

GIVENCHY THE STORM CENTRE!

British Line Further Advanced in Palestine.

Germans After the Russian Fleet. U. S. Naval Base at the Azores. Orders Given to Irish Volunteers.

FIGHTING FOR GIVENCHY.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, April 11.—The Germans are intent on getting Givenchy Hill, which overlooks the whole valley of the Lys. The British are holding this position, and making a brilliant stand. During the day after an intense attack the Germans succeeded in getting into Givenchy but the British immediately counter attacked and drove them out after fierce fighting at close quarters, in the meantime hammering the back area with heavy artillery. In the evening the Germans surged forward again in strong force and once more got a footing in about half the village. The British countered savagely and forced the enemy back once more until the whole line at this point was re-established here. The defenders held out all night in the face of heavy assaults which were continuing this morning. The battle also went on most of the night further north, but the enemy was unable to make progress but lost ground here. Givenchy was the pivot of the battle and the most important position along the line, for the high ground here dominates the whole Lys valley. The enemy tried to work round the place and twice succeeded in getting into the town but each time he was storming out by a grimly fighting division which is holding this section of the front. The battle in Givenchy was sanguinary. For hours the contending forces fought at close quarters with rifle and hand grenades. The nature of the British defence may be seen from the fact that one British division was being attacked by four German divisions and an extra brigade. The German artillery fire of yesterday and to-day has been terrific. Great concentrations of guns have been hurling steady streams of high explosives back of the lines and virtually every village within reach of the long range guns have come under the punishment of hate.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN YPRES AREA.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, April 11.—The fighting was continuing this morning north of Armentieres with the British still holding Messines Ridge and Wytchate, which yesterday changed hands several times. During the day the enemy succeeded in entering not only these positions, but La Cruche, Prieppe and Hollebecke. Vigorous counter attacks forced the enemy from all these places. The Germans this morning were in possession of about half of the village of Ploegstreet and Ploegstreet Wood on the Flanders battlefield, just to the north of Armentieres. The heavy enemy attacks north and south of Armentieres yesterday resulted in the advance of the German positions until the town was in a deep and narrow pocket, the mouth of which was on a line drawn approximately north and south through Steenwerck. The Germans attacked north of Armentieres at 5.30 o'clock yesterday morning, after ten hours of intense bombardment. They advanced under cover of a heavy fog, and the opposing forces were at close quarters before fighting was begun. The attacks were pressed as far north as Hollebecke where the enemy made slight gains.

HEAVY FIGHTING CONTINUES.

LONDON, April 11. (Official).—The battle is continuing on the whole front from LaBasse Canal to the Ypres Canal. Severe fighting has taken place in the neigh-

borhood of the Laive and Lys Canals from about LeStrem to Armentieres. Our troops have been withdrawn from Armentieres which is full of gas. North of Armentieres there is very little change in the situation. Heavy fighting was continuing at a late hour last night in the neighborhood of Ploegstreet, Messines and Wytchate. On the remainder of the British front there is nothing to report.

ADVANCE IN PALESTINE.

LONDON, April 11. British troops on April 9 advanced their line north of Jerusalem, in Palestine, to a depth of one and a half miles along a front of five miles, the British War Office announces to-day. Notwithstanding the stubborn resistance of the Turks, the British captured the villages of Rafat and Elkerf.

AFTER RUSSIAN WARSHIPS.

STOCKHOLM, April 11. German troops numbering fifteen thousand are now operating among the southern coast of Finland where they already have had several small battles with the Finnish rebels, according to information received by the Swedish Government. Entente diplomats here have received reports that thirty to forty Russian submarines and destroyers and four or five battleships are still off Helsingfors, the capture of which is probably part of the German aim. It is believed, however, that the warships have all been rendered unserviceable by their crews.

U. S. FORTIFYING AZORES.

WASHINGTON, April 11. For the protection of the Atlantic trade routes to Southern Europe the United States, with the consent of Portugal, has established a naval base on the Azores Islands. Guns have been landed to begin fortifying the station, which, in addition to being used as a naval base for American submarine destroyers and other small craft, also will serve as an important homing station for American airplanes, a number of which have already been assembled there. It is permissible to disclose these facts now because it is known to the American Government that they are known to Germany.

