

Men's Negligee Shirts, of strong shirtings in up-to-date stripes, including blue, tan, grey and mauve, in line, group and cluster effects, on white grounds, with laundered or soft cuffs, coat style, well shaped neckbands. Sizes 14 to 17. Each. 1.00

Men's Work Shirts of strong blue chambray that will wash well and look neat. Made with turn-down collar, breast pocket. Good length, generously cut bodies and double sewn. Sizes 14 to 17. Each95



About That Spring Hat, Men

Enquire Into the Merits of These Soft Hats at \$3.00

THE style has changed somewhat in men's hats, a change as refreshing as the style is attractive. The crease-crown style is here in big variety ready for your selection. There's the wide-flaring, straight brims, bound or welted edges. The other new one is the rolled brim. The shades are green, grey, bronze and black. Sizes 6 1-2 to 7 1-2. Each \$3.00.

Men's Caps at \$2.00 and \$2.50

A visit to the Cap Section would be interesting. The immense variety of colorings and patterns and the splendid makes—both English and American—give ample selection in any style. The styles are one, four or eight-piece tops. Sizes 6 1/2 to 7 1/2. Each, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

And Stylish Little Hats for Children Are Here

New consignment of Kiddies' Hats for spring, are in turban or rah-rah shapes, made from velveteen, in shades of black, green or blue. This line is very attractive. All sizes, \$1.50.

—Main Floor, James St.

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED

AIDS IN SIMPLIFYING THE PROBLEM OF CLOTHING SUITABLE FOR SPRING

Boys' Durable Tweed Suits Extra Low Priced at \$6.00

The strong, serviceable kind, which the mother deems so important, and just the style most boys desire. They are in smart patterns of grey, smooth-finished tweeds, in herringbone pick-and-pick checks, or stripe effects; single-breasted models, with plain or inverted pleats at back; belts sewn or loose at waist; some fastening with buckle, the latter style having slash pockets; others with plain or fancy patch pockets; lined throughout; bloomer pants. Sizes 25 to 28. Price 6.00

Big Boys' Tweed Suits, \$8.00

For bigger boys of 11 to 16 years are suits in medium or dark grey, pick-and-pick patterns, tailored in three-button, single-breasted style, with yoke, knife pleats and sewn-on belt, shapely lapels, well-formed front, and strong durable body linings. Full fitting bloomer pants. Sizes 29 to 34. Price 8.00

"Trench" Suits for the boys are very popular for Spring. Featured at this price also are two pairs of bloomers. Two smart models to choose from, one being in plain coat with loose belt and slash pockets, the other having yoke and pleated back only, with belt sewn at back. Fancy patch pockets. Both styles fasten in front with "Trench" buckle. Materials are in closely woven smooth finished tweed, showing medium light grey shades in pick-and-pick pattern, peak shaped lapels and well tailored throughout. Two pairs full fitting bloomers. Sizes 29 to 34. Price 11.00

—Main Floor, Queen St.

Solex Safety Razors, \$1.50

Men, shave yourselves! It's satisfactory and easy with one of these English-made safety razors. The razor is simple of construction, having only three parts—a screw handle and two plates—that hold the blade for shaving. It is easy to use, easy to clean, has no complications. The blades are made of fine tempered flexible steel, and shave with both edges. The razor is nickel-plated. Complete in neat lined case, with six blades. Price 1.50

Separate Blades to fit this razor are supplied in the Maple Leaf brand at 50c per dozen. In the Gillette brand at \$1.00 per dozen.

—Main Floor, Yonge St.

BATTLE TO EXTEND INTO LONG STRUGGLE LIKE VERDUN FIGHT

French Troops Foresee Formidable Assaults Continuing Indefinitely.

SURPRISED BY STAND

German Commanders Did Not Anticipate Formidable Resistance From British.

