

FIELD MARSHAL HALG STRENGTHENING LINES

BRITISH FORCES IMPROVE POSITIONS EVERYWHERE

Canadians Repel Raids by Enemy who Suffers Heavy Casualties — Germans Rapidly Preparing for Some Important Movement and His Artillery Constantly Active.

While awaiting the next German move, now momentarily expected, Field Marshal Haig is taking advantage of the comparative lull to strengthen his lines in various spots.

Both north and south of the Somme and on the Lys battle front the British defensive positions were improved in local operations last night. Similarly, the Germans made an attempt to push forward their lines in the Menin region, north of Albert, in which sector they apparently are preparing for some more important movement. The British offered sharp resistance, however, and foiled the enemy effort.

Heavy artillery fire is in progress on so many parts of the front that little indication is afforded by this as to the point selected by the Germans for their renewed thrust. Naturally they may be expected to make further efforts to extricate themselves from the pocket into which they have forced themselves along the Lys, southwest of Ypres.

Thus, last night, the enemy was reported shelling the British positions in Dieppe Wood, whence lies the route to Hazebrouck, about the railway centre from which is well nigh vital for the British to hold him.

Quiet North of Ypres.

There have been no developments in the region north of Ypres, where the Belgians stopped a turn of movement last week, preventing the British from being flanked out of the Ypres positions. The nature of the ground and the disposition of the opposing forces, however, make it seem probable that a repetition of the attempt is to be looked for.

The situation in the Somme region is being for the moment even more closely watched than that along the Franco-Belgian border, where Field Marshal Haig reports heavy shelling of the British lines on both sides of the Somme and the Ancre, and the correspondents are sending word of German preparations for a move of some nature in the region under bombardment is located.

The enemy is known to have brought up some of their heaviest guns to the Somme battlefield, where

OBITUARY

John Baleson Morris.

A cablegram received on Sunday morning by Mrs. Arthur Weaver, 221 Prince street, West St., brought the sad news of the death of her father, John Baleson Morris, in Beaworth, North Devon, Eng. He passed away on last Friday at the age of sixty years, after a short illness. Mr. Morris was a farmer in England, but came to St. John with his family some six years ago and was for a time connected with the city waterworks staff. Mr. Morris passed away when they had been here but two years, and Mr. Morris returned to England six months later. Many friends in the city sympathize with her in her sad loss.

Mrs. Edgar Banks.

The death of Mrs. Sarah Banks, wife of Edgar Banks, occurred this morning at her home, 102 Sherbrooke street. She was in her thirty-second year and is survived by her husband and four sisters. The brothers are Frank H. Barton, a returned soldier; Ralph, a member of the 236th Battalion, and Earle Barton of this city. The sisters are Mrs. Somerville of Weymouth, Mrs. W. Bird of Bath's Corner, Mamie and Fannie Barton of this city.

Fletcher W. Harrison.

Many St. John friends of Fletcher W. Harrison will regret to learn of his death, which occurred in Som-

HEART WAS BAD NERVES ALL GONE

Very important it is in this age to have a clear cool head, a strong heart and steady nerves.

Too much rush and bustle, work and worry, fall to the lot of women attending to their household duties and social obligations. The constant strain under which they continue day in and day out will soon shatter the strongest system. Before long the heart gets weak, flutters and palpitates, the nerves become unstrung, you start at the least sound, the pulse becomes weak and irregular, then finally comes physical breakdown or nervous prostration.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are the remedy you require to strengthen your heart and steady your nerves.

Mrs. Jackson, 457 Bolivar street, Peterboro, Ont., writes: "Fifteen years ago I was so bad with my heart I could not walk across the house, my nerves were literally all gone, and I was frightened at my shadow. I commenced to take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and was soon able to do my own work. I have told dozens of people about them, some as bad as was, and today they are also doing their own work. If more people would take them there would not be so many weak hearts."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

WORKERS ARE NOW SEEING THE LIGHT

No More Dealings with Germany While the War Lasts.

Delegates to Britain Realize Treacherous Policy of Hun Representatives.

