

Allies In France And Belgium Hold Firm

Nowhere Have Germans Been Able To Gain An Inch

Critics Believe Worst is Over and Rush Has Been Stayed; Hope That Tide of Battle Has Turned; Heaviest Fighting North-West of Armentieres; Trying to Outflank Ypres

The entire allied line in Belgium and France is holding firm. Nowhere have the Germans been able, notwithstanding the great numbers of men hurled against it, especially that portion in Flanders where the British are holding forth, to gain an inch of ground. Field Marshall Haig's order that no more ground be ceded is rigidly being complied with, as is attested by the thousands of German dead now lying before the British positions southwest of Ypres, where it is the ambition of the high German command to break through and envelop Field Marshall Haig's forces and gain an open highway toward the English channel.

Northwest of St. Mihiel the American troops have been compelled to withstand a series of persistent assaults, second in intensity only to those delivered by the Germans against the British in Flanders. And the honors at the end rested with the Americans, who met the foe at every style of fighting he offered and decisively defeated him.

Along the front held by the French Sunday saw nothing of greater importance than reciprocal bombardments on various sectors, the troops of both sides remaining in their trenches. Likewise in Italy the big guns were doing most of the work, although at several points enemy patrols attempted to carry out diversions but met with no success.

At Neuve Eglise, northwest of Armentieres, where the Germans are endeavoring to drive their wedge in farther in order to outflank Ypres, the heaviest fighting has taken place. Throughout Saturday night and Sunday battles of a most obstinate character took place, the Germans throwing thousands of men into the attack, notwithstanding their wastage in killed or wounded.

Several times the village changed hands, but at last reports the British were still in possession of it and hoding tenaciously under repeated German onslaughts.

With the British army in France, April 14—(By the Associated Press)—This morning found the British holding firmly in the critical Bailleul-Merville sector after a night of the most intense fighting, during which numerous heavy enemy attacks were repulsed and the invaders were driven from Robecq by a counter stroke.

The Germans today were continuing to drive forward in masses against the defending positions which block their way to Hazebrouck, with its railway lines, but at the latest reports the British lines had not wavered in the face of the terrific onslaughts by superior numbers.

While no one could predict the outcome of the fierce battle, now raging, the British position this morning seemed more firm and settled than at any period since the Germans began their onslaught west of Armentieres.

Repulsed Everywhere

Nowhere along the eight-mile front where the Germans are trying to drive through between Wulverghem and Metzen have the Germans met with anything but repulse and the price they have paid for their attempts to breach the British line has been enormous. On no other sector have they been able to surmount the stone wall of the defence and, for the moment at least, there seems to be justification for the hope that the turn in the tide of the battle is at hand.

Gained 20 Lbs. and Feels Fine

Never Expected to Be So Well and Strong Again—An Enthusiastic Statement Endorsed by a Postmaster

Parkeville, N. B., April 14—Here is a cheerful letter from a man who was greatly broken in health and much discouraged. Fortunately he found in Dr. Chase's Nerve Food the exact treatment he required and was fully restored to health and vigor.

As a blood builder and invigorator of the nervous system, this food cure of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, I am feeling well again. I am able to do a good day's work, and can rest well at night. I hope someone who is suffering as I was may see this letter and be induced to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, as I feel sure they will obtain speedy relief from this treatment.

"This is to certify that I am acquainted with Mrs. Rudolph, and believe her statement regarding Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to be true and correct."—Mr. W. McFarland, Postmaster.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c. a box, a full treatment of 6 boxes for \$2.75, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations only disappoint.

Documents captured from German prisoners show conclusively that the new great offensive of the Germans was launched with the intention of separating the British and French armies and the crushing of the British.

The latest German official communication dealing with the situation in the region of St. Mihiel, where the Americans are defending the line, says that the Germans inflicted heavy losses on the Americans in a successful thrust and also took prisoners. The thrust gives the Germans credit for gains of ground on the Lys battle front, where the British are opposed to them.

In Finland the Germans are continuing to overrun the country and the fall of Helsinki is daily to be expected, according to advices from Stockholm. Detachments of the enemy already are within twelve miles of the Finnish capital, in the harbor of which German war vessels are lying.

The German long range gun continued throughout Saturday night and Sunday to bombard Paris. The material damage was slight and only one person, a woman, was killed.