With the French Army in Franco, March 30.—The impression among the troops fighting along the front is that the battle will develop into a long struggle similar to those at Verdun and the first battle of the Somme. The Germans are making strenuous efforts to bring their heavy artillery forward to support their infantry, which has borne the brunt of the whole engagement thus far. It is considered probable that they will make another formidable rush with all their available reserves, but the allied commanders view the future with confidence. They regard the situation as a general one, as satisfaction and believe that the only change will be toward improvement. Germans in Pocket. The Germans now occupy a sort of pocket in the Franco-British lines, which leaves them open to flank attacks. For this reason they extended their attacking line to the eastward of Arras for the purpose of something out a sharp salient; but in order to be successful they will be compelled to pay a heavy price. Whether they will be able to afford the extremely heavy losses they have sustained is for them to decide. They used up a larger number of divisions of their reserves than they foresaw would be necessary to make the progress they have already achieved, for the resistance of the British was unexpected, considering their immense disparity of numbers as compared with the attackers. Allies in Harmony. The front now extends approximately 55 miles and the French occupy the line to within a few kilometers south of the Somme River, everywhere the French and British working in complete harmony, using their newly-occupied positions with wonderful celerity. On Thursday, when the Germans occupied a hill called Mount Renard, the

intention of retaking it was expressed by a French general, but a British division requested the honor of attacking it, which was accorded. The dismounted cavalrymen advanced to the assault, watched by their French comrades, and despite the most obstinate German defense, succeeded in capturing the hill and in holding it firmly ever since.

Aim at Montdidier. The Germans, who were advancing in two directions, namely, toward Amiens and toward Montdidier, appear to have slowed down their efforts in the direction of Amiens and to have thrown the greater part of their force around Montdidier, where, however, they encountered determined resistance from the French, who even regained some ground by counter-attacks. A rough outline follows: The French are holding strongly along the Oise Canal and river. Thence southward of Noyon the front passes to the south of Lassigny and runs in an almost straight northward direction to the line of heights westward of Montdidier. Then the line runs north thru Grailly and crosses the course of the River Aves. It goes by Hamel, crosses the Somme near Saille le Sec, passes westward of Albert and Beaumont-Hamel and afterwards rejoins the former British organization at Hebuterne, Bucquoy and Moyenville. It leaves the Oise River to the east and then joins the original front eastward of Arras.

Testing Out Defense. Today, all along the line, the enemy has been trying to find a feeble spot, without success. German divisions have seemed to give a heave of their shoulders here and there to test the strength of the defense and find the weakest spot against which to throw their greatest efforts, but they have always found stern resistance.

The morale of both the French and British troops is notably cheerful, and they are confident under trying conditions. They seem to know that their turn is coming. Their protection against German gas attacks has been efficacious. It had been announced that the Germans intended to use something terrible in the way of gas, but nothing new has so far appeared. It was proclaimed that the Germans would use a swarm of tanks, but only one has been seen and that apparently one captured from the British at Cambrai. Some reports have been more active than others, especially in the vicinity of railroad junctions and stations. On the other hand, the allied aviators are always about harassing the German gunners and infantry formations. Tonight as the Associated Press correspondent passed along the rear of the line a heavy bombardment was proceeding and the sky was illuminated with the flashes of guns.

CANADIAN FIRE CHECKED ATTACK

Creeping Barrage Held Enemy North of Oppy and Patrols Were Repulsed.

MACHINE GUNS BUSY

Men Only a Few Hours in the Fighting Line Acquitted Themselves Splendidly.

By W. A. Willison. Canadian Army Headquarters, March 31.—From early Friday night until Saturday morning the noise of guns has been persistent upon the whole front from the south to Hill 70 in the north. Steadily for over ten hours our heaviest field guns, trench mortars and machine guns maintained their fire on thousands of yards of front against the enemy trenches, support and assembly areas, communications and strong points. At 11 o'clock and again at 5.30 our artillery fire increased to battle intensity, the enemy assembly and concentration areas and communication roads being raked with creeping barrages. The intensity and duration of the fire was such that no enemy attack developed north of Oppy.

Before the great battle began two enemy attempts were made to raid our lines. At one point an enemy party was sent over to see if our front line was occupied. It was challenged by one of our bombing patrols. The enemy attacked the post in the fighting which followed the Boche was driven out of our trenches by rifle and machine gun fire from a Canadian bombing squad. Two prisoners were captured and numerous casualties were inflicted on the Hun. Our casualties were nil.

