

Theatre DELUXE and Wed. BURKE minute play FIGHTER" LAND of "olly" N TRIO Entertainers of Canada Saturday Star Beaut. NET OF THE "OUS" of the old Days PATINEE & NIGHT Time 4.15 Evening 8.15 EDSHOWS semine Perso of Amaz Wonderful DW and \$1.00 TORE. Drug Store. 32 German Is- MAS MASKS 2. — Charges re interfering led for use in the Senate Comas of Colom in one fac- 100 masks were a after the de- discarded a found packed inspec- declared the aged by small ed the work in the factory, sample of the ne by German labor is res- as City labor of Missouri dark day for nterferes with ACITY. — Charles M. the Bethlehem its annual orted to the shipbuilding company are full capacity unning at 80 as compared nuary.

much like a ided to corre- ds at the front outtuning over No. 8500 is the dress is to hem, with a h extends up oulder seam- ed with cuffs e collar. A the waistline. hardsine may pattern, No. to 14 years, size requir- ds 36 inch, ing material. Any 2

ARMENIANS BLOCK FOES' WAY TO INDIA

With Georgians, They Have 250,000 Men Defending Transcaucasia

Allied Officers Are Helping Them, and Entente Powers Promise Financial Aid.

New York, April 2.—Information received in New York yesterday from the Armenian sources indicates that the German plans for a clear line through to the frontiers of India are likely to meet a considerable check in central part of that line, the Caucasus isthmus. The treaty of peace signed by the Bolsheviks abandoned not only the conquests made by the Russian army under the Grand Duke Nicholas in 1916, embracing nearly all of Turkish Armenia, but also the frontier governments of Batoum, Kars and Erivan, which have been Russian territory since 1875.

Despatches had previously announced that the new government of the Caucasus refused to accept this treaty and it was said yesterday that the Russian frontier was being defended by an army of Armenian and Georgian troops numbering at least 250,000.

The situation as described by a man acquainted with affairs in the Caucasus is as follows: The bulk of the population of Turkish Armenia was slaughtered or deported in the great massacres of 1915. Of those who survived, about 400,000 fled across the Russian frontier, and some 100,000 men, women and children were left in the regions which were conquered by the Grand Duke Nicholas in the preceding years.

Then came the Russian revolution with the demoralization of the armies and the movement toward local autonomy. One of the local governments formed was the Republic of the Caucasus, with its capital at Tiflis. Of its Council of Ministers four of the eleven members were Armenians, two Georgians, and five Russians.