London, April 13—Germany has agreed to the establishment of a greater Finland, including the Petrograd-Murmur railway to the Arctic, according to Swedish press reports forwarded in an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen. In the event that Germany wins on the western front, the despatch says, she will begin a new war against Russia, co-operating with the Finnish people.

Japan, it is added, will receive Siberia if she joins the German-Finnish alliance. These statements are published by the Folkeket Dagblad of Stockholm, which says the plans originated with Finnish statesmen who are now in Sweden. It asserts that General Mannerheim, commander of the Finnish White Guards, expects to capture Helsinki next month and Petrograd by June.

The newspaper adds that Germany is to have a free harbor in the Arctic, and that the Finnish railway system will be enlarged, direct connections being established from North Cape to Budapest and Constantinople. A Finnish representative is said to be on the way to Berlin to carry on negotiations to this end.

N. W. M. P. Head Resigns.

Regina, April 13—Commissioner Perry, C.M.G., wired his resignation as head of the Royal North West Mounted Police to Ottawa this morning. Yesterday it was announced that the famous force would not go overseas as a unit. Today Commissioner Perry admitted that he had forwarded his resignation as commanding officer, but refused to state his reason. "The public must draw its own conclusions," was his only comment.

CRAZED SERGEANT KILLS TWO AT FORT

James Boyle Also Wounds Four Comrades and Ends Own Life

Picked Off From Window—Lieutenant Jean Bechaud, One Victim, May Die; Slayer Opened Fire Without Provocation

New London, Conn., April 13—Sergeant James Boyle, stationed at Fort Wright, Fisher's Island, N. Y., seven miles across the Sound from New London, suddenly killed two of his comrades, seriously wounded four others, and ended his own life. It is supposed he became suddenly insane. Boyle, who was a native of Allentown, Penn., and forty years old, had recently returned to the fort after a leave of absence and appeared to be rational. A few moments after conversing quietly with a brother soldier he walked into the company office and without warning picked up a revolver and began to shoot. His first victim was First Sergeant Fred H. Cook of Abington, Mass., a member of the Fourth Company. Sergeant Cook was shot through the heart and died instantly. Private, first class, Tommas Gueby of Holyoke, Mass., fell dead with a bullet through the head.

Opening a window in the office, Boyle coolly began to shoot out promiscuously around the reservation. He was always regarded as a sharpshooter and especially expert with a revolver. Private Edward M. Greene of the Ninth Company, who stood some distance away from the office window, was chosen for slaughter, but he escaped with a bullet in his head. His condition is regarded as very serious.

Private Timothy Sullivan of the 30th Company, a New London youth who recently enlisted, was walking along the company street, when he was shot in the thigh. Lieutenant Jean Bechaud, staff officer, was another selected by Sergeant Boyle as he stood at the window. The lieutenant received a bullet in the abdomen. His condition tonight was very grave.

Sergeant Adolph Holmstrom of the 4th Company was the last soldier shot at from the window, and a brief west clear through his jaw. His chances for recovery are about even.

When Boyle had finished picking off the men in sight from the window, he turned the revolver upon himself and sent a bullet into his own brain, dropping dead. Henry S. Dorsey, in command at Fort Wright, summoned surgeons from New London to render assistance to the small hospital force on the island, and Major English of Fort Terry, Dr. Daniel Sullivan, and Captain Cranston of the New London hospital base were dispatched to Fort Wright at top speed aboard government transport.

Colonel Dorsey said he could not account for Boyle's action. An investigation was temporarily suspended. An investigation was started immediately after the shooting. Boyle was always looked upon as a fine soldier.

THE WAR CABINET

How Inner Circle of the British Government Works

London, Mar. 10—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Representatives of the British fighting forces on land and sea attend every meeting of the British war cabinet, communicating to the members of the cabinet the latest information concerning the war and consult with them on important questions.

At these conferences the army is represented by Major-General Sir Henry Hughes Wilson, chief of the imperial staff, and the leader by Vice Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, first sea lord of the admiralty.

How the British war cabinet operates in deciding upon war policies and directing Britain's share in the war is told in the annual report of the cabinet now published for the first time in history.

"At each meeting," says this official statement of the workings of the inner circles of the British government, "the cabinet begins by hearing reports as to the progress of the war, the preceding day. Unless it wishes to confine its deliberations to general questions of policy, it then proceeds to deal with the most important questions of the day. These questions in the vast majority of cases affect one or more of the administrative departments, almost all of them being of a technical nature, and their chief departmental officials concerned."

