

ANOTHER DRIVE

Expected Very Soon.

**French Reinforcements Arriving Daily--
Japan and America Reach an Agreement
Over Shipping--Italy Next.**

INCREASE IN SHIPPING LOSSES.

LONDON, April 3. There was a sudden and marked decrease in the losses to British shipping through mine or submarine during the past week. The Admiralty reports that only 6 British merchantmen of 1,600 tons or over, and 7 under that tonnage were sunk in the week ending March 30. The Admiralty statement says, 15 British merchant ships were unsuccessfully attacked by submarines. The large ships reported sunk includes one sunk during the week ending March 30, and the smaller ships reported sunk includes one during the week ending March 23. The arrivals during the week ending March 30, were 2,445, and the sailings 2,379. The losses to British merchantmen through submarines and mines last week were less than one-half of the previous week.

ITALIAN SINKINGS.

ROME, April 3. In the week ending March 30th, Italian submarines sunk three Italian steamers of more than 1,500 tons and destroyed one sailing vessel of more than 100 tons and nine sailing vessels of a tonnage under that figure.

GERMAN TROOPS ON THE MOVE.

LONDON, April 3. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—Telegraphing from British headquarters in France to-night, Reuter's correspondent says: "Our airmen report much movement of troops, guns and transports in enemy regions, but the Germans are experiencing difficulties unexpected in this regard, while for once luckily the weather is turning against active operations. I believe the Germans are bound to strike again as soon as possible and as hard as possible or admit failure, which alternative would be fraught with a reaction from which the high command shrinks. The enemy has made the supreme test and although he is capable of pounding again and again each successive blow will be weaker than the last."

HEAVY FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, April 3. An indication that heavy French reinforcements are being brought up rapidly to the point on the western front where the Germans appear to have concentrated their strongest efforts to break through, is carried in information received at the British War Mission to-day from the British headquarters in France.

ATTACK EXPECTED ON ITALIAN FRONT.

LONDON, April 3. There is no question but that the German losses in the past fortnight have been very considerably heavier than ours, Major General Maurice, chief director of military operations at the War Office said to-day. There are indications that an Austrian attack on Italy is in preparation, and we shall not be surprised if it develops before long, said the Major General in his weekly talk. General Maurice indicated that further gigantic battles were in prospect on the western front. "For the moment," he said, "after a series of great battles, the front both

north and south of the Somme has reached a condition of stability. But we are only at the beginning of April, which is earlier than the beginning of the offensive last year, and a whole year's campaigning season is still before us. It would be futile to believe the German operation at an end." The Germans, General Maurice said, were making a great effort in the air at a time when the Allies were somewhat crippled by the loss of many aeroplanes and much equipment. The German principle, he went on, is to concentrate everything on whatever they undertake. That principle is being applied to the western front; that is why they stopped bombing London. While the Allies still retain superiority in the air and a preponderance of men and machines, we are far from having anything like command of the air. The enemy is able to take as many photographs as he requires and to conduct the necessary reconnaissance.

ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED.

LONDON, April 3. At dawn this morning a determined attack made by a strong party of the enemy against our positions in the neighborhood of Fampoux was repulsed after sharp fighting. A number of German dead and a few prisoners were left in our hands. A successful local operation was undertaken by us last night in the neighborhood of Ayeette which is now in our possession. Over one hundred prisoners and three machine guns were captured by us. There is nothing further to report from the battlefield. Lancashire troops raided the enemy's trenches northeast of Loos

yesterday morning and captured 81 prisoners and a machine gun. Another successful raid in which we recaptured a few Germans was carried out by us last night northeast of Poelcapelle.

JAPANESE TONNAGE FOR U. S.

TOKIO, April 3. It is learned from an authoritative source that an agreement has been concluded under which Japan will hand over to the United States 450,000 tons of shipping. Of this total, 150,000 tons will be supplied immediately in return for no consideration except the chartering rates of the Allies. The Japanese Government will make up the difference between this payment and the Far Eastern rate involving an expenditure of 18 millions.

A PEACE MOVE.

