

TO-DAY'S Messages.

10.30 A. M.

U. S. CRUISER STOPS BRITISH STEAMER.

BOSTON, To-day. The United States cruiser Birmingham reported by radio to-day that she had halted the British steamer Southdown by a shot across the bow off the Nantuxet Lightship this morning. The steamer was allowed to proceed after examination. No further details are given. Naval officers didn't seem inclined to attach much significance to the incident, except as it showed the strict watch kept over all ships in these waters. It was said informally that the probabilities were that the Southdown was flying no flag and showed no other distinguishing mark. When she didn't heed or observe the signals from the cruiser to halt and declare herself, the customary method to bring her to was followed. Upon establishing the identity of the steamer to their satisfaction the naval officers allowed her to proceed.

DISPOSES GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, To-day. Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters in France, commenting on the present day extravagant exaggerations of the German official statements compared with the fairly accurate official statements when the Germans suppose they are winning, says that their claim to capture 22 guns at Lagnicourt on Sunday was quite erroneous. They did succeed in reaching a number of British guns and began placing dynamite to charge the breeches with a view to destroying them, but so swift was the British counter-attack that only four 18-pounder field guns and one light howitzer were disabled. The British artillery men returned from their guns showers of fire from the German guns, driving them back upon their wire, where the British infantry mowed them down. Not a single weapon was removed from spot where it stood before the German attack was launched.

GERMAN SUB. ATTACKS U. S. DESTROYER.

BOSTON, To-day. The war was brought to the shores of this country when the United States destroyer Smith reported by radio that an enemy submarine had tried unsuccessfully to torpedo her 1,000 miles south of New York at 3.30 this a.m. Additional reports received from the destroyer to-night were forwarded to Washington. Nothing of an official nature regarding the additional reports was made public here. The suggestion in shipping circles that the look-out on the Smith had perhaps mistaken a large fish for a torpedo in the uncertain light of early morning

Was a Nervous Wreck But is Well Again

WHAT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS DID FOR ALBERTA WOMAN.

Miss E. M. Shannon Suffered for Years from a Severe Case of Ills and Found Quick Relief and Cure for All of Them in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Jenkins, Alberta, April 17th. (Special.)—One more splendid cure by Dodd's Kidney Pills has been added to the long list that have made the great Canadian kidney remedy so popular in the west. Miss E. M. Shannon, who lives on a farm near here, was a nervous wreck. To-day she is strong and well. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her.

"I was a nervous wreck before I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills," Miss Shannon says in telling her story. "My trouble started from a strain, and I suffered for years. I had cramps in the muscles, my joints were stiff and I could not sleep well. My appetite was awful. I was always tired, my eyes were puffed and swollen and had dark circles under them. I was depressed and low spirited. There was a heavy dragging sensation across my loins and my skin itched and burned at night.

"When rheumatism and neuralgia were added to my troubles I consulted a doctor, but got no lasting relief. I took three and a half boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills. I cannot speak too highly of what they have done for me."

Every one of Miss Shannon's ills was a symptom of kidney trouble. That's why she got such quick results from Dodd's Kidney Pills.

met with the reply that the Smith's officers stood by their original statement to the Navy Department. A version of the original story was reported from Fire Island Lightship to the naval station at Boston and New York at 3.30 a.m. On the 17th in the evening a submarine was sighted by the U. S. S. Smith running apparently submerged. The submarine fired a torpedo at the U. S. S. Smith which missed her by 30 yards. The wake of the torpedo was plainly seen across the bow and the submarine disappeared.

THE GREAT FRENCH ADVANCE.

From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press, Grand Headquarters of French Army on the French Front, Monday night, April 16th (delayed).—Not only did the French army get astride and partly around the so-called Hindenburg line to-day but in doing so they captured some thousands of German prisoners. After one of the most intense artillery bombardments of the war the French to-day advanced along another 25 mile front. Shells were poured daily into the German positions this morning from North of Soissons to just west of Rheims. The French infantry started the work for which they had been patiently waiting. The Germans opposed the advance

