

FOCH-ALLIED LEADER

Gen. Ferdinand Foch, new allied generalissimo, is of Basque origin. He was born at Tarbes in 1851, but was raised at Metz. Rather than become a German after the annexation of Lorraine, Foch preferred to return to France and help prepare France for the struggle with Germany which he believed ultimately would take place.

He entered the Polytechnic school with the number 72. He left it at the 45th of his class—a rank that was not considered as justifying hopes of a great future. He never dazzled by his brilliancy, but he showed that wonders could be accomplished by application.

Foch began by mastering the strategy of the war of 1870 in its minutest details. Knowing the mentality of the Germans, he counted upon their repeating in future campaigns the manoeuvres that had succeeded. He also expected them to make some of their old mistakes. In his teachings at the superior war school, and his writings he held always to the idea of an inevitable aggression by Germany.

Given Stars in 1907.

The stars of a general were given Foch in 1917, and the command of the superior war school, where he left his mark as a professor. Preferring a more active command, he resigned in 1917 and commanded successively the eighth and twentieth army corps, and proved that he was one of the few military writers or professors who also was an efficient hand of men in the field. The war found Foch at Nancy, the headquarters of the twentieth corps. His corps was attached to Gen. Castelnau's army, and he was selected to command a new army concentrating behind the centre forces marching to the Belgian frontier to meet the Germans.

This army was not ready in time to take part in the battle of Charleval but it contributed singularly to the victory of the Marne.

Defeat of Von Hausen. After the Moroccan riflemen by three furious charges had captured the chateau of Mondement, reports brought by aviators showed that in their retirement, the forces of von Buelow had left a gap between their left wing and von Hausen's right. It was by promptly profiting from this situation in massing his troops against von Hausen's exposed flank that Foch disengaged Gen. Lanzelet's troops on his right and contributed largely to the defeat of the German army.

After the battle of the Marne, Foch was given command of a group of armies operating in the north of France and promoted to grand officer in the Legion of Honor. King George conferred upon

him the Order of the Bath, first class.

Succeeded Pétain in May.

When in May of last year, Gen. Joffre was succeeded in the command of the French armies operation on the French front by Gen. Henri Philippe Pétain and Gen. Nivelle was placed in command of a group of armies, Gen. Foch succeeded Pétain as chief of the general staff of the ministry of war, a post he has held up to the present. On the formation of the inter-allied military committee, he was appointed a member of that body and later attended the meetings of the supreme council in Versailles.

For some time it has been hinted that Gen. Foch might be appointed as head of all the allied forces owing to his known ability as a tactician and his skill as a leader of men. All along he has been impressed with the idea that a German victory was impossible and frequently has expressed the opinion that the enemy forces would never be able to pierce the allied line.

PRODUCED EGGS AT 2 1-4c EACH

It Can Be Done by Feeding Chickens on Table Waste

Professor Elford, of the Poultry Division of the Experimental Farm, in a lecture before the Ottawa Poultry Association, declared that with a flock of twelve pullets in his own back yard he produced eggs at a cost of 2 1-4 cents each, feeding table waste, as compared to a cost of 3 1-2 cents at the Experimental Farm from hens fed on regular chicken feed.

Table scraps in Canada, he asserted, would produce five and a quarter million eggs worth over \$3,000,000. He urged city people to set eggs this spring and rear chickens.

ARE FILLING ORDERS

By Courier Leased Wire. New York, April 11.—Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation on March 30 were 9,056, 404 tons, according to the corporation's monthly statement to-day. This is a decrease of 232,943 tons compared with the orders of February 25.

