

FRENCH MAKE ADVANCES ON NORTH FRONT

Take Good Gains East of Amiens and Beat Huns Off.

AIR MASTERS, TOO

Have Taken Awful Toll of the Fliers, and Bombed His Bases.

Paris Cable — East of Amiens, along the Aves River, the French have made successful attacks against the Germans on several sectors, capturing the greater part of the Senecat Wood and also advancing their line east and west of the stream. The Germans in the Aisne region attacked the French near Corbeny and also in the Champagne, while the French in Lorraine carried out a successful manoeuvre against the enemy in which prisoners were taken. The French War Office reports read:

Thursday Evening — "We have attacked various enemy positions on the Aves on a front of four kilometres between Thernies and Matilly-Rainval.

"East of the Aves we have made progress, and west of it we have taken the greater part of the Senecat Woods and carried our line to the outskirts of Castel. Further south we reached the slopes west of the heights dominating the Aves.

"The number of prisoners taken by us exceeds up to the present five hundred, of whom fifteen are officers. We captured several machine guns.

"It is confirmed that an enemy raid last night east of Caurettes Wood was deadly for our assailants. We found about forty German bodies on the ground. We took twenty prisoners, including one officer."

MASTERS OF THE AIR

Paris Cable — If ever anyone doubted the French mastery of the air the recent destruction of the Friedrichshafen works ought to convince these persons that the French are masters in air fighting. Not only on bombing expeditions are the French masters, but also in fighting air battles.

Ever since the Battle of the Somme started, French machines have kept in constant liaison with the infantry and artillery units. The escadrilles operating at low altitudes have caused the Germans frightful losses.

Air mastery is an important, if not the most important, factor of any battle. The French not only have shown the Germans that they have this mastery, but also that they mean to keep it. In this way the destruction of an important number of machines in the Friedrichshafen works has been a double success for General Foch's army, for not only have the works been blown to pieces, but the number of machines destroyed will mean that less air enemies.

Perhaps the greatest day the French aviators have had was April 12, when eight German machines were shot down, damaged, within the German lines, five captive balloons were shot down in flames and five others were pierced through by French bullets. During the same day, and the following night, the French dropped 48 tons of bombs on enemy depots and munition dumps. American aviators attached to the French escadrilles participated in the bombing and air fighting expeditions.

The indications of worms are restlessness, grinding of the teeth, picking of the nose, extreme nervousness, often convulsions. Under these conditions the best remedy that can be got is Miller's Worm Powders. They will attack the worms as soon as administered and will grind them to atoms that pass away in the evacuations. The little sufferer will be immediately eased and a return of the attack will not be likely.

BRITISH FLEET A SWEETS HUNS

Catagat Feat Shows Beaty's Men Are Ready.

Fee Plainly Avoided Offered Battle.

London Cable — The British naval success against German mine sweepers in the Catagat recently, says the Daily Telegraph, is sufficient answer to the Germans who say that the British grand fleet is in hiding.

Contrasting the British fleet's action in the Catagat with the German raids in the Straits of Dover, the Daily Telegraph points out that while the Germans in their bases on the Belgian coast are only 20 miles from the Straits, the exploit in the Catagat was a carefully planned operation conducted more than 500 miles from the nearest point on the British coast.

"Such a sweep," it adds, "can be made only by a power in real control of the sea, confronted by an enemy who will not risk protecting his small craft and suspecting that such intervention might be the prelude to a general action, which he desires to avoid. The Germans had large naval forces near the scene on this particular Monday. They did not send them out, but on the contrary, permitted

CANADA'S PRIDE

CANADIANS have good reason to be proud of the position Canada holds in the world today. This pride is justified by the activities of her people, by her unlimited natural resources, by her splendid institutions, and particularly by her Industries.

Facts about the immensity of some Canadian industries would astonish most people.

These industries, when viewed in the light of comparison with other countries, are simply tremendous.

The growth of any industry is limited to the number of people it can serve, and that is a fact not often properly appreciated when Canadian industries are compared to similar enterprises in, say, the United States.