with their utmost power, bringing in to play thousands of cannon and machine-guns which had been placed in the most advantageous positions. Nothing, however, could withstand the gallantry of the French, whose ardor was strengthened by the sight of the desolation through which they had passed. A correspondent of the Associated Press watched one phase of the battle from a prominent position. The new French Advance Brigade, with which he was stationed, was composed of troops who had won the highest fame by pushing back the Germans around Verdun. Now, and then, it was under the command of a Colonel, who proudly informed the Correspondent that he had fought beside both Americans and British in the Boxer war. Part of the Brigade's task to-day was to capture a position forming one of the most difficult problems, a long line wing being undermined for its whole length and breadth by deeply tunnelled galleries, whose galleries were immune from artillery and bristling with machine guns. There was no hesitation among the French soldiers when the order to advance was given, but they did not throw their lives away. There was no hurry; every movement was executed as though on parade. Advantage was taken of every inch of cover, thus the infantrymen were able to approach up the sloping ground until within striking distance of the numerous entrances to the tunnels. They then circled the whole plateau and left sufficient men around to prevent the garrison's retreat or its communication with the main body of Germans. Its fate was then sealed. Meanwhile the bulk of the French troops continued their advance. Both here and on other parts of the line telephone reports from the various sectors told of successes sometimes big, sometimes small of the different corps engaged. Everywhere behind the advancing French hatches of German prisoners seen on their way to captivity. Before evening more than 10,000 had been counted and others were arriving. Some prisoners told that owing to the exceedingly severe losses companies were being reduced in several cases from 250 to 80 men or thereabout. All seemed pleased over their capture, some of them saying that there would be many desertions except for the constant vigilance of their superiors, as most of them were tired of the war.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

OTTAWA, To-day. Though no official figures are available it is understood that the officers' casualties already received, dating back to April 8th, number more than 400. These include 200 Lieutenants wounded. Most of these casualties occurred in the first few days of the Canadian drive. The total to date is probably much greater.

ARGENTINE WILL DEMAND EXPLANATION.

BUENOS AIRES, To-day. The fact having been established that the Argentine sailing vessel Monte Protegido was sunk by a German submarine, the Argentine Government, it is stated on good authority, has decided to demand an immediate explanation from Germany.

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR TO U. S.

WASHINGTON, To-day. Ignacio Bonillas, the first Mexican Ambassador to be received by the United States since the overthrow of Madero, presented autographic credentials to President Wilson to-day and was formally accepted as the diplomatic representative of the De Facto Government.

ALLOW CANADIAN TROOPS TO PASS THROUGH U. S. A.

OTTAWA, To-day. An official memorandum issued by the Canadian Government says that the United States Government has given permission for the passage of Canadian troops on the Canadian Pacific Railway through the State of Minnesota between Canadian points.

BIG BERLIN STRIKE.

COPENHAGEN VIA LOU, To-day. All special dispatches from Berlin with reference to the strike there bear evidence of rigid censorship. The accounts show that the striking workmen and women met in a series of meetings at nine o'clock in the morning, at which identical resolutions on peace and the Government food policy were adopted. After the meeting the participants started parade demonstrations which the strike organizers endeavored to bring together, with a great massed procession towards the centre of the city with the palace as its destination. The police measures prevented this, but some of the demonstrators took advantage at noon of the guard, which always attacks a crowd in the vicinity of the palace, to gather before the guard at Unter den Linden and raise cheers, after the Petrograd precedent, for the troops. No mention of serious disorders was made in the despatches. The Politiken's Berlin correspondent expresses the belief, perhaps with the foreign office's assistance in forming his conclusions, that the strike was a

temporary measure and that the demonstration would last only one day.

1.00 P. M.

GREAT APPROPRIATION PASSED BY SENATE.

WASHINGTON, To-day. The Administration's seven billion war measure passed the Senate last night by a vote of 84 to 0. Twelve Senators were absent, but their colleagues answered that if they had been present they would have voted for the bill. Among those who supported the bond bill to-day were Senators Stone, LaFollette, Gronna, Norris, Jones, Vardaman and Cummings, eight of the twelve "wild men" who blocked the vote on the armed neutrality bill at the last session of Congress.

FRENCH ATTACK CONTINUES.

PARIS, To-day. The great western battle front was extended for another twelve miles to-day, when the French drove the Germans from all of their first line positions and part of their second line from Rheims to the Champagne front. The victory was staged on the ground which saw the great offensive of 1915, and the German loss is estimated at 30,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

The invaders were exceptionally well placed along a series of wooded heights varying in height from 600 to 800 feet and running north along the main road from Rheims to St. Hilaire, le Grand. The Germans were well aware that an attack was coming and had made preparations for it. The French attack, however, was delivered with such skill and vigor that the defenders disheartened by the long and furious preliminary bombardment, broke ground after a reasonably stiff resistance and the whole line fell into the hands of the French. South of Moronvillers the impetus of the attackers carried them clean through the first line into the second line system, which centred at Mont Haut. This summit, 850 feet high, was stormed. In the meantime on the Soissons-Rheims front the French troops are busy organising the captured ground won in the first day of the battle, and repulsing fierce counter attacks. Over their heads a storm of artillery fire is preparing the way for another drive against the Germans in the position to which they retired yesterday.