Plot to Cause Dissension Between Britain and United States Entirely Fails.

And Joint Conference Will Sweep Away Obstacles to a More Perfect Understanding of Each Others Ideas.

(Special Cable to N. Y. Tribune and the St. John Standard, by Chester M. Wright.)

London, April 22.—The peridy of the Hun is being understood by the working people of all the Allied nations now as never before and is bringing the working people of those nations together in such common understanding and determination as they have not had since America entered the war. This American Trade Union Mission now in Great Britain is finding out with more surety as the days pass. If the "peace by conciliation" idea with its co-belligerent conference forerunner has entirely lost its footing, it has surely lost all its menacing possibilities and no longer constitutes a danger of even the remotest kind. Its most ardent proponents plainly are fighting a rear-guard action and are evidently on the way to complete abandonment of their ill-sponsored child.

Organized labor in the Allied nations is more closely united in thought, policy and spirit than since America's belligerency began and this unity promises to develop rapidly and to forever firmly cemented before the American trade unionists take ship for home. It becomes more apparent as the time passes that there has been much misunderstanding due almost wholly to what appears to have been a campaign of studied misrepresentation of both the British and the American workers to each other.

There seems little doubt that German agents fostered the proposition for a co-belligerent conference, for what purpose remains to be seen, but all too evidently to drive a wedge between the workers and the governments of the Allies while seeking to lead the Allied workers to believe a wedge was being driven between the Teutonic workers and their governments.

Again Prussian treachery has failed. And the assault on the Western front has revealed the fullness of that treachery. There is no questioning the honesty of the leaders of Great Britain who have propagated the conference idea. Of these Arthur Henderson is not holding to the ground which he was represented in America as occupying. He will not go further now than to say: "We are willing to converse, but we are not willing to negotiate."

His position is that negotiations can only be conducted by the government of a democracy. The conferences with the Americans concerning this and other questions of policy will begin April 29, informal discussion already having taken place. But the American position is official, steady and inflexible. There can be no agreement only on the basis of absolute refusal to even have discussion with representatives from the Central Empires while the war lasts.

However, these conferences may result, it is certain already that the labor movements of the two English speaking nations are a unit on every essential point in the programme of war aims and that no wedge can be driven between them or between them and their governments. As Alex. Wille, of the great shipwrights' union, phrased it: "The war is paramount." So also declare Henderson and his co-workers.

BEST FOR LIVER, BOWELS, STOMACH, HEADACHE, COLDS

They live the liver and bowels and straighten you right up.

Don't be bilious, constipated, sick, with breath bad and stomach sour.



Tonight sure! Take Cascarets and enjoy the nicest, gentlest liver and bowel cleansing you ever experienced. Wake up with your head clear, stomach sweet, breath right and feeling fine. Get rid of sick headache, biliousness, constipation, furred tongue, sour stomach, bad colds. Clear your skin, brighten your eyes, quicken your step and feel like doing a full day's work. Cascarets are better than salts, pills or calomel because they don't shock the liver or gripe the bowels or cause laceration all the next day. Mothers should give cross, sick, bilious, feverish children a whole Cascarets anytime as they can not injure the thirty feet of tender bowels.

BRITISH RESERVES ARE STILL WAITING

Main Body of the Army Has Not Yet Been Used.

Two Million Men Ready for Action when Called.

Not More than One-third of Force Necessary in Front Line.

Seven Million Men Have Been Enrolled by British Empire, and Two Million Have Become Casualties.

By P. W. Wilson.

London, April 22.—I have discussed this great battle with scores of people, and a dozen times a day I am asked to explain the mystery of maneuver on the Western front. Where are the British French reserves? Where is the Army of Manoeuvre?

In the British Empire, 7,000,000 able-bodied men, most of them young men, have been enrolled for military service. These 7,000,000 men have suffered over 2,000,000 casualties. One-third, or 700,000 at least, of these casualties are dead or missing. France has buried more men than Britain, Britain and Italy put together. Subtracting 700,000 dead and missing from the 2,000,000 British casualties, we are left with 1,300,000 wounded. I will assume that 300,000 of these have been discharged from hospitals and that 75 per cent of them remain in the army. This means that 200,000 are back in civil life. The balance of 500,000 wounded are still under treatment, which means that the loss of effectiveness through wounds would be 700,000 in all. Add this to the 700,000 dead and missing, and you have a loss through casualties of 1,400,000 up to date.

