

Germans Make More Captures

Massines Ridge and Wytschaete Taken. Canada Says all Men Over 19 Must Respond. General Plumer Confident That Loss is Not Vital. Lloyd George Makes Startling Announcement.

ENEMY CAPTURES WYTSCHAETE.
BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, April 16.—The enemy has carried Wytschaete and has established himself in Spanbroekmolen. The greater part of Messines Ridge is in enemy hands; we hold the slopes.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.
LONDON, April 16. Field Marshal Haig in his official report says: Severe fighting has been taking place to-day on the front from Metereen to Wytschaete. At dawn the enemy renewed his attacks in strength in the neighborhood of Wytschaete and Spanbroekmolen. Supported by heavy bombardment his troops approached our positions under cover of the mist and after a prolonged struggle gained possession of the localities. At Metereen the enemy succeeded during the morning in obtaining a footing in the village, where the fighting is continuing. On the other parts of this front the German attacks were repulsed. This morning the enemy also delivered a strong local attack upon our posts opposite Bevelles, south of Arras, and fighting is still taking place in this neighborhood. The hostile artillery has been more active to-day south of the Canal. Bodies of German infantry assembling in the vicinity of Locron, were engaged and destroyed by our artillery. There has been increased artillery activity on both sides in the Paschendale sector. On the rest of the British front the situation is unchanged.

BRITISH PUSHED BACK.
WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 16.—Baillieu, eight and a half miles east of Hazebrouck, in Flanders, was captured and occupied by the Germans last evening when the enemy also seized Perceval Ridge east of the town. As a result the British pulled their lines back somewhat to positions running east and west a little above Baillieu and Lerevelsberg. Fighting is continuing in this sector with the Germans trying to push westward toward the railway centre of Hazebrouck. The loss of Baillieu was not unexpected for its strategic value could not compensate for the line it would cost to retain it in the face of the terrible onslaughts the Germans would be able to bring to bear against it. Last night's attack was preceded by a very heavy bombardment from the German guns of all calibres. After this intense preparation the enemy flung into the line the Alpine Corps, the 617th German division and the 110th Bavarian division, and bore down on the defending

positions along the front from Mount de Lille, high ground southeast of Baillieu to Crucifix Corner, an elevation on the Baillieu-Neuve-Eglise highway about 200 yards west of the latter place. Desperate fighting ensued, but the battle-weary defenders despite their gallant resistance were unable to withstand the shock from overwhelming numbers of fresh troops. Slowly the British line fell back, but unbroken and in good order until they reached their present positions where they held.

FULL OF CONFIDENCE.
LONDON, April 16. Referring to the situation at the front, in the House of Commons, Premier Lloyd George said the situation between hope and despondency must continue for some time yet. But I am still full of confidence. General Plumer, in command at Messines Ridge, is quite confident. We have lost territory, but we have lost nothing vital. The same spirit that carried our army through in 1914, sustained us all again to-day against overwhelming odds, said Field Marshal Haig in a telegram to-day to Field Marshal French, thanking him for a message of encouragement.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.
BERLIN, Apr. 16. Our attacks on the Lys front met with complete success, says the official statement to-night. The great mine craters of the Wytschaete battle of 1917 were taken by a surprise attack. After a short spell of fire we stormed Wulverghem in a surprise attack and the enemy's positions on both sides of the village. Counter-attacks by the English completely broke down. From the plain while scaling the heights between Neuve Chapelle and Baillieu our troops attacked and wrested them from the enemy in a vigorous counter attack.

FURTHER VIGOROUS ATTACKS.
LONDON, April 16. According to a Reuter telegram from the British headquarters in France, the Germans are making vigorous attacks in the direction of Metereen, but the position in that vicinity is obscure. From LaBassee to Robecq the enemy is shelling the British lines vigorously. At Boesvelles, south of Arras, the enemy attacked this morning and penetrated the British front line system, but a prompt counter attack drove him back.

OFFENSIVE AGAINST ITALY.
WASHINGTON, April 16. An Austrian offensive against Italy is imminent and will be started on a large scale, in the opinion of Italian observers, as expressed in official messages to the Italian Embassy here to-day. The recent visit of Emperor Charles to the Austrian front, and inspired articles in the Austrian and German papers, the usual forerunners of an offensive, are taken as an indication. The enemy press has begun to speak only of the offensive in order to prepare the Austro-Hungarian public for the inevitable losses resulting from such colossal operations as are anticipated by semi-official despatches to the newspapers here to-day.