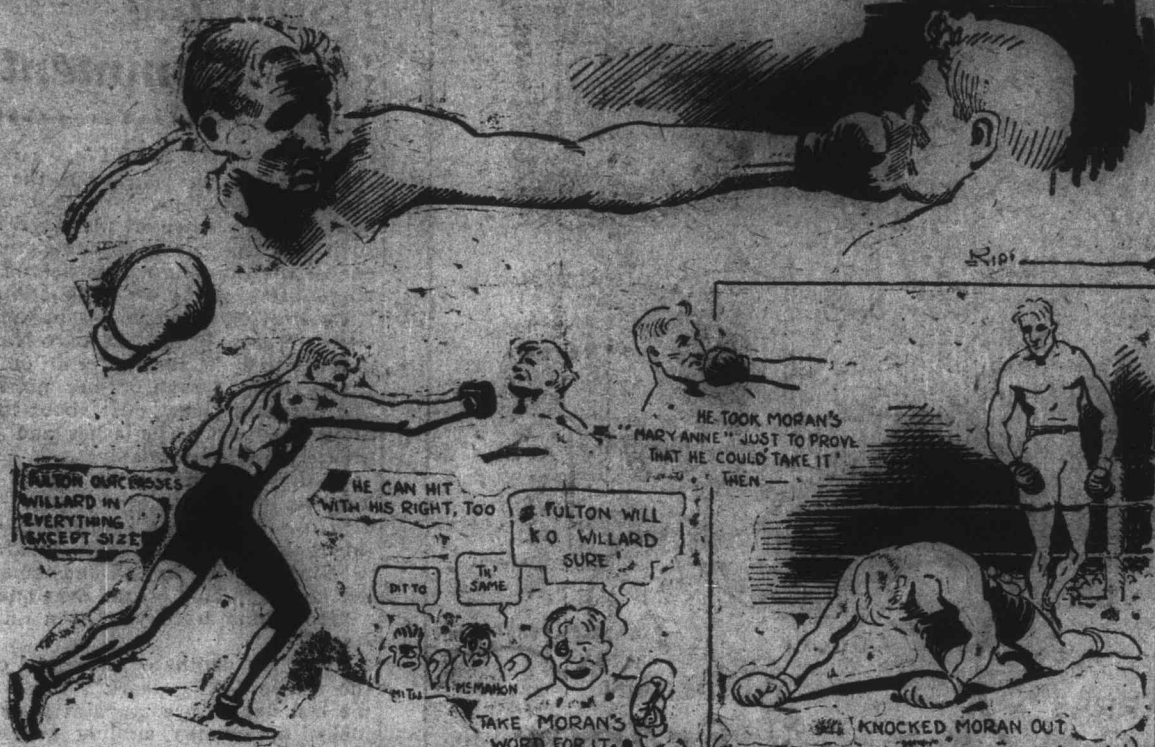
Cleaning Time is Here!

There are so many useful things you need, in housecleaning time, that we stock. We have not space to enumerate them, but in the list below you will find a few necessities:

STEP LADDERS, 75c up.
O'CEDAR MOPS, 75c AND \$1.25.
CURTAIN STRETCHER.
GARBAGE CANS, 75c UP.
CARPET BEATERS.
CLOTHES BARS.
FOLDING IRON BOARDS.
MOPS.
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W. S. STERNE

OPEN EVENINGS
120 MARKET ST. BELL 1857.



JESS WILLARD'S NEXT OPPONENT, FRED FULTON.

PESSIMISTIC VIEW OF JOHN DILLON

Declares Ireland, North and South, Solid Against Conscription

London, April 11.—John Dillon, M.P., successor to John Redmond, as chairman of the Irish Nationalist party, gave to the correspondent to-day this signed statement regarding the conscription bill.

George's announcement in Parliament yesterday that conscription would be extended to Ireland; the British War Cabinet has arrived at the momentous decision to apply conscription to Ireland without consulting a single Irish member of Parliament or any representative man acquainted with the conditions of Ireland. No indication is given of the machinery by which the bill is proposed to be worked in Ireland. That is all left for an order in Council, which cannot be discussed in Parliament, and as it will be impossible to set up tribunals such as those that have worked the Act in England, and as Ireland, North and South, is solidly opposed to conscription unless with the consent of a free Irish Parliament, it must be assumed that the old methods of the press gangs in its worst days will be resorted to.

"If this measure is persevered in, an Irish settlement becomes impossible, and Ireland will have to be held down by strict military law. I need not point out to the fact that results of such a condition of things on the morale of the allies."

No explanation has been given of the reasons which have caused the present cabinet to depart from the decision not to apply conscription to Ireland, which was arrived at three times by successive Governments since the war broke out, the reasons for that decision being that, as there is no government in Ireland which can freely express the opinion of the people, it would not be either just or expedient to attempt to apply conscription to that country.

"It remains a mystery why that policy should be changed now, at a time when all the reasons against conscription to Ireland have enormously increased in force."

"The Irish Nationalist party will resist the passage of this bill by every means in their power. Ireland, north and south, including the Nationalist district of Ulster, is solid against the proposal, and in my opinion, the most horrible and far-reaching consequence will result from any attempt to enforce the levy."

(Signed) JOHN DILLON.

SURPLUS REDUCED.

Ottawa, Ont., April 10.—The Canada Food Board states that the new anti-waste and anti-hoarding orders made by the board have been responsible in part at least for a large reduction in the surplus of apples and potatoes in Canada. The quantity of apples in the Annapolis Valley and in leading marketing centres was reduced during the month of March by nearly one hundred thousand barrels. Very considerable supplies of onions are reported to be held in British Columbia. Dealers are warned that they are liable to prosecution if any part of these stocks be allowed to spoil.

Incendiarists are blamed for a \$2,500,000 fire in the manufacturing district of Kansas City.

BILL ON MAN-POWER PASSED

Adopted on Second Reading by Vote of 323 to 100

ATTACK BY DILLON

London, April 10.—The House of Commons to-night passed the second reading of the Government's Man-power Bill. The vote was 323 to 100.

In moving the second reading, Sir George Cave, Unionist member for Surrey, said it was the duty of the country to do everything it could be asked to do to the fullest extent the help given by its allies. Germany had made Europe an armed camp, he added, and the necessity of taking every man who could be spared was overwhelming.