GERMANS REPULSED.

LONDON, April 11. Telegraphing from British headquarters in France this evening, Reuters correspondent says: The situation in Flanders is regarded to-day as fairly well in hand, but the fighting continues on a heavy scale and is likely to continue. What success the Germans achieved developed out of an advance in the centre of the original front of attack, helped by the misty weather. The territory which the enemy overran was very sparsely populated by civilians, and as regards the character of the country it is a barren gain. Moreover, the enemy communications are lengthened across long tracks of clay. The weather has improved, and this morning the enemy made a formidable attack against Hollebecke and fighting of great intensity followed. Masses of the enemy advanced in waves over heavy ground flanking Prookbeek making a great target for the riflemen and machine guns, which wrought what is described as terrible execution. Comparatively few of the enemy got to grips with the defenders, and eventually the attack was completely repulsed, the struggling

retreat being followed by the field guns until the enemy disappeared in the mist. Around Ploegstreet Wood and Estaires there has been continuous fighting, but the results are not yet known. The enemy has brought up more reserves, and we have also thrown in reinforcements. Northwest of Armentieres in the direction of Ploegstreet large bodies of German infantry are reported massing by our airmen. Artillery, heavily concentrated on the evacuation of Armentieres carried out very successfully firing on these bodies. The enemy is not attempting to press our retirement. The whole place is a vast cesspit of mustard gas, and our soldiers welcomed the release from the place.

ITALIAN OFFICIAL.

ROME, April 11. Slight artillery and patrol activity is reported along the whole front, batteries engaged enemy troops at the outlet of the Lorence Valley and in the region of the Grada Valley. Hostile troops in movement northeast of Cavas Ucherina, also were shelled effectively. In the Asiago Basin we took a few prisoners.

RENEWED ACTIVITY IN AFRICA.

LONDON, April 11. Allied troops are advancing on the remnants of the German forces which escaped from German East Africa to Portuguese East Africa.

THE MAN-POWER BILL.

LONDON, April 11. Factors which governed the whole crisis over the removal of General Sir Wm. Robertson as Chief of the General Staff, still seem to control the political situation. The Lloyd George Government has again challenged the House of Commons to accept its man-power policy or provide another Government. Since no Parliamentary section appeared to be ready to take the Government responsibility, the indications are as shown by yesterday's debate on the second reading of the man-power bill that the Government will carry the day despite clear evidence that the new proposals meet with the most widespread criticism. Moreover the news from the front yesterday showing the gravity of the military situation, is helping ministers in their new campaign. Opinion in the lobby of the House was that former Premier Asquith could have taken a much stronger attitude against the Government than he did, and the fact that he refrained from utilising the opportunity to embarrass the Government is indicative of the spirit of a large section of the House. Ireland and its attitude of course remains an unknown factor, but John Dillon at the end of his speech seemed to indicate a possible means of agreeing with the Government's proposal when the projected Home Rule measure became known. Nothing can be predicted with any degree of certainty. After a somewhat exciting sitting the Government carried the second reading of the Man-Power Bill by the unexpected substantial majority of 223. It is not unlikely, however, that the bill may be modified considerably in its passage through committee. Andrew Bonar Law, Government leader, intimated in the course of the debate that the Government might consider fixing the conscription age at 45 instead of fifty.

GERMANS AT LOVINA.

LONDON, April 11. A German squadron with several transports is reported to have arrived at Lovina, midway between Helsingfors and Viberg, Finland, according to Reuter despatch from Petrograd. The squadron came from the direction of Reval and a small force was said to have landed and occupied Lovina.

FREEDOM NOT IN SIGHT.

STOCKHOLM, April 11. M. Linds, a Finnish capitalist and a brother-in-law of General Mannerheim, Military leader of the Finnish Government forces, told American Minister Morris that nowhere freedom is in sight. Nobody, Germany or any other country, will be permitted to dominate Finland.