TO INTRODUCE HOME RULE BILL IMMEDIATELY.
LONDON, April 16. Geo. M. Barnes, Labor member of the British Cabinet without portfolio, announced in the House to-day that the Government intended to introduce Home Rule immediately, and would use every pressure to pass it. He also announced that the Lloyd George Government would resign if the Lords refused to pass the new Home Rule Bill.

DILLON WARNS GOVERNMENT.
LONDON, April 16. In the report stage of the Man Power Bill, John Dillon, Chairman of the Irish Nationalists, moved the omission of the Irish clause and pressed the Government to give its real plans. He recommended that the Government go to the counties of Antrim and Down and try to hold conscription meetings, which he said would open the Government's eyes. Doubtless the giving of Home Rule would produce a great effect, but at the present time the Government appeared neither able to carry on the war successfully nor accept peace; neither able to govern Ireland nor allow Ireland to govern herself. Mr. Dillon said he had been forty years in public life, during some of the stormiest periods of Irish history, but he seldom

warned the Government that he had never known anything to approach the feeling in Ireland to-day. If conscription was applied to-day the chaos and confusion would be appalling, and he declared Ireland would be turned into another Belgium.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.
TORONTO, April 16. The Telegram's Belfast correspondent says: The Lord Mayor of Dublin is organizing a conscription conference and has invited Dal Valera to attend. In the meantime agitators are stirring the country everywhere. There is more lawlessness southwest of Camlough. The police barracks were attacked by Sinn Feiners because of the arrests for illegal dealings. Several local bodies passed anti-conscription resolutions. This is how Home Rulers are helping the Empire in its danger. In the past week over a thousand Protestants enlisted in the Belfast Ulster Division. Home Rulers enlistments were nil.

TEN GERMAN TRAWLERS SUNK.
LONDON, April 16. Ten German trawlers have been sunk by gun fire in the Cattegat between Sweden and Denmark. The Admiralty announces their crews were saved by British ships. There were no British casualties.

FIRE DESTROYS ZEPPELIN PLANT.
GENEVA, To-day. Enormous losses were caused by fire which broke out Saturday in the Zeppelin works at Manzell, near Friedrichshafen, and destroyed the plant which had been used for the manufacture of the Gotha type. Vast quantities of new materials were burned and it is reported at Constantine that two large Zeppelins and 40 airplanes also were destroyed, comprising the whole fleet then at the plant. Many warehouses were reduced to ashes, as also were the offices of the plant situated close to the workshops. The number of victims was considerable, but as the military authorities are preventing any approach to the scene of the fire, the number of killed and injured cannot be learned at present. The fire broke out between 10 and 11 o'clock on Saturday and burned all day Sunday. According to two Swiss travellers who were in Friedrichshafen on Sunday, the fire began with an explosion, and there were many explosions throughout Saturday night and Sunday, apparently due to the bursting of gasoline tanks and hydrogen cylinders. There was something like a panic in the town where many houses were set on fire and others damaged. Masses of debris were hurled into the air by the explosions.

FILLING THE GAPS.
OTTAWA, Oct. 15. Hon. N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council, who administers the Royal Northwest Mounted Police made the following statement to-night in regard to the proposals to send overseas a northwest mounted police unit. In view of the necessity of additional cavalry reinforcements for the Canadian Cavalry Brigade now operating in France, the controller of the Northwest Mounted Police was asked if the members of his force would care to volunteer for service in the cavalry and proceed overseas at once. The members of the force have responded splendidly to the call and practically the whole force of officers and men offered to enlist and relieve the country at the present critical time. A Regina despatch contained the suggestion that Commissioner Perry of the Northwest Mounted Police had resigned because of a difference of opinion with the Government as to the desirability of sending the force overseas. Mr. Rowell made no comment as to this report.

ASSURING A CLEAN RECORD.
OTTAWA, April 16. Sir Robert Borden has given notice of a resolution which will give the Speaker of the House of Commons authority on his own motion or upon the report of the chief censor to delete from the official reports of the House any adverse statement, report or opinion concerning the causes of the war or the motives or purposes for which Canada and Great Britain or any of the Allied nations entered upon the struggle, made by a member of the House.

FRENCH RECRUITS IN GOOD SPIRITS.
PARIS, April 16. The 1919 contingent of the French army, youths of nineteen years, is fast going to the barracks to begin training.

ing. Although called out a year before the usual time these young men are in better condition physically than any of their predecessors. They are starting out in as high spirits as the army did in August 1914, shouting from the car without that they will beat the Germans. The scenes around the railroad station in the last two days have been more like the time of the mobilization than any which have been witnessed contributing to the wave of optimism, which seems to have replaced the anxiety which was felt on the early days of the great German drive.