WASHINGTON, April 3. Count Czernin's statement that France had suggested peace discussions with Austria-Hungary was characterized by officials here to-day as the beginning of a new German offensive, with the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister acting at Germany's behest. The speech of Count Czernin, it was declared, was a political manoeuvre intended to create the impression in the Allied countries that the Allies are fighting solely to recover Alsace-Lorraine. The peace move, they say, was timed to follow the break down of the Teutonic military offensive. Any Teutonic suggestions that the time for peace discussion is near at hand will find nothing but a negative response in America. Count Czernin's declaration that Austria-Hungary was on the point of beginning peace negotiations with the Entente was branded by the officials as false. It was said that no suggestions of such a discussion had reached Washington, and that if they had been made, this Government would have been informed. Officials characterized the Foreign Minister's speech as a "feeler," which probably would be followed by some declaration or announcement in Germany.

AMERICA'S INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

LONDON, April 3. The treaty of industrial peace between labor and capital in the United States, the Times says in an editorial, coincides appropriately with the military decision to bring the American forces in France at once into the battlefield among their British and French comrades in arms. Both moves, the editorial continues, are in earnest, and show the determination of the United States to put all its strength into the struggle. The effect of the peace treaty will be watched here with keen interest and with the earnest hope that it may be more successful than the corresponding agreement concluded in our own war industries three years ago. A hopeful feature of the American treaty is the spirit in which it is an actual condition of affairs. The issue and nature of the conflict are understood as they never have before. The fate of Russia, the accumulated evidence of German designs, the revelation of German character and conduct, and the present military situation have opened the eyes of all men.

CZERNIN TO RESIGN.

COPENHAGEN, April 3. It is persistently rumoured in well informed circles that Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, intends to resign as soon as peace with Roumania has been finally secured, says a Budapest newspaper in reporting that Emperor Charles received Count Czernin at a lengthy audience on Sunday.

MORE SINKINGS.

LONDON, April 3. The steamer Conargo was torpedoed in the Irish Sea on Sunday morning, according to the Evening News to-day. This vessel is a British steamer of 4,312 tons gross and owned by the Commonwealth of Australia. At about the same time the Greek steamer Salamina of 3,112 tons, was sunk by gun fire. About fifty men are reported missing from the two vessels. The Conargo's crew of 50 men got away in the boats, the account states, but two of the boats were sunk by the sunfire. The third boat containing 15 men was picked up. It is feared the others are lost. From the Salamina fifteen members of the crew are missing.

FLOODS ALONG ST. LAWRENCE.

QUEBEC, April 3. Floods have started along the St. Lawrence between Three Rivers and Montreal. Water has risen four feet since yesterday at Three Rivers, and the wharves are already under water. Some parishes along the shore are also under water.

TORNADOES IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 3. Six persons are known to be dead, scores were injured and property damage totalling many thousands of dollars was done by tornadoes last night in Missouri, according to reports received here early to-day.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

TORONTO, April 2. Fire believed to have been due to defective wiring broke out in the shipbuilding plant of the Iron Works on the waterfront at the foot of Bathurst Street shortly before six o'clock

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CELTIC ARRIVES SAPEL.

NEW YORK, April 2. The big White Star liner S. S. Celtic, which was torpedoed a day or two ago while on a voyage to the United States, has reached a British port safely.

INDIANA FOR PROHIBITION.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 2. Indiana became dry from border to border to-night at midnight. The state has a wide prohibition law so written that intoxicating liquors may not be manufactured, sold, given away or shipped into the state except for medicinal and sacramental purposes. Members of the Indiana Anti-Saloon League estimated that 3,400 saloons in the state closed their doors; they estimated that thirty breweries in the state were affected and possibly 12 to 15 distilleries.

AMERICAN AIRMEN PRAISED.

LONDON, April 3. The British War Office pays a high tribute to American airmen in the official issued to-night on aerial operations: During the last fortnight of intense fighting in the air, says the statement, the assistance rendered by the personnel of the American air service attached to the Royal Air Service has been invaluable.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

LONDON, April 3. A British torpedo boat destroyer was sunk on April 1st as a result of collision, it is officially announced by the Admiralty. A1 on board were saved.