NOT KNOWN IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 11. No one in official circles in Washington could identify to-day the Professor Anderson reported to have carried on negotiations with Austro-Hungary's representatives. At the State Department it was declared that no such person has been authorized to

conduct negotiations, either official or unofficial looking to a separate peace with Austria, nor have they been conducted with the Departments—knowledge, it was reiterated.

ARCHBISHOP'S FAREWELL INTERVIEW.

NEW YORK, April 11. In what was termed his farewell interview before departing for England, the Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of York, to-day discussed his visit to the United States with newspaper men. He said he had everywhere been accorded a genuine American welcome, and had found the War spirit and determination of the people remarkable. Discussing the situation in France, the Archbishop declared emphatically that a break in the Allied line would not have a decisive effect on the war. If the spirit of the nations will stick behind the armies of the Allies they will yet be victorious, no matter how the battle goes.

CAPTAIN REDMOND'S OPINION.

LONDON, April 11. Irishmen maintain the right to say whether they shall be conscripted or not, Captain W. A. Redmond, son of the late John E. Redmond, declared yesterday in his first speech in the House of Commons since he was elected to the constituency formerly held by his father in 1914. He said Ireland was almost ablaze with enthusiasm on the side of the Allies, but the sentiment of the Irish people had since changed toward the war owing to the distrust of the British Government and in the words of British Ministers, but by the Government's present action the Ireland of to-morrow, he added, would be in open hostility to the war. It would require armies to recruit battalions while if the Government trusted Ireland that trust would not be betrayed. Capt. Redmond warned the House that if the Government pursued its present policy there would be soon no Irish party in the House of Commons, but there would be a much harder nut to crack Ireland.

TRAINS COLLIDE.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 11. A serious head-on collision between two freight trains occurred at Megantic last night. Engineer W. Wilson, of Megantic, was instantly killed, and a fireman named Doullars died in a few minutes from injuries sustained. The engines were badly damaged as well as several cars containing export freight.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

PARIS, April 11. A German attack in the Champagne last night was broken by the French fire. On the principal battlefield there was heavy French artillery fighting between Mont Didier and Noyon.

BIG STEAMER SUNK.

NEW YORK, April 11. The big British steamship Minnekota, 13,528 tons gross register, and formerly in the New York-London passenger trade for the Atlantic transport line was sunk by a German submarine in the Mediterranean during

February, the maritime register reports to-day.

BOLO WILL HAVE COMPANY.

PARIS, April 11. Bolo Pasha, condemned for treason but granted a reprieve of indefinite duration on the plea that he had important revelations to make to the military judicial authorities, entertains no doubt as to what his ultimate fate will be, according to the Petit Journal to-day. It quotes him as saying to his keeper on Monday I will go to Vincennes, but others will surely follow. It is at Vincennes that French military executions take place. Bolo is continuing his revelations but the utmost silence is reserved in official circles as to their trend. He will be heard again.

RIGHT KIND OF TALK.

RENO, Nevada, April 11. In reply to a query from Eastern papers asking if Willard and Fulton would be permitted to fight in Reno on July 4th Governor R. Boyle, sent the following reply yesterday: Willard and Fulton cannot fight in Nevada on July 4th, or any other date. They have my unqualified permission, however, to go to France and fight the Bosche any time they are ready.

Had Headache for Two Years.

A Barrie Man Tells of Persistent Headaches and Indigestion—Finally Found His Way to Good Health.

For two long years the writer of this letter was subject to severe headaches. The nervous system got down, digestion failed, and there was continual loss of weight. The use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food changed all this, and now with scores of other Barrie people Mr. Nader is recommending the use of this food cure as the best means of building up the exhausted nervous system and curing headaches, indigestion and all the annoying symptoms of a "run-down condition."

Mr. John Nader, 38 Penatung street, Barrie, Ont., writes: During the last two years I had an attack of indigestion, accompanied by severe headaches. I suffered from loss of appetite, and my system became run down. I also lost considerably in weight. I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and as they helped me I continued their treatment for some time. My condition is now greatly improved, my headaches are gone and my health in general is much better. I can now enjoy the life of a man. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is "one suffering from nervousness of any kind."