CZERNIN, PEACE ADVOCATE.
STOCKHOLM, April 16. "With Count Czernin disappears the most zealous and energetic advocate of peace by agreement among the influential circles of the Central Powers," says the Dagblad. Mars now dominates the field. The Swiss press in general is of the opinion that Count Czernin's resignation marks the consummation of Austria's vassalage to Germany. Many writers take the view that while Emperor Charles I's letters furnished the immediate pretext for retiring the Count, the real reason for his fall was Germany's displeasure over his efforts to further the cause of peace.

GERMANS PAYING TERRIBLE PRICE.
WASHINGTON, April 16. The heavy price the Germans are paying for their advance on the western front was told in despatches to the State Department to-day, stating that 25 trains loaded with wounded are passing through Aix La Chapelle every night. The hospitals at Aix, the despatch said have been crowded beyond their capacity and the wounded were lodged in schools, public buildings and even in private houses. There was a great lack of medical supplies and no morphine. It also was reported that the morale of the German troops is not good except among the new levies of the very young.

BOLO PAYS PENALTY.
PARIS, April 16. Bolo Pasha has been executed at Venices.

MAN-POWER BILL PASSED.
LONDON, April 16. The third reading of the Government's Man-Power Bill was carried to-night by a vote of 201 to 103.

HOME RULE DESIRABLE.
LONDON, April 16. Premier Lloyd George said in the House of Commons to-day, it is desirable in the interests of the war that we should settle the Irish question and produce something like a contentment in Ireland and good-will in America.

CONFIDENT OF WINNING.
AN ATLANTIC PORT, April 16. Secretary of War Bakke arrived here to-day from Europe. He said he would go to Washington at once. I return with a sense of pride and confidence at the achievements of the U. S. and Allied troops across the water, Secretary Baker said. He promised a broad review of his voyage and its results when he reached the capital. Those who returned with the Secretary said they did not doubt but that they reflected Mr. Baker's feeling when they said that there was complete optimism and confidence among the peoples of the Entente nations that the war would be won.

HEREDITARY TITLES.
LONDON, April 16. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—In the House of Commons, J. King, Liberal member for Somerset North, affirmed there was a feeling in the British Colonies, France, the United States and all democratic countries against hereditary privileges and titles. He said this feeling has recently been strongly expressed, especially in Canada and the United States. Mr. King asked whether legislation would be introduced providing for the limitation of peerages and baronies of three successive holders. Mr. Bonar Law answered in the negative. Mr. King: "Is it not a new policy to make a hereditary title in a family exclusively domiciled in the Colonies?" Mr. Bonar Law: "It is not a new policy. No title has been conferred except with the knowledge and approval of the Prime Minister concerned."

NEW ORDER IN CANADA.
OTTAWA, April 16. The new regulations calling men to the colors will include all males over 19 years of age. The new regulations will be presented to Parliament in the form of a resolution, and will come before the Senate and Commons on Thursday. The resolution will give the power to sub-divide the men into classes and decide when these men must report. All existing exemption machinery and tribunals will be abolished.



Too Little Exercise

THE necessity of using medicine to regulate the action of the liver, kidneys and bowels is largely due to the changed conditions of life during recent years.

Our fathers lived a life of activity in the open air. If they ate heartily they had sufficient exercise to keep the liver and bowels active and to thereby remove the poisonous waste from the body.

To-day we get too little exercise and too little fresh air. The food we eat is more concentrated and artificial. The result is much discomfort and the development of serious disease from constipation of the bowels and torpid condition of the liver. Kidney disease, rheumatism, lumbago, backache—all have their beginning in the inactivity of the liver and bowels.

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Mont Didier; there was no infantry action. About the Bois de Petre several attempts were made by the enemy and repulsed after quite lively engagements. Our patrols took prisoners near Negreville and Badonville.

EASTERN THEATRE.—In the course of an extended raid, which was carried out with complete success on the left bank of the Struma between Ormanli and Lake Tahnos, the Allied forces drove the Bulgarian outposts from about ten villages. The Hellenic troops took a brilliant part in this operation by the side of the British. The enemy suffered considerable losses. We took prisoners. There was a reciprocal artillery activity along the Cerna. Allied aviators bombarded the enemy establishments in the Vardar valley and in the neighbourhood of Sere.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURE COLD, ETC.

Colored embroideries of wool rival those of silk and metal. Tan and navy blue lead in the woolen dresses for spring. Low shoes with big silk bows are said to be worn in London. Pointed overskirts are a feature of the new evening dresses. The tunic dress has invaded the kingdom of the tailor-made. Charming little bonnets for babies are made of fine dotted swiss.

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