For example: the population of the United States exceeds 100,000,000. Opportunity for industries there is almost unlimited. In comparison, Canada with its seven million population is a small country — yet in spite of this comparatively small population, Canada possesses several industries which in actual size rank among the biggest in the world.

In shoemaking, one Canadian concern has developed a volume of business and a service to the Canadian people which is not

equalled by another shoe manufacturer anywhere in the world. This concern, if located in the United States, would rank as one of the twelve largest out of some two thousand shoe manufacturers there.

While the sales of the largest shoe manufacturer in the United States — selling to the American people — do not exceed twenty-five cents per capita per year, the sales of Ames Holden McCready to the Canadian people last year were approximately eighty cents per capita.

In a comparative sense, therefore, this Canadian concern is greater than the foremost American shoe manufacturer in the United States.

Thus Ames Holden McCready truly merit the distinction of their title "Shoemakers to the Canadian Nation."

Just imagine for a moment the enormous work of supplying a large portion of Canada's 7,000,000 people with its boots and shoes:

—it requires—huge up-to-date factories equipped with the most modern machinery able to turn out 8,000 pairs of shoes a day.

—it requires—a variety of nearly 800 different styles to meet the requirements of all classes of people, for different grades, shapes and kinds of shoes.

—it requires—the maintenance of six large distributing branches in principal cities from coast to coast, and in these are carried over a million dollars worth of stock, ready for quick delivery to retailers.

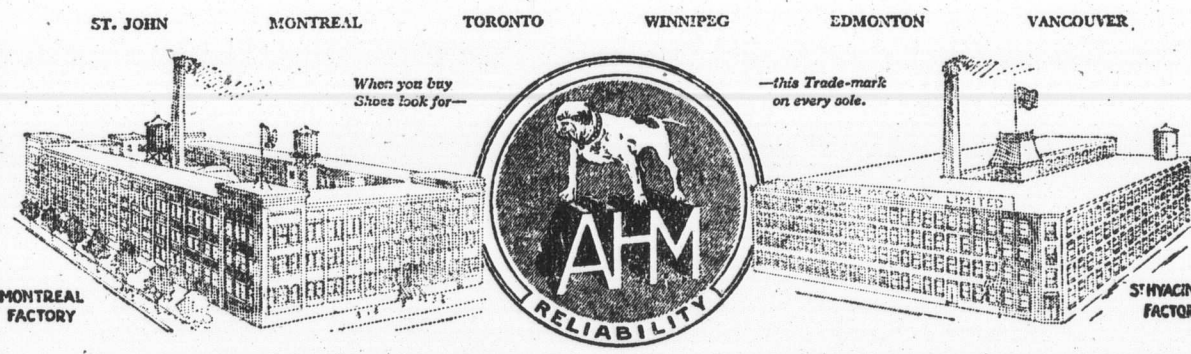
—it requires—sixty travelling salesmen to call on the retail trade, because out of approximately 10,000 retail dealers who sell shoes in Canada, more than 5,000 handle A.H.M. Shoes.

—it requires—many other details of organization and equipment, but this brief outline will give you some slight idea of the part that this great shoe concern is playing in the business of supplying footwear to the Canadian people.

You will be interested in these facts, because the next time you buy footwear bearing the A.H.M. Brand, you will know that they are the product of a large and efficient organization making shoes which will in every case give you the greatest value for your money.

AMES HOLDEN MCCREADY

"Shoemakers to the Nation"



HUN PUSHED THROUGH A DEATH HAIL

But His Masses Soon Wavered and Finally Broke.

WITH AWFUL LOSSES

Storm Troops Paid Terrible Toll, But Played Out.

With the British Army in France, Cable — For a time the British, fighting magnificently, regained part of the much-contested town of Wytschaete, but were subsequently forced to retire. However, the desperate efforts by great forces of the enemy yesterday afternoon and last night to exploit his successes at Baillieu and Wytschaete met with a costly failure.