The reason Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is so effective in cases of this kind is because of its extraordinary blood-forming influence. By creating an abundance of rich red blood it strengthens the action of the heart, revitalizes the exhausted nerves and builds up the system in every way. And some of them they had no eyes to see. And—well, I couldn't look them in the face. And so I'm going, going to declare I'm under forty-one and take my place To face the music with the bunch out there.

Soldiers' Day.

Major Carly has kindly consented to allow all returned men to wear their Regimental Uniform. See that you appear in full Soldier dress. All people who have Cars or Carriages kindly send them. Those who would like to help can send along a cab. See that they are at the C. L. B. Armoury at 715 to-night. You know most of the returned men are unable to walk—they suffered for you.

We want all the young fellows we can get to carry the torches. Be there. HAROLD MITCHELL.

Learn Greek.

The Advocate is especially good when he becomes a competitor of the late Noah Webster in introducing new words into the English vocabulary. His latest is the use of the word Kudos as being the equivalent of money, as witness a portion of the editorial yesterday: "It is said that while R. A. appeared last in hand for the Kudos with which to keep up his war on Unionism the doctor handed out compliments." This is the first instance on record of Kudos being dropped into a hat.

Note From 'Carry On.'

Dear Sir—Now that the efforts of Sergeant H. Mitchell has spurred the city to such a height of enthusiasm for recruiting, may I suggest that the chief pastors of the various denominations be asked to set apart next Sunday, or some other Sunday, as Recruiting Sunday. This would further stimulate the good work which the Sergeant has so well organized. Yours truly, "CARRY ON." St. John, April 12th, 1918.

SUCCESSFUL CARD TOURNAMENT.

The N. I. W. A. held a card party last night in the L. S. P. U. Hall for the benefit of their members who are out on strike. Some 200 players took part in the game. The first prize a half ton of coal, was won by Mr. J. Lowe, while Mr. T. O'Neill won the second prize, a tub of butter, and Mr. L. Buckley winning the third prize, a pipe. Special prizes were won by Messrs. W. J. Lowe, L. Buckley and E. Wainwright. A substantial sum was realized from the games. Another tournament will be held on Saturday night.

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Filling the Gaps.

The Volunteer.

(By Robert W. Service in "Rhymes of a Red Cross Man.")
SEZ I: My Country calls? Well, let it call. I grins portly and declines my thanks. Go, let them plaster every blighted wall. Here's one they don't stampede into the ranks. Them politicians with their greasy ways; Them empire grabbers—fight for them? No fear! I've seen this mess a-coming from the days Of Algyserrus and Aggydair:
I've felt me passion rise and swell, But—wot the 'ell, Bill? Wot the 'ell!
SEZ I: My Country? Mine! I likes their cheek: Me mud bespattered by the cars they drive, Wot makes me measly thirty bob a week. And sweats red blood to keep meself alive! Fight for the right to slave that they may spend, Them in their mansions, me 'ere in my slum? No, let them fight wot's something to defend: But me, I've nothin'—and let the Kaiser come. And so I cusses hard and well, But—wot the 'ell, Bill? Wot the 'ell!
SEZ I: If they would do the decent thing, And shield the misis and the little 'uns, Why, even I might shout "God Save The King"! And face the music of the hungry gangs. But we've got three, another on the way! It's that wot makes me snarl and set me jor: The wife and nipper, wot of 'em, I say. If I gets knocked out in this blasted war? Gets proper busted by a shell, But—wot the 'ell, Bill? Wot the 'ell!
Ay, wot the 'ell's the use of all this talk? To-day some boys in blue was passin' me, And some of them they had no legs to walk, And some of them they had no eyes to see. And—well, I couldn't look them in the face; And so I'm going, going to declare I'm under forty-one and take my place To face the music with the bunch out there.
A fool you say! Maybe you're right, I'll have no peace unless I fight. I've ceased to think; I only know I've gotta go, Bill, gotta go.

"When the word is 'war' and the war is glory,
"Could we fear to follow where our brothers left
"Ours is now the moment in the shining story!
"We are roused, we are ready, for the word is said!
"Now the heart's aflame, and the waiting's ended;
"Now we hear the bugles from the farthest hill!
"We are up, we are out on the mission splendid,
"And our heroes fallen, they shall lead us still!"