Sir George declared that he had been advised that the application of the Man-power Bill to Ireland would yield a large number of men, but that only five divisions could be got from Ireland it would be worth while. He did not believe the army would be needed to force the operation of the measure.

With Imperial House. The speaker added that even if there was a free Irish Parliament to-day the question of conscription in Ireland still would rest with the Imperial Parliament.

Sir George's belief continually interrupted by Nationalist members, said he doubted whether the voice of Ireland had yet been heard in the matter. The speaker of the House appealed to the Irish members to give Sir George a fair hearing.

After Sir Charles Hobhouse, the former Postmaster-General, and bill, expressing the opinion that the number of men over forty who were fit for service did not justify raising the age limit. John Dillon, the Nationalist Leader, said that, apart altogether from Ireland, no case had been made out for the bill itself. As to the Irish proposals, they would destroy the hope of an Irish settlement during the war.

He challenged the Government to take a plebiscite in Ireland, and declared that Antrim would vote with Ulster against conscription. The speaker of the House, Sir Edward Carson, interrupting, said: "No more than the farmers of England."

Only 80,000 at Most. The estimate of 400,000 men from Ireland, continued Mr. Dillon, was nonsense. Two years ago the figure was put at 250,000, and since then 20,000 had volunteered. He believed that no more than 80,000 could be obtained without doing infinitely more injury by destroying the food supply.

The real purpose of the bill was to divert public attention and inquiry from the true causes of the failure on the Western front. The attempt to extend the bill to Ireland would open up another war-front in Ireland, all the more formidable because it would be a moral front, in which Britain would be wrong; it would be a front which would spread the conflict, would spread to America and to Australia, and to all the corners of the earth where the Irish race were scattered. The prospect before the Government was that for the remainder of the war it must hold Ireland under strict military law with ever-increasing bitterness.

RELAXATION OF GAME LAWS INADVISABLE

Work of Years Would be Undone and Food Supply Not Materially Increased

(From "Conservation.")

The scarcity of food has resulted in various government organizations, directly concerned, being flooded with suggestions for the relaxation of game laws, and the Commission of Conservation has taken some pains to ascertain just what effect such a course would have. The conclusion reached is that it would have no appreciable effect in relieving the shortage of meat and would result in the very serious depletion, and in some cases the total extinction, of valuable game species. Many well-intentioned persons in making such suggestions overlook the fact that wild game, once it is depleted to a certain point, will, even under natural conditions, continue to decrease until extinct and can never, as in the case of domestic animals, be restored.

Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist, in referring to such proposals, said in part: "While these suggestions are undoubtedly made with the best of intentions, they would, if put into practice, undoubtedly result in consequences of a most serious nature which are not realized by those who suggest them. The present status of our wild life and with the progress of game legislation and its enforcement, the chief cause of depletion has been either the absence of game laws or laxity in their enforcement. The struggle to prevent extermination has been very uphill work, but, owing to the attitude of the real hunters and game hogs, and of the public generally, steady progress has been made."

To relax these efforts at the present time would more than undo the results of the hard work and effort of years and would be catering to those individuals who have been the greatest enemies to game conservation, men who are entirely selfish in their point of view and who have very little interest in the welfare of the country as a whole. In the West, this class is largely made up of foreigners. To all these persons who violate the game laws on all occasions, food conservation has no meaning and any relaxation of the game laws would simply legalize their destructive tendencies to the detriment of the rights of game and the rights of those who are accustomed to observe the law.

"The amount of wild meat that would be obtained would be comparatively small, but the destruction involved in obtaining it would affect, in the most serious manner possible, the future of our game animals. In cases of absolute want or necessity it is always possible for the provincial game officers to make special arrangements under permit."

CONCILIATION BOARD.

Ottawa, April 8.—A board of conciliation has been established by the Minister of Labor to deal with the dispute between the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg, Railway Company and its motormen and conductors. The chairman selected for the board is Malcolm C. Campbell of Windsor. The company will be represented by E. G. Henderson of Windsor and the employees by F. C. Kirby of Windsor.

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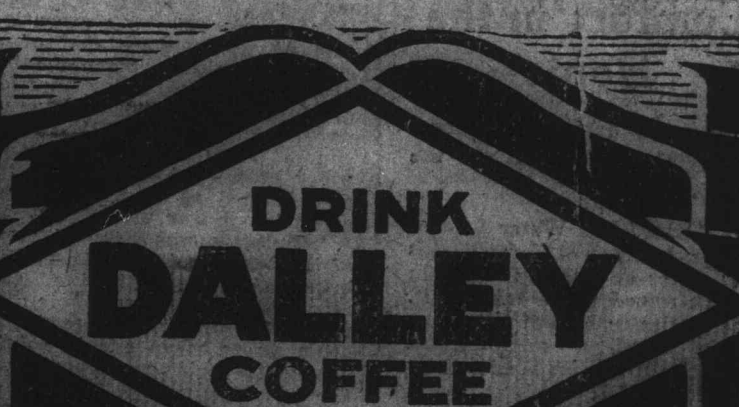
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