The battle west of Baillieu has been continuous and sanguinary. Time after time the enemy forces flung themselves against the defenders in intense assaults, but on each occasion the British troops held their own and threw the onrushing Germans back with huge losses.

A tremendous artillery duel is raging along the northern front. Throughout the night thousands of guns of all calibres made the war zone hideous with their mighty detonations. There was no cessation of this protracted fencing between the heavy batteries, and this morning the contest was still continuing, the vibration shaking windows 40 and 50 miles away.

The continuous enemy attacks all yesterday afternoon south-west of Baillieu were, without exceptions, repulsed with heavy losses. The German artillery filled the area west of the stricken town with gas and high explosive shells as an adjunct to the infantry attack. At dusk the enemy drove forward again and made a vicious thrust at the British lines.

WAVERED AND BROKE.

The advancing troops pushed through the hail of death, but soon

wavered and finally broke. Their casualties were cruel. Further south the vicinity of Festubert was heavily shelled by the enemy, and Givency and La Bassée were also under fire.

On the larger battlefield of the Somme the enemy artillery was more active south of the area Villers-Bretonneux and the area just to the north were strongly bombarded.

In the extreme north numerous enemy attacks during the afternoon and evening followed the capture by the Germans of Wytschaete and Epandekoven. Later in the afternoon the battle swung further northward and the Germans attempted an advance at 7.20 p.m. in the Zillebeke sector.

The attempt was a complete failure, and great numbers of the attacking infantry were shot down at short range by machine gun and rifle fire.

FLANKS UNDER GRILLING FIRE. The German centre in this assault appeared to suffer heavily as the waves came forward and the flanks, in attempting a withdrawal, came under a grilling fire, which left the ground strewn with dead and wounded.

About Wytschaete the grim struggle continued; the British not only holding their own, but putting all their power in an effort to push the enemy back from the town, and last evening the British reported entering the place.

Shortly after noon the Germans delivered an attack against the Damstrasse line, between Hellebeke and St. Eloi, but were driven off and a subsequent enemy concentration in this region was dispersed by the artillery.

A Corrector of Pulmonary Troubles — Many testimonials could be presented showing the great efficacy of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in curing disorders of the respiratory processes, but the best testimonial is experience and the Oil is recommended to all who suffer from these disorders with the certainty that they will find relief. It will allay inflammation in the bronchial tubes as no other preparation can.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Rome Cable — The official communication from headquarters to-day says: "Patrols on the Asiago plateau and Italian patrols in the Monte Tomba area captured prisoners and material. At Gofio Loop, east of Fossalta, we prevented the enemy from launching boats. One of our assault parties crossed the river and inflicted casualties on the enemy."

The fellow who can truthfully say he has never been in love must have saved considerable money.

REFUSED TO LEAVE HOMES BEFORE HUNS

Hundreds of Flanders Peasants Die by Their Hearths.

LIKE AN INFERNO

When Charming Land Comes Under the Heel of War.

With the British Army in France, Cable — It is difficult for one in the British war zone to adjust himself to the new conditions here. It all seems like a horrid dream — this spreading German blight across the cultivated plains of Flanders, with their ancient picturesque villages.

The plague of war has descended on the countryside. Now one meets his civilian friends — the little folk and the aged — from many hamlets making their way sadly back along the broad highway leading westward from the tide of invasion, which is driving them from all they hold dear. They look back on the rolling fields that separate them from their little world. By day a bank of grim, grey smoke from burning hamlets and from myriad belching guns marks the zone along which are struggling the splendid British soldiers in their efforts to block further inroads of the enemy. By night the skyline is sometimes a lurid blaze as consuming flames leap up from a hundred homes and great cannon vomit volcanic fire. It is a living hell. It is a part of here, before untouched Flanders going the way of the devastated regions of the Somme, and so gentle peasant folk stand and look or wander on. As they go they cannot comprehend it. Its awfulness has numbed their brains.

SEEK SHELTER OF GUNS.