FLOODS IN QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, April 3. Without any news of the situation in Upper Beauce country since ten o'clock last night, the extent of the floods in that region are rather hazy, still judging from what came over the telephone it may be said that the situation is serious. Yesterday the flats at Beauveville and St. George Bauc were flooded, and all the houses on the river front were under water, and this morning all the telegraph and telephone lines are down in that region. The bridge at St. Ladger, County of Frotanac, on the Chaudiere River, has been swept away, and a number of houses have been carried away by the rush of water. No loss of life is yet reported. At St. Mary's in the course of last night the river rose five feet and at ten to-day was still going up. The streets along the river bank are flooded and a number of houses and business places in the main street are soaked. The flood is caused by an ice jam formed near the Quebec central bridge at valley junction. This is the fourth flood in Beauce since last spring. In the last flood during the rainy season of the summer two lives were lost at St. Mary's and property was damaged to the extent of over two

WHAT CLEMENCEAU SAID.

PARIS, April 3. "Czernin lied." This is all Premier Clemenceau had to say when told of the statement of Count Czernin, that he had inquired through an intermediary whether Austria-Hungary was ready to negotiate, and if so on what basis. The Premier departed from Paris for the front this morning and learned of Count Czernin's speech on his arrival there.

AND SOON WILL BE.

LONDON, April 3. Austria-Hungary was recently almost on the point of beginning peace negotiations with the Entente, Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, declared yesterday in an address to the Vienna Municipal Council, when the wind "suddenly veered," he added, the Entente decided to await developments in this country which caused it to hope that the Dual Monarchy would soon be defenceless.

AFRAID OF ALSATIANS.

PARIS, April 3. Documents found on prisoners taken by the French, show that German commanders have no illusions as to the sentiments of men from Alsace and Lorraine. Large numbers of these troops have now arrived in France with units from the Russian front, in which they have been incorporated, and the German Crown Prince has found it necessary to issue confidential orders to his subordinates not to put Alsatisans or Lor-

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

BERLIN, April 3. German troops yesterday captured the heights to the southwest of Morvull, on the Somme front, the German General Staff announced to-day. A night thrust by British troops against Ayeette was repulsed by a counter attack. The British attacked with very strong forces between Marcel Cave and the Luce, the official text adds, but were driven back with heavy losses.

NEW ZEALAND'S DETERMINATION.

WELLINGTON, N.Z., April 3. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—Premier Massey has cabled Rt. Hon. Walter Hume Long, Colonial Secretary, emphasizing the determination of New Zealand to leave nothing undone to secure victory. The Direction of Recruiting has issued an appeal for Australia's last available man.

If you want something new and nifty for your new Spring Suit, both in material and make, leave your order with SPURRELL the Tailor. Pretty patterns of Serge and Tweed to select from, and we guarantee you a smart, well-made suit. 365 Water Street. Phone 574. mar1, eod, tf

Some of the most becoming high stocks have a narrow ribbon drawn around the bottom and tied in a simple bow.



These are Anxious Days

NEVER in the history of this old world have the people lived under such tremendous nervous strain as to-day. Millions awake each morning in fearful dread of what the day may bring forth, and live each hour with nerves at highest tension.

Nothing breaks down the nervous system so quickly as worry and anxiety, and this is why so many people are suffering from nervous headaches, sciatic and neuralgic pains, nervous indigestion and general failure of the vital organs to properly perform their functions.

When you get so nervous that you do not rest and sleep well nights it is time to be alarmed, for it is very much easier to prevent nervous prostration, paralysis and locomotor ataxia than it is to cure these dreaded diseases.

After years of testing under the most severe circumstances Dr. Chase's Nerve Food stands in a class by itself as the most successful nerve restorative to be had. This is being proven every day by new evidence. Ask your neighbors and friends about it and read the reports in this paper, from time to time, from persons who have been cured.

While many are falling under the strain, others have found one means or another of fortifying the nervous system so as to maintain health and vigor. The treatment most widely used is Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, popularly known as the food cure, because it feeds the exhausted nerves and stores up nerve force and nervous energy.

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