

Are You Selling Your Soul for the Lure of the City?

An Announcement Addressed Particularly to Single Men---and Their Employers

NOTE—
Listing the following classes of labour from which farm help may be reasonably drawn, we respectfully exclude all returned soldiers engaged in these occupations. They have already DONE THEIR NATIONAL SERVICE.

Shoe Shiners
Soda Fountain Dispensers
Jewelry Salesmen
Shoe Salesmen
Men's Wear Salesmen
Women's Wear Salesmen
Florist's Salesmen
And every other class that can be included under the heading of Store Clerks or Store Salesmen.
Commercial Travellers
Lunch Counter Waiters
Hotel Waiters
Bell Boys
Restaurant Clerks
Bookkeepers
Typists
General Office Assistants
Theatre Users
Grocers' Assistants
Hardware Assistants
Drug Store Assistants
Messenger and Delivery Boys
Shipping Clerks
Warehousemen
Music Store Salesmen
Chauffeurs
Carters
Drivers of Delivery Wagons
Street Car Conductors
Elevator Operators
All General Labourers who can reasonably be spared
House to House Canvassers of all Classes and Grades

This list by no means includes all. There are many other non-essential occupations in war times, and those who are engaged in them would do well to consider their abandonment in favor of farm work.

Get away for a moment from the clamour of the street; go into your room, at once, or to-night if you are not now at home, and ask yourself this question:

"Have I actually done anything that could count as National Service for my country during the forty bloody months of her suffering?"

Put down in hours the actual time that you have worked. Then, if before your conscience you can say, fearlessly, that you have done a man's service to your country, well and good—we know that you will do even more. But if there is the thought drumming through your mind that all—everything—that you have done, is a mere nothing, just a sop to conscience, then as you are worthy of your manhood, make a speedy decision to devote the next few months of your life to National Service.

Outside of our armed forces only one kind of civilian labour ranks as National Service for men. That is Service on a farm.

That is why the Government in all seriousness exempted the farmer and the farmer's helper from military service.

If you are not quite sure whether your work could be done by a woman consult the list of occupations. These do not include all occupations. There are many others.

Sheer necessity urges that many men in these occupations should give place immediately to women, while they, the men, take up farm work temporarily.

This applies particularly to single men who can move with little or no inconvenience. Positions can also be found for married men who wish to move their families to the country.



Issued by the Labour Committee, Dr. W. A. Riddell, Chairman.
Organization of Resources Committee, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Organized Labour Endorses This Crusade—Remember That!

In a memorandum to members they specifically, as a matter of national necessity, agree to:

- The exemption from compulsory military service of all farm help.
- The substitution of female for male help in order that certain classes of male help may be released for essential National Labour Service, that is, Farm Labour.
- The stipulation that women who temporarily replace men who go upon the farm shall receive the same pay for service equal to the man replaced, so that the rate of wages for men shall not be lowered.

Farm Wages Are Good

At present farm wages with board are in many cases equal to, if not better, than city wages without board. So that the handicap of wages should not be magnified.

A day of reckoning is coming; a day when that irresistible force, Public Opinion, will judge a man by his work, and will judge employers by the work they are retaining men to do.

Men and women will look hard at the clerks in stores, offices, warehouses and factories. We are down to essentials to-day, and our people will not tolerate the thought that while so many of our sons are perishing in

the bloody struggle in France, so many men are doing work that can easily and efficiently be done by women without sacrifice to their womanhood or health.

Remember Your Effort Is Voluntary

The production of food is the paramount work of Canada to-day.

In going to work upon a farm, the farm is actually your channel of National Service. That is the attitude you should take towards the matter.

We owe it to our nationhood and to our Allies, who stand with us through the Ordeal by Battle to see that no effort is spared to insure to them a sufficient food supply.

Don't dismiss this matter from your mind. Enroll for service quickly. Send your application to the District Representative of the Department of Agriculture in your County, or apply at the local public employment bureau or fill out the coupon below and mail it to the address given.