THE FRENCH DRIVE.

(Via Anglo), April 17th. PARIS.—To-day we extended our front of attack east of Rheims. Our troops sprang forward against the German lines running from Prunay and St. Hilaire road towards St. Sauplex. During fierce snow and rain storms our soldiers with irresistible bravery and in spite of desperate German resistance captured the whole first line of German trenches on a fifteen kilometre front; then pushing ahead their new positions with great rapidity they brilliantly stormed on a length of 11 kilometres a line of strongly organized heights running from Mount Cornillet to east of Vaudescourt. Still further east another attack gave us possession of the village of Auberville, and a powerfully fortified German salient situated around Auberville on a front of three kilometres. Enemy counter strokes launched in the direction of Mount Cornillet were completely shattered. The prisoners taken in this part of the front actually exceed 2,500. Between Soissons and Rheims our batteries brought in position started a terrific shelling of the German trench work and demolished every point still resisting here and there.

3.30 p.m., 17th.—The Germans came to try to hurl us from the new line in the district of Hurtebise Farm but were thrown back with losses. They made another counter attack to try and dislodge the Russians from the Courcy sector; here also they met the same fate and thrown back they fled to their trenches. According to late particulars to hand of the battle of the 16th between Soissons and Rheims the German forces, heavily numbered, were toppled over at the outset. Expecting our attack the Germans had massed no less than 19 divisions, which, according to German prisoners, had formal instructions to hold on to the first line at all costs, but this line was smashed through immediately. The losses suffered by the Germans are considerable, felt not only during the first day of battle but also during our bombardment, lasting several days and nights.

1.30 P. M.

RUSSIAN ARMY CONFIDENT.

LONDON, To-day. A Petrograd despatch says that Premier Lyoff and some of the other Ministers who have been visiting at the front (stated that conditions?) had considerably improved, especially in regard to the supply of the principal food products. They say that food and transportation conditions are satisfactory. Lyoff declared in an inter-

view that the unrest which the army showed during the first stage of the revolution had completely disappeared. He said the fighting spirit was increasing daily and that the troops were ready to encounter the enemy, and were confident of the outcome.

GERMAN AVIATOR KILLED.

COPENHAGEN, To-day. Lieut. Baldamus, one of the most successful of German aviators, is reported killed in collision with an allied airplane on the Western front.

BRITISH TAKE TWO MORE VILLAGES.

LONDON, To-day. The British forces have made further progress north of St. Quentin and have captured the village of Villers and Galslain, according to an official statement given out by the War Office to-day.

The text of the statement follows: During the night further progress was made southeast and east of Epey and this morning we captured the village of Villers-Guislain with some prisoners. We also improved our position in the neighborhood of Lagnicourt. Elsewhere there is nothing to report of special interest. Heavy rain is falling.

BRAZIL MOB ATTACKS GERMAN HOUSES.

PORTO ALEGRE, Brazil, To-day. A mob attacked 270 German houses last night, tore the German flags and smashed windows. Porto Alegre is one of the principal cities of Brazil.

BERLIN STRIKE A BIG ONE.

COPENHAGEN, To-day. The number of strikers in Berlin is placed in even semi-official reports at 125,000 and is distributed, according to the Tagblatt, through machine works, some electrical establishments and part of the munition plants.

TISZA RESIGNS.

LONDON, To-day. An Amsterdam despatch says that the Budapest Socialist paper Novezavk announces the resignation of Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier.

AUSTRIAN RESIGNATIONS.

AMSTERDAM, To-day. The Vienna newspapers announce that Dr. Urban, Minister of Commerce and Dr. Baerndtner, Minister without portfolio, have resigned. Despatches from Germany connect these resignations with the convocation of the Austrian Parliament next month, which, they say, is considered in German circles as inopportune, in view of political events abroad.

ETHIE AND GLENCOE.—The Ethie left Marytown at 7.10 p.m. yesterday, going west. The Glencoe arrived at Placentia at 2.35 p.m. yesterday.

Japan, like other lands, boasts of haunted houses. They are tearing down a house in Tokio because no tenant can stay in it longer than a week, so full of parading ghosts it is after the midnight hour. This is the story told The East and West News by the neighbors of the latest tenant a man named Kahio. Some years ago a family lived there who had a daughter just married. From some cause or other, the father forced her to divorce in spite of the love between the couple. She was overcome with grief and asked her father to send her back to her husband, but he refused. He even forbade her leaving the house. She had nothing else to do but to saunter around the rooms of her home. At last in sorrow and mortification she resorted to the final thing. Wearing her white wedding robe in memory of her happiest day in the six mat room, she plunged a dagger into her throat, which ended her life. Now the home is being torn down and a new one is to be built in order to abolish the haunts of the spirits.