Raid is Defeated. Another raid against our positions was completely defeated with estimated enemy casualties of 20. The raids were preceded by heavy artillery and trench mortar barrages. The enemy placed a box barrage around one of our posts and advanced to attack in two parties, one 20 strong and the other 15. The Canadians broke up both attacks with rifle and machine gun fire before the enemy got within 30 yards of our line.

Another sharp encounter took place between a German cavalry regiment and four other ranks, and a much larger party of Boches. Hearing the voices of the enemy the officer crawled up to the shell hole and within 10 yards of their post. Alarmed, the Germans sniped the positions for 15 minutes and then rushed the shell hole. Emptying his revolver, the officer succeeded in fighting his way thru the 10, regaining the rest of his party,

which then attacked the enemy, and after lively bombing exchanges amongst the ruined buildings, forced them to retreat. Additional information regarding the previous enemy raid, in which the Hun was repulsed with heavy loss after securing a momentary footing in our lines, shows that the attackers came over in a strength of 200.

New Men Do Splendidly. Notable features of the fight were that all our casualties were from shell fire and that some of our men who took a foremost part in trench fighting had only been five hours in the line and had never been in the trenches before. They acquitted themselves splendidly.

The Canadian forces are following with intense interest the gallant struggles of the heroic British army opposing such overwhelming enemy confidence for whatever may develop, having no fear of the ultimate issue. The morale of the Canadian forces was never better, and whatever happens Canada in the field will not be unworthy of its glorious record.

The interest among Canadians is centered particularly on the gallant struggle of the third army under Canada's old leader, General Byng. As the once master-soldier of the Canadian forces he holds a warm place in Canadian hearts and Canadian admiration for his gallant army is intense and universal.

Industrial Workers of World to Face Trial of Conspiracy. Chicago, March 31.—More than 100 Industrial Workers of the World will go to trial here tomorrow, before Federal Judge Landis charged with conspiracy to disrupt the government's war program.

The government's charges against the defendants include allegations of sabotage, including the slowing-down of production and the wanton spoliation of material, propaganda for strikes to delay the output of war munitions, and covert intrigue against military service.

The trial, upon the outcome of which is declared to hang the fate of the syndicalist movement in the United States, may last for six months, in the opinion of federal officials.

British Revenue Has Increased From All Sources But Excise. London, March 30.—The treasury department for the financial year ending today shows a revenue of £707,334,885, an increase over the preceding year of £123,808,983. Nearly all sources of revenue show increases except those from excise which dropped £4,322,000.

The chief increases were £80,294,000 from excess profits and £34,476,000 from the income tax. Expenditures amounted to £2,696,221,406, as compared with £2,188,112,710 last year. National war bonds brought in £614,215,000.

BRITISH REPEL ONSET DIRECTED ON AMIENS

Heavy Fighting Develops in Luce Valley Against Strong German Efforts.

THOUSANDS OF CASUALTIES

Enemy Infantry Advanced to Assault in Four Waves—Beaten by Counter-Attacks.

London, March 31.—The British have restored their line south of the Somme in the Luce Valley after a vigorous counter-attack, the war office announces.

Two strong attacks by the Germans against the British front from Marcel Cave to the Somme were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. German attacks north of the Somme were made with four waves of infantry, which were beaten back at all points.

In the neighborhood of Serre (north of the Somme, seven miles above Albert) the British advanced their line, taking 230 prisoners and forty machine guns. The statement follows: "South of the Somme our line in the Luce Valley was restored yesterday, after a vigorously executed counter-attack. Two strong attacks made by the enemy in the course of the day against our front from Marcel Cave to the Somme were repulsed, in each case with heavy loss to his troops. In his attacks delivered yesterday immediately north of the Somme the enemy's infantry advanced to the assault in four waves, and were repulsed at all points by our troops. In his attacks delivered yesterday immediately north of the Somme the enemy's casualties on this portion of the battle front alone are estimated in the thousands.

"Early yesterday afternoon a successful local operation was carried out by us in the neighborhood of Serre. Our line in this locality was advanced a short distance, and 230 prisoners and 40 machine guns were captured by us.