DR. W. A. RIDDELL, Chairman, Labour Committee,
Organization of Resources Committee,
15 Queen's Park, Toronto.

Sir: As a matter of National Service I am willing to work upon a farm. (State if you have had farm experience. If so, for how long?)

I am willing to work for months.

My present occupation is

My age is Married? Single?

Full Name

Address

Telephone No., if any

A Day of Reckoning is Coming---The Battle Line Must Not Lack Food

ENEMY CANNOT GET PAST, SAYS M. CLEMENCEAU

French Premier Is Confident Line Will Hold, Come What May.

BATTLE LOST TO FOE Has Failed to Break British and French Connection in Drive to Sea.

PARIS, March 29.—"The enemy will not conquer our resistance," said Premier Clemenceau, when surrounded by deputies at the Bourdon Palace upon his return from the front this afternoon. "I do not wish to pose as a prophet; that is not my habit. But, come what may, they will not break through."

Anecdotes showing the wonderful morale of the French troops were related by the premier. A battalion of territorial troops, arriving at the front line yesterday, were awaiting the order for a counter-attack sitting unconcerned in a mud field within range of the German machine guns, which were breaking in the immediate vicinity.

"What are you doing here?" said M. Clemenceau.

"We are at rest," responded a soldier quietly.

Front of 70 Miles. The great battle is now raging over a front of more than 70 miles. This extension of the line has increased the number of German reserves engaged. Although this far no decisive success has been obtained anywhere, there is increased confidence here. The impression in semi-official circles is that the Allies have not only held off the Germans, but now are no longer compelled to shape the course which the battle shall take.

The general feeling is that for Germany the battle is virtually lost; that for the Allies the battle is about to begin.

The operations thus far are accepted as confirming the theory that the German offensive, but that the plan of the enemy was to break the connection between the French and British armies, in which he has failed. His main direct attack was westward toward the sea. The Germans seek Amiens, because this town is an important railway centre of communication with England. The loss of Amiens would be inconvenient, but not vital.

Marc Senebier, former minister of public works, writes in L'Heure: "The situation is improving for us and improving rapidly. The German attack in the Montdidier region is likely to prove a formidable failure."

Towards Amiens, which is the real objective of the Germans, their attacks are meeting with a stubborn defence. They must have Amiens to cut off the British. They must reach the sea to attempt an enveloping movement. Nothing will be spared to defend Amiens to the last."

THE WORST ALMOST OVER AND POSITION BETTER THAN MARNE

Even Loss of Amiens Would Not Be Fatal.

SIMONDS IS OPTIMISTIC Elevation of Foch to Supreme Command Augurs Well.

[By Frank H. Simonds.]
NEW YORK, March 29.—The worst is almost over. Barring accidents, the chance of a supreme German victory seems to have passed completely. The offensive which began as an effort to crush the military power of Britain is diminishing to the level of a gigantic raid against Amiens, with the twofold object of separating the British and French armies and destroying the British communications with Havre and Rouen, their principal bases on the south.

Reports of yesterday's operations are encouraging in two places, reinforcing the calm confidence which is felt here. First was the plainly marked check with which the Germans met in their attempt to extend the battle north of Arras. The second feature is the effective and increasing reaction on the part of the Allies, resulting in important successes, particularly in the region of Montdidier.

This more cheerful feeling was nowhere more evident than in the lobby of the Chamber of Deputies. Premier Clemenceau looked in there for a few minutes between two trips to the front.

"I slept last night, and slept well," said the premier. "I had not done that for some time."

Louis Toucher, minister of munitions, who also came back from the front, spoke on the situation in the most hopeful way.

Long-Range Gun Is Again Bombarding Paris; Many Killed

Seventy-Five Slain and Ninety Injured on Good Friday.