The correspondent found a little family group crouching beneath huge British howitzers held in reserve. Their eyes were fastened on the mounting columns of smoke which rose from the village whence they came. There were no tears and no words, but the expression on their faces was like that of one just condemned to die.

Why they stopped beside the great guns was unexplained. Possibly it was because it gave them a sense of protection from dangers out beyond.

Hundreds of Flemish homes have been shorn of their protectors, who have been called to the French colors, and for these this has been a time of double terror. Some of the peasants, indeed, clung to their cottages amidst the crashing of shells until British soldiers led them away. Some have died by their own hearths before they could be removed. A host of these people must have refused to be dragged from the homes which they had been keeping so patiently, awaiting the return of husbands or brothers from the war. There were many pitiful cases of homes, in which there were some of the aged, whom their friends had no means of removing without help from the soldiers.

It was only yesterday that a British official photographer, who was recording the history of the war on his films, discovered a helpless paralytic lying on a house which had already been partly wrecked by shells. The invalid had no relatives, and his friends, who had looked after him, were dead or cut off from him. So, the photographer, with the assistance of a soldier, carried the man to safety, though their road lay through what might have been a horrible death at any moment. This is one instance among many.

Sometimes there is no way of saving valuables of bulk in towns which come first under the fire of the German troops. Relics and treasures representing the savings of years have been abandoned to the flames and plunderers. Many things have been deliberately destroyed by their owners in order that the Germans might not get them.

The correspondent spent a night recently at a small hotel in a hamlet, the gray dawn seemed to be sealed. The gray-haired matron who presided over the destinies of the inn was getting ready to leave. Her husband is an officer in the French army, and she was left alone to plan, not only for her establishment, but for her three children. It was a touching sight to see her going sadly from room to room of the place, which had been her home since the day she was married. The correspondent found her at one time gazing at a priceless piece of ancient Oriental embroidery, which had been intricately framed and hung on the wall.

"Have you a knife?" she asked, suddenly, as she reached up and removed the treasure.

The knife was produced. She stood the frame before the correspondent and said: "Cut it, please. I will not leave this for the Boche," and so the silken fabric was slashed from the frame. It seemed like sacrilege or vandalism, but there was no other way. This embroidery and a few more valuables were the only things which could be removed from this combined inn and residence of one of the most prominent families in that part of the country. As the matron passed into another room she was murmuring softly to herself: "Oh, my home; my home!"

One luxury that is actually an economy is Salada tea. It yields more than ordinary tea, and, besides, has that unique, delicious flavor.

2,000 GERMANS SUFFOCATED

British Poured Harmless Shells On Them,

Then Caught Them Without Gas Masks.

Paris Cable — The evolution of the use of gas shells has taken surprising form in the present battle. One new method is to fire heavy, slowly-dispersing gases along charted lanes against the enemy, filling in the alternate spaces with quickly dissipating poison fumes. Storming attacks are then made by troops who charge when a sufficient interval of time has been given for the light gases to rise. The British gunners at one part of the line threw shells charged simply with a stinking composition. The Germans, after a few hours, discovered that this was non-poisonous, and began laying aside their masks. After these shells had been fired for another twelve hours there was a sudden change to poison gases. About 2,000 Germans were caught without their masks and suffocated.

PORTUGAL ROUSED.

Her Troops' Bravery Has Stirred Patriotism.

Lisbon Special Cable — Events on the western front, and the words of praise sent by the British Government to Portugal on the bravery of the Portuguese troops in the first days of the fighting south of Amsterdams, have greatly stirred the patriotic feeling in Portugal. All officers of the Lisbon garrison have offered to go to France immediately, to replace and revenge their comrades. All the officers who took part in the December revolution have tendered their services, as has the Minister of the Interior.

DROPS GERMAN TONGUE.

St. Louis, Report, Mo. — The Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, founded here seventy years ago, and said to be the oldest church of that denomination in the United States, voted last night to discontinue the use of the German language. The Holy Cross Lutheran school also decided to discontinue the use of German, making the twenty-second and last Lutheran school in the city to take this action.