# BRITISH LINE IS SECURE; ALL HIGH GROUND HELD

# Retirement Has in No Way Weakened Haig's Front in the West

## In Fact, Counter-Attacks Have Resulted in Recoveries

London cable says: The official reports from headquarters are more encouraging to-night.

The loss of Armentieres is admitted by the British, but this was expected from the trend of events in that sector during the past few days. The enemy had driven in on both sides of the town, and holding out longer by the British would have imperilled the whole line. The withdrawal of the British forces from Armentieres was orderly, and was only for the purpose of straightening out the line in the region where the German pressure is the heaviest. The British have stood firm at vital points along the line. Wytschaete is trated into the suburbs of Afmenpoints along the line. Wytschaete is still held by Field Marshal Haig's n, who also maintain their grip Messines Ridge, Lestrem, Ploegsteert and Ploegsteert Wood and Hollebeke, against which furious assaults have been launched only to break down or be nullified by British counter-attacks. A terrific at-Wytschaete was completely rewith great losses to the Germans.

This particular part of the battle-line in the west has been the scene of terrible fighting for nearly four years. Armentieres marked the farthest retirement in this region of the French, British, and Belgians in August and September, 1914. Just to the north, near Ypres, the Ger-mans on April 22, 1915, first loosed on the Canadian troops their pol-sonous gas, and here on December 19, the same year, they drove hard at the thin line of Canadians in a desperate effort to reach Calais. On both occasions the Canadians beat the enemy and held their lines

Nearby the British launched their counter-offensive in February, 1916, and withstood furious attacks dur-

ing April and May of the same year.

The drive south of Ypres has developed into a major operation, would appear, and the Germans, using their massed attack system. using their massed attack system, are not counting the losses inflicted upon them in their advance. So far they have gained little of great tac tical value. The high ground along the front is still held by the British forces, and the retirements here and there have not as yet endangered the integrity of the line from

Arras to the North Sea.

While this battle is going on there is a lull in the struggle before

the announcement that American troops had made their appearance in the sectors occupied the British, there has been nothing to show that they have actually entered into the battle.

HAIG'S REPORT. London cable says: The official re-port from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters in France to-night reads:

"Thursday Evening—The enemy pressed his attacks strongly throughout the day on the whole northern battle front. Heavy and continuous assaults have been delivered by fresh German divisions in the region of the River Lawe, between Loisne and

"In this fighting the 51st Division In this fighting the 51st Division | As soon as Mr. Edwards became has beaten cft incessant attacks with convinced that success attended his efgreat loss to the enemy, and by vig-forts, his first thought was for the orous and successful counter-attacks has recaptured positions into which has recaptured positions into which has recaptured positions into which the enemy had forced his ways

"Heavy fighting has taken place at Estaires and between Estaires and Steenwerck. in this sector also the enemy attacked in strength and suc-ceeded in pusning back our line to just north of these places.

"North of Atmentieres a determined attack developed this morning against our positions in the neighborhood of Ploegsteert Wood, and the enemy made some progress. Further north a heavy attack was launched this morning against our lines in the neighborhood of Wytschaete and completely re Holleneke, but was pulsed by the 9th Division, with great

the enemy. "Fighting is continuing on the whole front between La Basee Canal and the Ypres-Combines Canal. "On the remainder of the British

front the day again passed compara-tively quietly."

THE GERMAN CLAIMS.

Berlin cable says: The official re-oris from general headquarters

read:
Thursday Afternoon—"The battle
of Armentieres has been in full swing
since April 9th. Between Armentieres and Festubert General von
Quest's army has captured English

Quest's army has captured Engined and Portuguese's positions on the southern bank of the Lys and on the eastern hank of the Live.

"After storring the Grenier Wood and Neuve Cappelle in its first assault across the swarpy crater field, it overpowered the wide plain prepared for stubbern resistance, with its innumerable farms and houses and clusters of traces waich by the labor of years had been constructed into strong points of support."

of years had been constructed into strong points of support."
"The crossing of the Lys was forced by the 370th Infantry Regiment.
"Yesterday the attack was continued on an even wider front. General you Arnim's aroops captured Hollebeke and the first English line adjoining to the south. They stormed the heights of Messines and maintained it against strong enemy countered it against strong enemy counter-

"To the south of Waasten-Warneton they pushed forward as far as Ploegsteert Wood and reached the Piogsteert-Armentieres road.