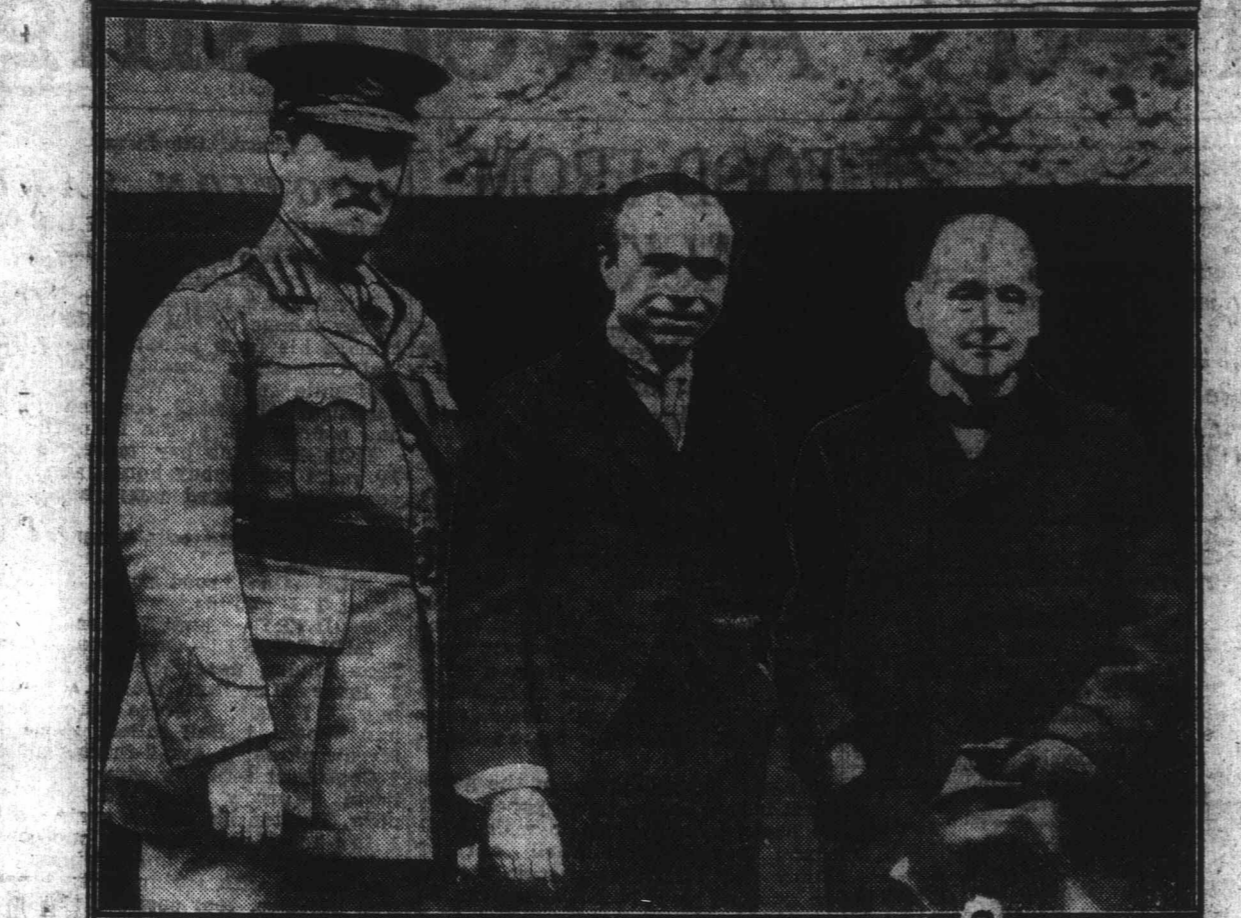
In response to this movement the Armenian and Georgian troops in the Russian Army, raised in the Transcaucasian provinces, were to be transferred from Poland and Lithuania to their home territories, and the Kerensky Government decided to do this.

The fighting power of the Armenian militia has already received plentiful proof, notably at Van in April and May, 1915. At the time the Armenians in the city were attacked without warning by 12,000 Turkish regulars under Djedvet Pasha. The Armenians available for fighting numbered no more than 2,500, with inadequate arms, but in three weeks of fighting they had not only stood off the Turks, but manufactured light artillery and eventually drove the Turkish forces completely out of the city.

The Armenians were now co-operating in the plans for the defence of the Armenian, Georgian and Russian population of Transcaucasia. The army of the Caucasus has been equipped with arms, munitions and supplies which were abandoned by the Russian army under the Grand Duke Nicholas when it disintegrated last fall, and it is declared that the army is fully equipped to conduct a vigorous campaign.

Financial assistance and such other aid as can be given have been promised by the British and French Governments. The armies thus organized hold the territory between the Black Sea and the Caspian, and consequently the railroad from Batoum to Baku, which had been considered as a link in the German line running through the Ukraine, the Caucasus, and Persia to Afghanistan, and the frontiers of India. It is asserted that there has been a slight increase in the ability to hold the old Russo-Turkish frontier against the Turks.

The danger to their position are two—the first, a possible rising in their rear by the Mohammedan populations in the Caucasus; the second, more serious, a possible attack by the Germans across or around the Black Sea. German troops, moving without opposition through the Ukraine, have occupied Odessa, Russia's principal port on the Black Sea, and the German press has alluded to Odessa as the starting point for the movement toward Afghanistan and India. Whether a German army could be moved around by land is doubtful, but the Russian Black Sea fleet has collapsed, completely as have the Russian armies, and the Turkish fleet would protect the shipment of an army by water, which, since the Germans now control the bulk of the sea, would be completely possessed by Roumania and Russia might be quite feasible. But unless the Germans attack from the rear, it is asserted that the Caucasus frontier will hold.