PARIS, March 29.—The long range bombardment of Paris was resumed shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday.

Seventy-five persons were killed and 90 wounded, most of them women and children, when a shell fired by a German long-range gun fell on a church in the region of Paris while Good Friday services were being held, according to an official communication issued this evening.

Among those killed was H. Stroehlin, counselor of the Swiss legation in Paris. This same church was struck by a shell during the celebration of high mass last Sunday, and many casualties resulted.

GENERAL FOCH TO COMMAND ON WESTERN FRONT

Brilliant French Strategist Has Been Made Supreme Leader.

PERSHING OFFERS ARMY Asks That American Troops Be Given Bigger Share in the Struggle.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Official information has reached Washington that General Foch, the French chief of staff, has been appointed to supreme command of all the Allied and American forces in France. This means unification of all the armies opposing the Germans.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The first official reference to General Foch being in supreme command of the Allied forces on the western front is contained in a cabinetman President Wilson sent the general today, congratulating him on his "new authority."

The president's message said: "May I not convey to you my sincere congratulations on your new authority? Such unity of command is a most hopeful augury of ultimate success. We are following with profound interest the bold and brilliant action of your forces."

There have been several reports recently that General Foch, one of the most brilliant strategists of the day, who was largely responsible for the French victory in the battle of the Marne, would be placed in supreme command on the western front. The Daily Chronicle of London yesterday said an announcement bearing on the co-ordination of British and French military exertions might be expected almost immediately, and that an industrial role might be assigned to General Foch.

PERSHING OFFERS ARMY. PARIS, March 29.—General Pershing called on General Foch at headquarters yesterday, according to L'Information, and placed at his disposal the whole resources of the American army for employment in the battle now in progress.

"I come," L'Information quotes General Pershing as saying, "to say to you that the American people would hold it a great honor for our troops to be engaged in the present battle."

Since the beginning of the great battle now in progress the German forces have taken 70,000 prisoners and 1,100 guns, says today's army headquarters report.

In local engagements on both sides of the Somme yesterday, according to the statement, the Germans broke through several British positions and took several thousand prisoners.

South of the Somme the Germans drove the British out of their positions and from bravely-defended villages in a westerly and northwesterly

direction by way of Warfuss-Abancourt and Plessier.

The British, the statement adds, continued their fruitless and costly counter-attacks near Albert and to the north of it.

Between the Somme and the Aisne the Germans have attacked again.

NEW AND MIGHTY BLOW IN ANOTHER SECTION COMING

AMSTERDAM, March 29.—The German supreme command is about to deliver a new and mighty blow in another part of the front which will pierce a new hole in the already pierced enemy ring, the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin declares.

FIVE "STANDARD" SHIPS LAUNCHED AT BELFAST

LONDON, March 29.—Five standard ships were launched in British shipyards Wednesday, the Central News says it understands. Four of the vessels left the ways at the Harland & Wolff yards at Belfast.

The second phase was by no means as successful for the Germans as the first. As at Verdun the beaten forces held out against the coming of re-

they reached on Friday. At the same time they pushed southwest into Montdidier in order to keep open the Novon-Roye-Amiens highway, which is their only other road to Amiens.

The danger that one or more British great British divisions might be cut off Thursday, when the British had pulled themselves together from the Scarpe to the Somme, from Arras to Albert, and were standing firm.

The arrival of French armies on either bank of the Oise between the Somme and the Aisne, the one remaining menace.

Now the lesser crisis which involves the safety of Amiens will be reached in relatively few hours, and the German advance between the Somme and the Aisne is the one remaining menace.

Somehow in the next ten miles on the rapidly-narrowing front between the Aisne and the Somme the German wedge must be checked or the city will be in deadly peril. But on the other hand, the Germans cannot widen the wedge, by crossing one of the streams, their own position will be extremely dangerous.