"General von Quest's army crossed the Lys at several points betweeen Armentieres and Estaires, and is en-gaged in battle with freshly brought up English troops on the northern bank of the river to the south of Es-taires. We fought our way to the Lawe and to the region northeast of

Bethune. "The number of prisoners has increased to considerably over ten thousand, including a Portuguese general

tieres.
"South of Estaire the Laws has crossed at some points."

THE FRENCH OFFICIAL. Paris cable says: The War Office

Thursday Evening-"There was vicent artillery fighting at certain points on the front north of Mont-didier and in the region of Lassisny last night and this morning. We repulsed two enemy attacks, which were quite spirited, in the sector of Noyon. There was intermittent cannonading on both banks of the river and around Le Pretre Wood."

Millers' Worm Powders destroy worms without any inconvenience to the child, and so effectually that they pass from the body unperceived. They are not ejected in their entirety, but are ground up and pass away through the bowels with the excreta. They thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels and leave them in a condition not favorable to worms, and there will be no revival or the pests

# A MIRACLE OF

"Nikulgin," the Marvelous New Anaesthetic,

Brings Life to Hopelessly Wounded.

Many great discoveries, which are now proving of inestimable value to suffering humanity, have found their origin in the needs of the war. Probably the greatest of all these inven-tions is that known as "Nickalgin," taken from the Greek, meaning "victory over pain.

The use of this wonderful fluid on all manner of external wounds, burns, running sores, etc., gives instant relief, causing even the worst cases of

gangrene to heal in a few days.

The inventor, Gorden Edwards, a graduate of Leland Stanford Univer sity in 1905, is not a medical man, but n electrical engineer.

His quest for some substance to al-

leviate pain for patients undergoing dental operations led to the greater

Mr. As soon as wonderful anaesthetic are extremely interesting. Edgar Ansel Mowrer, a prominent author, tells in a recent article the success of the young inventor

ticle the success of the young inventor in the Verdun hospital.

A soldier's hip and thigh had been scooped out by an exploding shell. The nurses bared the enormous wound. The American rapidly soaked a great piece of cotton with nickalgin, and applied it to the raw flesh. A kindly old surgeen drew the patient's attention to another matter. After a few minutes the engineer removed the cotton.

complete?' the "'Is anaesthesia

very great surgeon asked.
"'I believe so.'
"In a flash the Frenchman had
jabbed a bit of glass tubing into the

then quickly flushed with pleasure, for the patient had not moved a muscle, tranquilly going on with the story of how he had come by his wound. He felt nothing at all! The very great surgeon, visibly disvery great surgeon, visibly dis-turbed, tried another case. The result was absolutely conclusive. Anaesthes-ia through nickalgin was established. The very great surgeon withdrew hastily, muttering, "Extraordinary, extraordinary!" with great rapidity,"
"After a few comparatively simple

cases, the attendants wheeled forward a closely swathed figure half upright a chair. It was a victim of liquid fire. The head was almost entirely fire. The head was almost entirely enveloped in gauze. One hand and arm had been burned black, and they, too, yere partly covered with white bandages. But there was worse. The victim had been struck in the chest by the fluid, and the result surpassed Dante's imaginings. A sheet of passed Dante's imaginings. A sheet of gauze eighteen inches square covered a burn over the body that stretched from neck to navel. The outlines of the gaping hole wherein the flesh had been burned away showed through the stuff, which in places was stuck to the flesh beneath. What one to the flesh beneath. What one could see of the face, black, spotted with flaming red holes, grey where the flesh had been reduced to a cinder, shocked the spectators almost nausea. From out of this frightful ruin stared two living eyes! Chance had saved them for the owner, per-haps at the expense of hand and

"Within that roasted heap of flesh life stirred sluggishly.
been so intense, shock so unsettling, that the man had been reduced to a half-bestial organism, capable of no sensation but pain. The expression was as vacant as that of an idiot, hiding nothing but fear. For in a dozen places large nerves were completely exposed. The doctors had not dared put the patient to bed when he ar to put the patient to bed when he arrived the day before. When brought into the operating room he sat, propped up on cushions, oblivious to everything but sensation, heedless of everything but sensation, heedless of everything but sensation, heedless of everything but the sensation of erything but the pain that was slowly driving consciousness from the devas-

tated dweling. tated dweling.
"'Now, I ask you, Monsieur Edwards, the chief surgeon said, slowly, what can you do with a case like that? That breast must be dressed or that? That breast must be dressed of the man will die of poisoning. Yet, with the nerves exposed as they are, if I attempt to remove that apron of gauze stuck to the cooked flesh, he will die of the pain. Can you do anything for him?"