The story of an alleged attempt to assassinate Premier Count Tisza, at Budapest, proved in the police court investigation to have originated in a nightmare of a Hungarian officer, who fell asleep in the gallery of the house of parliament. Lieutenant Palafalvi, the officer, explained; I am so used to firing that when I heard the noise of applause downstairs I thought the Russians were shouting their usual hurrahs. So I instinctively pulled out my revolver and fired. It was only after I had fired three shots that I woke up.

A pathetic story of a brave young British soldier is being told in London, G.B. The lad whose eyes had been burned out by the liquid fire of the Hun, was being led into hospital by a stalwart Irish orderly. Although in great pain, he bore himself bravely, and at all at once, in a fine tenor voice, he began singing that beautiful hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom." All who heard him, including the guide completely broke down. It was more than they could bear.

Fewer Eggs are required with ROYAL BAKING POWDER

In many recipes the number of eggs may be reduced with excellent results by using an additional quantity of Royal Baking Powder, about a teaspoon, for each egg omitted. The following recipe is a practical example:

Chocolate Sponge Roll

1/4 cups flour
2 teaspoon malt
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
2 squares melted chocolate

2 tablespoons melted shortening
1/4 cup hot water
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 teaspoon Royal Baking Powder

The old method called for 4 eggs and no baking powder

DIRECTIONS—Sift flour, baking powder and salt together three times. Beat whole eggs. Add slowly sugar, then boiling water slowly; add next vanilla, melted chocolate and melted shortening, without beating. Sift in dry ingredients, and fold in as lightly as possible. Pour into large baking pan lined with oiled paper, and bake in slow oven twenty minutes. When done, turn out on a damp, hot cloth, spread with white icing and roll.

Booklet of recipes which economize in eggs and other expensive ingredients mailed free

Address: ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 6 St. Lawrence Boulevard, Montreal

British Destroying

U Boats at the Average Rate of One a Day, and Even More.

New York, April 10.—The New York Times this morning publishes the following:

The British have been destroying U boats at the average rate of one a day since February 1, and latterly at an even higher rate, according to information brought to New York yesterday by persons returning from Europe who said they had the authority of naval officers and officials high in the Admiralty for the figures. In the month following the declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare British ships sank thirty-two submarines. Since then, it is said, the average number destroyed a week has been between seven and fifteen, with the number running as high as twenty-three in the week.

Lad's Sacrifice.

The Bishop of Chelmsford, preaching at St. Edmund's Church, Lombard Street, E.C. 3, yesterday, told a story of a Bethnal Green lad who, just about the time he was expected home on leave after 15 months at the front, wrote saying:—

"Mother, I found a man just close by me who was very sad. I said to him, 'What's the matter, Bill?' He said he had just heard his little girl was very ill, and he could not get leave. Mother, I know it will be a great disappointment to you, but I went to my officer and asked him whether Bill could not have leave instead of me. So Bill is having leave in my place and I am staying behind." A few days later the mother received a telegram saying that her lad had been killed, while staying behind. That, said the bishop, was a magnificent and noble sacrifice.

And the Worst is Yet to Come—



DRESSES! DRESSES!

Ladies' Silk Dresses.

These are a very elegant lot of Dresses, in colors of Navy, Saxe Blue, White, Black, etc. They are prettily made with large Crepe de Cherie collars, Georgette Crepe sleeves and pockets. To fit sizes 16 to 44. Prices \$16 to \$25.

Children's Party Dresses.

A lovely White Embroidered Lawn Dress, trimmed with wide sash. To fit sizes 2 to 14. Prices 95c. to \$2.50.

Children's Washable Dresses.

These are first rate for school children. Big range to choose from. Full range of sizes. Prices 50c. to \$1.10.

The OUTLET SUPPLY HOUSE,

192 Duckworth St. (opp. T. & M. Winter's.)

DRIED FRUIT.

The undermentioned at LOWEST PRICES.

- 3 CROWN CALIF. RAISINS—50 lb. boxes.
- SEEDED CALIF. RAISINS—1 lb. cartons.
- EVAPORATED APRICOTS—25 lb. boxes.
- EVAPORATED PEACHES—25 lb. boxes.
- EVAPORATED PRUNES—25 lb. boxes.
- EVAPORATED APPLES—50 lb. boxes.
- PACKAGE CURRANTS—1 lb. cartons.
- PACKAGE DATES—1 lb. cartons.

F. McNAMARA,
Queen Street.

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