If Amiens is to be saved the natural method of halting the German advance was to use the whole Allied force by the converging flank attacks.

push north on the Lassigny-Novon line by the French, and south on the Novon-Amiens line by the British.

It is to be expected that the offensive will be launched by the British, and the French will be in a position to support them.

Actually the German wedge is narrowing every moment, and if the present Allied effort to hold the Germans between the two rivers continues, the German advance must end in a blind alley just east of Amiens.

Where Haig May Strike. In the same way, if there is to be a British counter-offensive one would look for it between Albert and the bend of the Aisne on the other side of the German wedge.

In any event, we are almost at the solution of our last strategic problem. Unless some new and unforeseen factor enters into the calculation in the next few hours, probably by Sunday Amiens will have been saved or lost, and the Germans will have reached the limit of their push.

The colossal power of Britain will be expressing its disappointment in the noble old cathedral from the outskirts of the town above the Aisne.

The first phase of the battle of Picardy was lost by the British Friday, March 23.

There was no more question of holding the old British line or even of checking the German advance within moderate limits. For nearly a week the single question was whether the German would be able to turn his initial victory into a genuine triumph as he had at the Danube against the Russians, and at the Isonzo against the Italians. Hindenburg and Ludendorff, in the second phase, were aiming to dispossess the army of Haig as those of Dimitrieff had been disposed of, or to sweep forward in the gap they had opened between British and French armies and repeat the captures of the Venetian victory.

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ALL CONFIDENCE IN ALLIES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 29.—By the Associated Press.—While there is no false optimism regarding events in Northern France in the American expeditionary forces, all ranks, although realizing that the situation is tense, are confident that the Allied armies eventually will be victorious. Every man is intensely interested in the outcome. Newspapers containing the official statements and descriptions from newspapers, all of which are eagerly read by all from generals to privates. Not the slightest doubt is expressed that the British and French will not only halt the enemy, but defeat him.

LONDON, March 29.—Apart from local fighting at different points, the enemy has not pressed his attacks to-day north of the Somme, according to the official statement issued by the war office tonight.

Heavy fighting has taken place south of the Somme, in which the British have been pressed back to a line running west of Hamel, Marcell Cave and Demuin.

On the Somme the British have maintained their positions and gained ground in places by successful counter-attacks.

After holding their line south of the Somme yesterday in the face of repeated assaults by numerically superior enemy forces, the British retired a short distance from their advanced positions at some points. The Germans again suffered exceedingly heavy losses. The British prisoners were 1,000.

The French, says the announcement, are continuing their offensive on the southern front between Montdidier and Lassigny. Fresh French troops are arriving in this region.

FRENCH TAKE MONCHEL; SLACKEN FOE'S THRUST.

PARIS, March 29.—Along the battle front of the Oise there has been a notable diminution of fighting during the day, according to the French war office statement issued tonight. During the course of the day the offensive activity of the enemy was manifested only by local attacks against a few points along the front, the statement continues.

Violent fighting continued last evening in the region of Montdidier and Lassigny. In spite of German counter-attacks the French held on to the villages which they took yesterday in this region. Monchel was taken by French troops.

North of Montdidier French and British troops held up the German thrust. The British losses have been extremely heavy.

70,000 PRISONERS AND 1,100 GUNS, HUN CLAIM.

BERLIN, March 29.—Via London.—Successful engagements between the Somme and the Aisne rivers are reported in the German official statement issued this evening.

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Bravery of British Soldier Recognized By Berlin Newspaper

AMSTERDAM, March 29.—The semi-official Nieuwspaper of Berlin pays this tribute to the bravery of the British troops in France:

"There has been an impression," he added, "that the Allies were partly ignorant of the German plans," but that he denied, declaring he was informed confidentially of the Allies' preparations to face the Germans when he was there, and declared that the British withdrawal was according to a prearranged plan.

"But should that go into the record?" asked Chairman Chamberlain.

"That's all right; it's all over now," said the general.