"Til try,' Edwards said, already doubtful of his task.

doubtful of his task.

"Gently he began to spray the chest, and for fully ten minutes moistened the gauze, until it dripped with solution. Then, while a nurse gently lifted the bandaged chin until the eyes were fixed on the ceiling, the chief surgeon

began at the neck to peel down the gauze, while Edward: never ceased playing a stream of anaesthetic on the

"An inch!
"The surgeon, perspiring, looked at
the patient. He had not moved. Another inch! The surgeon, emboldened and fearful lest the momentary effect should pass, stripped away the gauze from the burn in a single movement. And those strange, frightened eyes never left the ceiling. The patient did never left the ceiling. The patient due not even realize that his wounds were being treated. He felt nothing. There was no sound in the operating room while the dressing proceeded. When it was over the attendants slowly wheeled away the rebandaged figure—back to life from the very vale of agony that slopes down into death. For if his wounds could be dressed and the pain obviated, he was saved. There is no need to describe the enthusiasm of

Describing a terrible case of gan-grene, and the effects of the great discovery on such a wound, the writer

"Corporal Lespinasse's foot had been carried away by a projectile. Gangrene set in, and his life was despaired of, and Gressing his wound had been intellegable for resteat and been intolerable for patient and alike until Edwards came. Dur ing the first painless dressing his eyes ing the first painless dressing his eyes sought the American's in mute grati-tude, while the nurse, awed by silence when she expected shricks, had mur-mured softly over and over, "Ah, doc-tor, don't you remember how horrible

this was yesterday?"
"The fourth day Lespinasse walked from the operating room on his own crutches. As Edwards was leaving, a rew menutes later, the nurse whispered; 'Go out this way, monsieur; I think someone is waiting for you.' It was Lespinasse. Seizing Edwards' hand, the kissed it passionately, then in confusion drew himself up with a stiff military salute. When Edwards in the hospital salute and the statement of the salute when Edwards with the hospital salute and the salute when Edwards. visited the hospital next day the new: nad spread, and not a soldier but sal-uted him as reverently as though he

were a general."
burden of furnishing free of charge
two immense armies with this wonderful anesthetic. He is no richer—in fact he is poorer—than he was when he began his hunt for an anaesthetic. He has never made one cent."

Jabbed a bit of glass tubing into the very heart of the wound, probing vigorously into the live liesh. The doctors gasped. Edwards went white,



OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN ON THE WESTERN FRONT. BEST PART OF THE ALLIED DEFENSIVE SYSTEM

Lenine Assured Japs. Will Not Invade Siberia.

U. S. Marines Land at Vladivostok.

Moscow cable says: The excitement over the Japanese landing at Vladivostok is rapidly subsiding and the Moscow newspapers this evening are generally inclined to the belief that the incident will be settled locally and that the Japanese and English will withdraw. The reports of the allied nations called at the Foreign Office to-day and conferred with Leon Trotzky, Bolsheviki Minister of War and Marine, and Nikolai Lenine, the Premier.

They reiterated assurances that the landing at Vladivostok was solely on the responsibility of the Japanese Admiral.

Fear that an invasion of Siberia might follow the landing prevailed in official circles for several days, but it is now disappearing. U. S. MARINES LAND.

Harbin cable says: American mar-ines have been landed at Vladivostok,

as well as British and Japanese forces, according to advices from that place The Americans are in control of the locks, while the Japanese are guardthe railway and ammunition

TO QUIET RUSSIAN FEARS. Washington despatch: The landing of American marines at Vladivostok is expected to have a reassuring effect n Russia. With Americans joining the British and Japanese naval forces in protecting life and the vast stores of war material belonging to the allies at the Siberian port, the enterprise is given a distinctly international char-acter which it is believed here should quiet fears of the Russians aroused by German suggestions that a Japan-ese invasion has been begun. Since the attitude of the United

States is credited with having stayed the proposal for real Japanese inter-vention in Siberia to check German influence, participation by Americans is counted upon to emphasize the purely local character of an operation undertaken to protect life and property, where there is no competent Russian authority to enforce order.

No details are available as to number of marines landed. In fact the been officially informed of the landing, though American warships are at Viadivostok, and the step was not unexpected.

ADMIRAL'S PROCLAMATION. ADMIRAL'S PROCLAMATION.