LORD BEAVERBROOK IN THE PUBLIC EYE. The photo received in Toronto was taken at the opening of the British War Photographic Exhibition, at Grafton Art Galleries in London, as part of the British Empire's propaganda, of which Canada's Lord is the head. The figures from the readers left are: Gen. Sir John Cowan, Lord Beaverbrook and Sir Reginald Bradle.

INDIGESTION ENDED, STOMACH FEELS FINE

minutes all Sourness, Gas, Heartburn and Dyspepsia is gone. Sour, gassy, upset stomach, indigestion, heartburn, dyspepsia, when the food you eat ferments into gases and stubborn lumps; your head aches and you feel sick and miserable, that's when you realize the magic in Pope's Diaphepsin. It makes all stomach misery vanish in five minutes.

If your stomach is in a continuous revolt—if you can't get it regulated, please, for your sake, try Pope's Diaphepsin. It's so needless to have a bad stomach—make your next meal a favorite food meal, then take a little Diaphepsin. There will not be any distress—at with- out fear. It's because Pope's Diaphepsin "really does" regulate weak, out-of-order stomachs that gives it its millions of sales annually.

Get a large fifty-cent case of Pope's Diaphepsin from any drug store. It is the quickest, surest stomach relief and cure known, it acts almost like magic—it is a scientific, harmless and pleasant stomach preparation which truly belongs in every home.

MANY MONUMENTS TO DEAD IN FRANCE

Heroes and Martyrs to Allied Cause Slumber Everywhere.

(By W. A. Wilson) Canadian Headquarters in France, March 16.—When France smashed forward against the Lorette Ridge, the little Souchez literally ran red with blood. Now the river is clean again, but it runs through a wilderness of ruins. Under its shadow lie the nameless graves of France, The Shrine of Our Lady of Lorette, whose ridge no longer knows the worship of the people of the little villages, for what were villages are mounds of broken stone and waste. Tradition says that when the church was first under heavy bombardment, the French priests, toiling in their trenches, made another and earlier shrine for Our Lady under their own parapets and they worshipped until they died in their thousands to win a ridge. That ridge is won, but under its protection lie many cemeteries. In one, now follows a grave near of little earthen mounds—upon each mound a cross—over each cross the roses of the Republic—upon each cross only the words "En Inconnu." The men of France—coming from overseas and speaking a foreign tongue—have helped in building that cemetery to the glorious unknown dead of the Republic.

When Edith Cavell died, the civilized world, knowing the truth, gave her rightful place amongst the great dead. Near Notre Dame de Lorette—in a little space of green—there is a grave of France under a cross that the soldiers of Canada erected. The cross bears the simple inscription: E. I. D.

Mme. Delabre Colme. Shot by the Germans October 1914.

Over all this area, from Lorette Ridge and on to Arras are French and British and Canadian cemeteries. Canadian soldiers lie beside by side with the dead of Britain and France. Here is a little cross of stone. Its writing tells that it was erected to one of the sons of the Dominion by "his chum from St. Catharines Ont." Standing out on the Vimy Ridge is a memorial of stone, enclosed with German armor-piercing shells and crowned with a great cross. Only a few days ago the commander of the Canadian Corps was General Byng, another well-loved leader, and many men of Canada and the Empire stood here while

THE MENACE OF THE AIR

German Raids on England and Their Moral Effect.

(By Alfred F. Ozanne) The old news vendor squeezed the rain from his cap after he had handed out a copy of the evening paper to a regular customer. "Lovely night, ain't it, Sir?" said he; "I reckon it'll keep them 'uns away." Not that the Hun worried him over much because he knew that they were ordered at times with his business if they came at certain hours. At all other times he was wholly indifferent.