British Army in France Estimated at 3,700,000.

It is probable that 200,000 men have been returned to essential industries. Adding this figure to the above 1,400,000 we arrive at 1,600,000 to be subtracted from 7,000,000. This leaves 5,400,000 men to be accounted for.

We will allow 5 per cent for sickness, or 270,000, at any given time, which brings us to 5,130,000. Of these I shall reckon that the forces in Mesopotamia, Palestine, Africa, Salonica and Italy, with reserves, number 1,120,000 men, bringing the army of the Western front to 4,000,000 men.

Early in 1916 our War Office aimed at a recruiting of 30,000 a week, or 1,600,000 a year. I will assume that 1,600,000 men to be accounted for. 300,000 men in the last six weeks. These men are still in training, or ought to be, and it is only pressure of events that rushes them into the front line.

Many Soldiers Too Old to Enter Firing Lines.

Many of these men are well over forty years old and must be classed as non-combatants. Moreover, the battle has not yet been over. Since March 21 it has lasted more than weeks. The fighting season for 1918 will include at least 200 days. Nobody outside official circles knows what this fighting is costing us each day. Obviously, the published return of 8,000 British casualties for a week is camouflage, and I do not myself doubt that American gallantry will prove more expensive than appears at the time to be the case. Your men have played a larger part in stemming the German tide than is yet recognized. And, however, that may be, for many days, certainly, it is clear that the British toll has been well over 10,000 British casualties. Whatever the numerical actual loss, you have to multiply it by 200 to find out how serious is the waste involved in such bitter fighting.

In the past two years of war, French sacrifices were greater than the British. It was not so in 1917 and it is even less the case today. For Britain, this battle is what President Wilson calls the acid test. You cannot estimate that we shall lose this year fewer than one to one and a half million men, or half our available reserves of 2,700,000.

Deliberately Held Lines With Minimum of Men.

But this does not fully express the situation. I have said that 3,700,000 men are available for the Western front. Of these, only one-third can be at any given moment in the front line. The others are moving guns, cooking food, running railroads and so on. Hence the raising of the military age in Britain to fifty years.

We are not thinking only of next week, vital though that is. My impression is that we are deliberately holding the lines with as few men as possible, and each man is to die at his post. We have to consider the future—the certainty of other German drives—the hope of a final counter aggressive—the troops are being held in Britain against invasion. Britain is merely a base for France. In your great country, you do not realize always how short are the distances between London and Paris. It is cheaper and simpler to keep troops in England, but they are ready, at an hour's notice, to cross the channel.

I believe that, with American reinforcements, and French comradeship,

NO STANDING STILL FOR GERMANS NOW

Must Either Go On or Go Back in Flanders.

Their Present Position Menaced by Allied Artillery.

Northern Drive Has so Far Failed to Prove of Advantage to the Southern Assault.

Hindenburg will no doubt Again Try for Amiens, but will Face a Stone Wall.

Special to The Standard.

(By William L. McPherson.)

New York, April 22.—The pause in the operations on the Flanders front continues. Two minor operations were reported. Near Robes, on the southern side of the Ypres Valley salient, the British made a successful local attack, driving in German outposts. To the northeast of Ypres a German advance broke down under artillery fire.

This latter operation may have been in the nature of a feeler, presaging a strong push from this quarter against the new British lines. That line is strongest where it turns south of Ypres and runs west-southwest toward Meteren and Hazebrouck. It rests in this region on Mount Kemmel, Mount Rouge, Mount Vidaisse, Mount Noir and Mount Des Cats. These hills have elevations of from 200 to 400 feet and furnish strong infantry and artillery positions. They make very difficult a further German advance toward the northwest from the Walverghem-Neuve Eglise-Balluc line.