"The majority of the sessions of the war cabinet consist, therefore, of a series of meetings between members of the war cabinet and those responsible for executive action at which questions of policy concerning the war are discussed and settled. Questions of overlapping or conflict between departments are determined and the general lines of policy throughout every branch of the administration co-ordinated so as to form part of a consistent war plan."

"Ministers who are not members of the cabinet are permitted to bring with them to the cabinet meetings experts from their own departments or from elsewhere and often do so when expert assistance is needed to decide an important question."

"In peace times, sessions of the British cabinet were infrequent but under war pressure this has changed. The war cabinet has held 300 sessions in the past year."

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Hay's Hair Health

E. CLINTON BROWN, Druggist

BOCHE PRESS SAYS FUTURE LOOKS BAD

Cannot See Any Hopeful Aspects Even Though Germans Win on Western Front

(By George Renwick, special cable to the New York Times and Montreal Gazette.)

Amsterdam, April 9—"No other solution of the world struggle is to be seen than the hoped-for complete German victory in the west," says the Berlin Vorwarts in a mournful article on President Wilson's Baltimore speech. The tone of the speech, the same journal says, "leaves us in no doubt as to where we stand. Either the war must at an early period be finished in the west by military means or else our future will lie dark before us. Indeed, our future will not be bright, even if a successful conclusion is reached, but will be much less so if that decision is not achieved."

The semi-official comment on Wilson's speech is vastly different from that of which we have unfortunately read too often in the press. It shows what a lost war would mean to Germany. These are unusually serious words. In January, 1917, we were accustomed to read in the German papers that England would lay down her arms on account of the U-boat war in a few months. The American war menace was said to be only a bluff and in no way to be taken seriously, because before America could even make an attempt to help the Entente, the war would be over. Had those prophecies been fulfilled the bloody struggle on the western front would not have taken place.

The Vorwarts, however, is thankful in a way to the president for his speech, for it reminds the Germans of what, under the influence of their newspapers, they had been too apt to forget, namely, that "war is not like plucking chickens." It warns its readers that stupendous tasks still lie ahead and that though the German people have less reason to despair of the outcome than others engaged in war, there is no reason for them to regard the coming events with light heartedness or presumption. It points to the great forces, moral and material, with which America can support the Entente, and then goes on to say:

"President Wilson's speech leaves us in no doubt that the desire to peace by understanding have for the present been broken by the Brest-Litovsk treaty. Wilson, the undisputed polestar of the Entente, will not recognize that peace and sets before Germany the choice either to retreat before his threats of force or accept the cost of force with him. Thus the war has been forced to development in which only the means of material forces count."

REV. G. A. LAWSON, MONCTON CHAPLAIN, STILL IN GOOD HEALTH

Moncton, N. B., April 14—The report, in circulation here a few days ago, that Rev. G. A. Lawson had been killed in action, is unfounded. A cable has been received by his brother, B. J. Lawson, of Amherst, stating that Chaplain Lawson is in good health. The rumor was caused by a despatch to the Montreal press by which it was stated that a chaplain named Lawson was killed. This was an error.

Yard Office Burned

Moncton, N. B., April 14—About 10 a. m. fire totally destroyed the C. G. R. yard and train make-up office at the terminals here. The equipment is a total loss. The main train telegraphic and telephonic dispatching service is unaffected. The building destroyed possessed railway historic interest, being the original I. C. R. railway station for Moncton until 1896.

WAR BOOTS IN GERMANY

POOR THINGS AND DEAR

Amsterdam, Mar. 2—(Correspondence Associated Press)—The new German war boots and shoes which have recently been on display at a public exhibition in Berlin, are thus described by Vorwarts:

"Heavy, clumsy boots, made out of all sorts of substitute materials with paper uppers and wooden soles several centimeters in thickness, the weight and bulk of them is increased by huge nails and protectors with which they are studded. The price for these monstrosities is enormously high. While in peace times good durable leather boots could be purchased at about 12 marks, this war footwear for children costs 17 marks, for women 22 marks, and for men 24 marks."

"Moreover the purchaser is warned that the soles of the war boots will last only seven or eight weeks. As each wooden sole costs from five to six marks to replace, each pair of men's boots will cost the wearer at least forty marks every six months. Whether the paper will keep out the cold and wet is more than doubtful."

TOMMY ALWAYS POLISHING.

British Private Puts in About Three Hours a Day At It.