It was interesting, his remark about the weather, for the reason that only two days before I had been reading an article in the Hamburger Nachrichten, February 27th, the obvious purpose of which was to try to persuade its readers that the man in the street in England puts the non-appearance of the German aeroplanes over his city down to the fact that they are afraid to come. That paper admitted that "those who really know, statesmen as well as experts, realize that in addition to many other factors, weather conditions make more difference than anything else so far as air raids are concerned. But the so-called 'man in the street' in England, it held, who ever there is a cessation for any length of time from German air raids on London, that it is a proof that the Germans now know that they are losing the war, and that they are trying to avoid anything that may cause irritation among the British public."

When we remember the German capacity for intrigue, it is not very difficult to trace the source of this ridiculous theory. It is more than probable that these self-assured arguments have been used by the German man in the street to induce the number of air raids in the war by the number of air raids in Germany which the allies have carried out. If this is indeed the case the man in the street in Germany must be getting very pessimistic in regard to his country's prospects of ultimate success.

There is no doubt whatever that these air raids on London do cause indignation among the civilian population, and here the "man in the street" is strictly accurate. But the indignation caused is certainly one of the most healthy signs of the times. The whole truth of the matter is that at the beginning of the war, the British public, as a whole, was far too good-natured. They entered into the war in much the same spirit as they would have done in a football match. They paid the gate-money in the shape of certain sacrifices and trusted to their own wits to win in a clean fight.

As a result of the German "blatant" raids in England would have had an easy task to-day: but bit by bit as each fresh atrocity came to light, the temper of the British nation changed. At one time the Germans hoped that by subjecting English towns to air raids, they would cause the civil population to rise against the government. In this respect they were not too very far wrong. There was a marked discontent among the civil population—due chiefly to a belief that the government was too tender and too slow in the matter of retaliation. Once reassured on this score, they waited with commendable patience, and they are now quite happy if only they can be sure that for each raid on London, German towns will be repaid with compound interest at 200 per cent. This spirit was especially noticeable during the last few raids. On every side one heard people saying: "Won't they get it in the neck after this?"

The British working man is under no misapprehension on the subject. He is well aware that German aeroplanes have not only bombed London, but that they are more likely to want to bomb London if things are going wrong on the Western front, on the principle that the Germans love to vent their childish spite by inflicting as much wanton damage as possible. The history of Rheims and Ypres has taught him that. At the same time the British working man is quite philosophical on the question, and does not worry, so long as he knows that the Germans cannot march in on an Oliver, every time.

As to the ultimate result of the campaign in the air, we can only guess. Germany, in the beginning, stole a march in the matter of the use of poison gas in warfare. Britain, who was totally unprepared, employed first defensive, then offensive measures, with the result that Germany is now moving heaven and earth to stop the use of poison gas. She finds that this form of warfare is not so profitable as she had imagined it was to be in the past.

We have a parallel case in these air raids. Britain, as usual, was unprepared. Now she has got to the stage where she can carry the offensive into the enemy's country. Every day Britain is getting stronger in the air, and no doubt before long Germany will be trying to come to some agreement with a view to abandoning this method of warfare. However, he who has brewed the broth must not complain if he is made to sup it, even though (as in the case of the poison gas) what he is forced to sup proves vastly stronger, more deadly, and more efficiently administered, than what he brewed.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK

By Courier Leased Wire Boston, April 2.—Sinking of the British steamer Carlisle Castle, probably by a German submarine, while on a voyage from this country for a foreign port, was reported in shipping circles here today. Boston exporters notified by London underwriters that they had been advised of the loss of the vessel, but had no information regarding the fate of the crew.

CADET L. S. EKERT

Toronto, who fell 1,500 feet in his aeroplane Tuesday and suffered nothing but a nose bleed.

MERGE EXPRESS FIRMS

Washington, April 2.—Merging of the express companies under a new corporation, to operate them as a unit and work out a basis for distribution of profits is under consideration between the railroad administration and representatives of the companies. Some announcement is expected within a week.

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