YESTERDAY'S ENLISTMENTS.

HERBERT JOHN LOVELESS, Greenspond; eldest son of Edward and Margaret Loveless; THOMAS PUDDISTER, Bay Bulls; son of Thomas and Dorothy Puddister; had two brothers offered and rejected.

GORDON SMITH, Baine Harbour; son of Thomas and Jessie Smith; one brother, John, in the Royal Naval Reserve.

WALTER TUCKER, Burnt Head; son of the late Jeremiah Tucker and Mrs. Ellen Tucker Duggan.

HERBERT PHILLIPS, 76 LeMarchant Road; son of J. T. Phillips, Tim-smith, Water Street; offered twice before; has one brother in Foresters.

MARTIN SPRY, 39 Casey Street; son of Edward and Elizabeth Spry.

RAYMOND WALL, South East Arm; son of Samuel and Isabel Wall, of New Bay, N. D. B.

CYRIL DAY, Fortune Harbor; son of James and the late Mary Day; of one brother, Martin, on active service with the Regiment.

A STRAIGHT TALK TO YOUR MEN!
The Regiment is understrength 1 France, and without reserves. 300 men are needed AT ONCE and 500 by EMPHATIC DAY, MAY 24th. Six weeks ahead of us!

One thing certain is that the point of Newfoundland are never going to allow their Regiment to be withdrawn from the line and disbanded for lack of reserves. The question therefore is: Are you going voluntarily? Or are you going to be sent Over There at the point of the bayonet?

It's up to YOURSELF, Young Man! There's a gap for you to fill! Are you game? If so, fill in and mail this coupon to Headquarters.

(Cut out and mail to Headquarters): I have been examined by my local doctor and passed fit. I am reporting to Headquarters first opportunity.

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'Florizel' Inquiry.
THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.
The Marine Courts of Enquiry Act, 1901.
In the matter of an Enquiry into the loss of the Steamship "Florizel," of Liverpool, at Cappa Hayden, Newfoundland, on February 24th, A.D., 1918.
The Attorney General desires the opinion of the Court upon the following question, supplementary to those already submitted, namely,
24. At what time during the night of February 23rd-24th, the ship passed from sloe ice into clear water, and whether immediately after leaving the ice the master began to use his patent log to ascertain the ship's speed; and if not, whether he should have done so.
Dated this 11th day of April, A.D., 1918.

BRIAN DUNFIELD,
Solicitor for the Crown in this Enquiry.
Mr. Dunfield intimated to the Commission that he was endeavouring to ascertain the condition of the ship's propeller, but so far it was impossible for a diver to go down. This evidence will be submitted when available.

John Edward Tucker, examined by Mr. Gibbs: I am a master mariner, my certificate dates from October 1910. I was on the Stephano previous to joining the Florizel. I was on her for 3 years and about 3 1/2 years on the Florizel as chief officer. Owing to being quarantined I did not sail on the last voyage. On leaving port, the usually steamed about 1/2 mile off Cape Spear, S. E. 1/4 S., and at a point off Cape Ballard W. S. W. to Cape Race. This would bring you two miles off Bay Bulls and about one mile off Cape Ballard, if weather was fine. These were the courses that we were accustomed to steer under the Captain's orders in fine weather. When in the vicinity of Cape Ballard, Bank we would haul her to go around Cape Race. I would not take any soundings till I got to Cape Ballard. Bank after leaving port. We would approach Cape Race till we could hear the horn and pass it about a mile or two off the Cape. I have experienced heavy weather. I saw the Florizel's speed reduced to 3 1/2 knots, her average for the watch was 4 knots. I was then blowing a heavy gale across the part of the watch on leaving port. I would go down to see the propeller. I would go down to see the propeller over the side if I could not see the log. I would estimate her speed correctly within a knot. A captain with good sea experience could estimate the speed of his ship without the use of a log. I would not take into account the revolutions of the propeller unless I knew the ship. From what I know of the weather in the second watch that night I should say

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