London, March 25—(Associated Press Correspondence)—It has been estimated that the British private spends three hours every day polishing his equipment. This may be an exaggeration, but the variety of things which must receive his attention in accordance with regulations is very large, and the exact paste or preparation which is to be used in each case is carefully prescribed by the War Office.

There are five ration tins which have to be shined with "bath brick." Buttons and badges must be cleaned with another preparation. The many brasses of his equipment and the handle of his bayonet are polished. For kit inspection he polishes the backs of his blacking brushes, clothes brushes and hair brushes, and even the insteps of the soles of his duplicate pair of boots are treated. His metal wash basins must be shined and the back of his Bible cleaned. His knife, fork, and spoon are of a sort that quickly tarnish, and smart men never use them, but keep a duplicate set for use at table. Many also have duplicate brushes, socks, and shirts, so that the regulation kit may be always ready for inspection.

FOR THE SOLDIERS

Members of the Jere McAuliffe Theatrical Company, now playing at the Lyric, and also members of the Opera House and Gem vaudeville teams made a round trip of the soldiers' quarters in the city last evening and gave special and appropriate entertainments to the soldiers. The local armories, convalescent home, and the quarters of the soldiers in West St. John were visited and much cheer was brought to the boys in khaki by the members of the theatrical troupes. The soldiers greatly enjoyed the splendid entertainment given them and highly appreciated the effort and good will shown in their behalf. The usual Sunday night entertainment for the soldiers was carried out in St. David's church in King street east and lantern slides from the market made by S. I. Kerr were shown including illustrated song slides saved from the old church.

seized railway historic interest, being the original I. C. R. railway station for Moncton until 1896.

ADAMS BLACK JACK

The only thing a soldier would rather receive than a letter is a box of Adams Black Jack. A stick a day keeps thirst away. Every time you buy it for yourself, buy it for a soldier.



ADAMS Pure Chewing Gum

LEAVE OF ORIGINALS CAN'T BE EXTENDED

Many Reasons Why Authorities Cannot Permit it—Charges Against C. A. M. C. and C. A. S. C. Are Unfounded.

London, April 13—(Special cable to the Toronto Evening Telegram from Douglas S. Robertson)—It is believed to be impossible to grant the request to extend the three months' furlough granted the married men of the "original firsts" now in Canada. It is understood that Canadian authorities here give the following grounds for refusal: The conditions under which married men of the first contingent received leave, and the fact that it was thought there would be sufficient time for them to return to France before the big German push started. There was also considerable difficulty in securing consent for leave to Canada of such a large number of men. Not only was there the transportation problem, but the fact that other dominions desirous have been unable to secure such a privilege. The military situation is such at the present time that every one is being recalled as it would be absolutely unfair to Canadians in the trenches in this crisis to grant an extension included in specified exceptions. It is considered here that the calling up of married men under the military service act has no bearing whatever on the return of the first contingent married men.

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN SISTER PROVINCES

Halifax, N. S., April 14—Daylight saving came into effect in Halifax today and throughout the province with very little confusion. In this city some of the churches adhered to the old time, and in others some members of the congregations arrived as the services were ending. The rule will be universal tomorrow.

P. E. I. Waits a Day.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 14—Charlottetown starts on the daylight saving time tomorrow. It was postponed by proclamation of the mayor so as not to disturb the churches today. In all island churches today an announcement was made that the week beginning April 22 would be dedication week for greater food production.

Come for a Spin in a BRISCOE

YOU would purchase the Briscoe "on looks"—if that were your only guide to car value—its chassis and body design form a combination of grace and refined elegance. But you would never choose a car for beauty alone—the Briscoe has earned its supremacy on the strength of its "half-million dollar motor"—a motor that makes possible from 80 to 35 miles on a gallon.

A sturdy car that asks no favors of the road it travels on—through the mud and over the ruts, its powerful engine drives it, with a steady propelling force that instantly responds. At a touch of the accelerator, your Briscoe leaps forward with willing response—at your command, it drops to a crawl.

The Briscoe can be turned, without "backing," between the curbs of the narrowest city street—which means ease of handling and safety in congested traffic.

A car that gives you power, plenty and parlor-car comfort—at a price the average man finds quite enough to pay. And for that price you get more than you usually get when you buy a car; there are no "extras" when you invest in a Briscoe.

Permit me to take you for a spin in a Briscoe. Touring Car or Roadster, \$3,025.

R. W. Carson, Distributor, Showroom 509 Main Street, North End