"Our line also was carried forward slightly on other parts of the battle front, and prisoners were taken. "Hostile artillery was active early yesterday evening in the neighborhood of Bucoyue."

LAON CHURCH IN DANGER. Berlin, via London, March 31.—The Laon cathedral, which has been considerably damaged by the continuous bombardment, is threatened with destruction from the fire of the French guns.

NATIONAL LABOR BOARD TO PREVENT STRIKES

Agreement Reached at Washington to Avoid Lock-Outs Also.

Washington, March 30.—An agreement that there shall be no strikes or lock-outs during the war and a recommendation that all industrial disputes be settled by a government mediation body are the principal provisions of a national war labor program projected by representatives of capital and labor and made public tonight by Secretary of Labor Wilson.

The program was drawn up by six representatives of capital, six of labor, and two men representing the public, after conferences lasting more than a month. The public representatives were former-President Taft and Frank P. Walsh.

The mediation body will be known as the national war labor board, to be made up as was the board that prepared the program. In addition there will be local boards in the industrial centres to deal immediately with any controversies that might arise.

FOR NINETY-NINE YEARS. Germany Will Utilize the Rumanian Oil Fields for That Length of Time. Copenhagen, March 30.—The Taeghische Rundschau (Berlin) says that the agreement between Germany and Rumania regarding the petroleum industry will secure for Germany the utilization of the Rumanian oil fields for the next 99 years, and exclude all other countries. Germany has secured occupation which, it is pointed out, will guarantee this. This Rumanian will put part of Germany's war cost, the value of the monopoly being estimated at millions of dollars.

CANES FROM BELGIUM. Kings and Presidents Presented With Sticks Made From Door of Ypres Cloth Hall. Washington, March 31.—Liaut.-Col. W. G. MacKenzie of the British army has presented to President Wilson a cane made from the door of the celebrated Cloth Hall of Ypres, Belgium. Similar canes have been given King George of England, King Albert of Belgium, President Poincaré of France, Lloyd George, premier of England; Gen. Haig and Gen. Petain.

CONDENSED MILK BARRED. Great Britain Prohibits Import After Today and Seizes All in Transit. Washington, March 31.—Great Britain has issued an order, which the allied provisions export commission communicated today to the war trade board, prohibiting the import of condensed milk after April 1, except by the government, and requiring that all milk now in transit which may arrive after that date. The war trade board accordingly has decided not to grant new licenses for export of condensed milk to England except as approved by the provisions commission.

SITUATION BETTER BATTLE ONLY BEGINS

Lloyd George Issues Statement on Appointment of Foch to Supreme Command.

NEW MEASURES ADOPTED

Indomitable Bravery of British Soldiers Gradually Stopped Enemy's Advance.

London, March 31.—Premier Lloyd George yesterday announced the appointment of Gen. Foch as commander of the allied armies on the western front. In making the announcement the premier said:

"For the first few days after the German army had launched upon our lines an attack unparalleled in its concentration of troops and guns the situation was extremely critical. Thanks to the indomitable bravery of our troops we gradually stemmed the enemy advance until reinforcements could arrive and our faithful allies could enter into the battle. The situation is now improved. The struggle, however, is only in its opening stages, and no prediction of its future course can yet be made.

"From the first day the war cabinet has been in constant session and in communication with headquarters and with the French and American governments. A number of measures have been taken in concert between the governments to deal with the emergency.

"The enemy has had the incalculable advantage of fighting as one since the battle began, taken a most important decision. With the cordial co-operation of the British and French commanders-in-chief, General Foch has been charged by the British, French and American Governments to co-ordinate the action of the allied armies on the western front.

"In addition to the action taken to meet the immediate needs of the moment, it will be necessary to bring into operation certain measures which have long been in contemplation and which should be put into effect as the present crisis arises.

"It is clear that, whatever may happen in this battle, the country must be prepared for further sacrifices to ensure final victory. I am certain that the nation will shrink from no sacrifice which is required to secure this result, and the necessary plans are being carefully prepared by the government and will be announced when parliament meets."