But the British line running north from front of Ypres has little natural strength. If it were broken or pushed back, the Germans could reach the flank and rear of the series of hills which bars their egress north out of the Lys salient. A drive in force north east of Ypres would open the way to Poperinghe, a vital advanced base for the Ypres sector, and compel a retirement of the allied armies in the area between Ypres and Dixmude, perhaps all the way up to Nieuport.

The Germans have now had two or three days in which to reorganize their forces in Flanders and prepare a plan of attack. They must either push on or prepare to draw out of the Lys Valley salient. They cannot safely stay where they are, on a flat relatively narrow and completely exposed plain commanded by enemy artillery, both on the north and in the south. They have been held fast in their efforts to break through on the Givenchy Bethune side. They have made some tempting progress on the Messines-Neuve Eglise-Balluc-Meteren side. They have marched unopposed over

the Lys and will win this battle. It had to come, and I am convinced that Germany is encountering terrible losses. You must not be surprised if the British while trying to do their duty because it is duty display an agony of suspense. We know how much is expected of us.

We are watched by 1,500 years of history, by twenty friendly nations, by continents of well disposed colored races. Our empire—if you can call an empire what is really an alliance—hangs by a thread, and that thread is only the voluntary goodwill, whether of white or native populations. Any one who likes can throw us over today. May I add that none has seized the opportunity? But in endeavoring to contribute our small share to the safety of democracy, which means to-day the integrity of France, we have much to be thankful for. You and the Allies are loyal and valiant. France is comparable. We are fighting it out where the Allies are strongest, where their communications are shortest. Germany has had to accept the battlefield of our choosing. And she is a hurry to win—which is also a good sign.

Possibly our staff work has not been always perfect. Even in the German army brigadier generals sometimes make mistakes. And Britain is in no mood for boasting or bravado. We are too busy burying our dead. In many ways, doubtless, we blunder and muddle along, but we are giving our best. We hope it will be enough. Anyway, we can do no better. We can do no more. And the rest lies with God and you.

Do We Realize—

INSTEAD OF PEACEABLY ELECTING OUR OWN TOWNSMEN YESTERDAY we might have been like poor Belgium, Poland, Rumania and Northern France—under the heel of the Kaiser's arrogant swaggerers.

IMAGINE ST. JOHN BEING DICTATED TO BY A VON BISSING!

This is Tag Day for our Heroic Sailor Lads Holding the enemy at bay in the Ugly North Sea.

Give All the Ready Cash You Can Reasonably Spare

Then tonight go down on your knees and THANK GOD FOR OUR NAVY!

(Contributed by Imperial Theatre)

the Passchendaele Ridge northeast of Ypres. The chances incline, therefore, toward a renewal of last week's partially successful efforts against the Mount Kemmel line or a serious attempt to drive forward north of Ypres from Langemarck and Poelcapelle. The German effort in Flanders is, of course, subsidiary to the first and main effort on the Somme. Amiens is still Hindenburg's primary objective. If the operation in Flanders ceases at any time to contribute materially to success in the southern area it will be abandoned. The new auxiliary German blow will be struck elsewhere.

Frederickton, April 19.—On account of the coldness of the weather the water in the small streams in the central part of the province has not risen enough to permit of driving operations and the drives this year will be a little later than last year. James M. Scott, operations manager for the Fraser Companies, Ltd., in this

CAT'S PAW CUSHION RUBBER HEELS

A little walk—a little talk—What happiness one feels, When all one's little walkings Are done on "Cat's Paw" Heels.

50¢ A PAIR PUT ON

Cat's Paw Series, No. 3—Watch for No. 4.

Carter's Little Liver Pills For Constipation

A vegetable remedy that always gives prompt relief in constipation. Banishes that tired feeling and puts you right over night. Stimulates the liver restoring it to full healthy action, and the stomach and bowels to their natural functions, making life worth living. Your liver is your best beauty doctor. If you will keep your liver and bowels in order, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, good health is assured. This treatment has been in successful use for fifty years—long enough to demonstrate its efficiency—one pill daily, more only when necessary. Violent purgatives are not what you need.

Helpful to the Healthiest Set You Right Over Night

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

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