Vladivostok cable says: The Japanese admiral has issued a proclamation to the Russians here saying that he sympathized with the situation in Russia, hoped for the glorious success of the revolution, and had no intention to interfere or take sides in the situation. He said that unfortunately the political struggle has resulted in disorders in Vladivostok in which three Japanese were killed, and he had landed marines merely to protect Japanese resi-

killed, and he had langed marines merely to protect Japanese residents. The admiral said he was consulting with his home Government as to what stens shall be taken in the future, and in the meantime urged that Fusalans resume their occupations without uneasiness. WILL BE SOON WITHDRAWN. Tokio cable: Special despatches received here to-day from Vladivostok say that the proclamation issued

Admirat Sadakichi Kato, member of the Japanese Admiraty Council, giv-ing reasons for the landing of Japaness created a good impression among the Russians. Japanese marines are guarding the fore'an settlements. An armed guard of 300 Japanese volunthe Japanes quarter.

No one need endure the agony corns with Holloway's Corn Cure a hand to remove them

Canadians Who Complain of Rules Here

Should Read What France is Doing.

While some people in Canada are raising an outery because wrapped and fancy breads are now taboo, it is interesting to study the new French food regulations, now effective. All fancy bread is prohibited, except the small 2 1-8 ounce loar and the long 24 1-2 ounce loaf. The making of pastries, biscuits and confectionery is prohibitea.

Severe restrictions have been placed upon the public eating houses. They are forbidgen to serve or consume fresh or packed butter otherwise that in the preparation of food. Curdled or sour milk is prohibited and cream in every form. Public eating place are forbidden to serve sugar, but cus tomers are given the right to bring their own supply.

In no public eating place, except in

dining cars, canteens and railroad retreshment station rooms may fresh or condensed milk or cream be served after 9 a.m. even by itself, or mixed ration, such as tea. cof-9 and 11 a.m., or be

30 p.m. meal is limited to ch is about 3 1-2

ounces. Desserts consisting of fruits compote, preserves, marmalades or an ice made without milk, cream, sugar eggs or flour. The consumption of eggs or flour. The consumption of cheese is prohibited. The restric-tions upon patrons of public eating places apply also to persons living in an apartment or in hotel rooms and to clubs, and other places where the con-sumption of food and drink is not en-

Then, having given due considera-tion to these regulations, go over those newly issued by the Canada Food Board, and decide whether the Canadian has any grounds for com-plaint about his little deprivations in food. They are not worth mentioning, and should certainly not be made the excuse for ill-timed and unneces-

sary grumbling.

Perhaps few words are more overworked these days than "substitute."

It is "substitue" this and "substitute"

that until beone tire of hearing it.

But after an it is a very significant word, and on the American continent it looms even larger than the word "save." One of the aims of the Canada Food Board is to get people to restrict themselves in the use of a few staples, and encourage the wise use of many—that is to say, to the balance of distribution and use whatever we can out of the abundance we have to choose from, always remembering the few commodities of paramount importance which are needed by the people of Europe and the soldiers.

It should be our aim to concentrate

on saving certain foodstuffs—flour, beef and bacon, for example. And in doing this we are still left singularly well equipped with adequate substi-tutes of all kinds. Perhaps chief among these is fish, which, through the efforts of the food board, is now being sold cheaply all over the Dominion, the ten cents a pound Pacific

flat fish having even reached Ottawa. Canadians are scarcely alive yet to the advantages of these fish, which are lower in price than fish has ever been in Canada. They are of high food value, and are most palatable when well cooked. The sea, at least, will continue to violate the first inhabitants well cooked. The sea, at least, will continue to yield tis inhabitants for the consumption of men, and long as Canada is so well washed with ocean and lake she will have abundant supply of first-class food. ocean and lake

Asthma Cannot Last when the great est of all asthma specifics is used. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy suredly deserves this exalted title. It has countless cures to its credit which other preparations had failed to bene fit. It brings help to even the most severe cases and brings the patient to a condition of blessed relief. Surely suffering from asthma is needless remedy like this is so seasily

# TWO NEW HUN **DREADNOUGHTS**

Amsterdam cable says: Two new dreadnoughts have been added to the German fleet during the war, according to the Vossische Zeitung, and have participated in the beauty participated in the bombardment of the fortifications on the Islands of Oesel and Dago. These vessels are the Baden and Bayern, which were launched in 1915, at Kiel and Danzig. They fire 38-centimetre shells.

BIG LINER TORPEDOED.

New York, Report.—The big British steamship Mianetonka, 13:528 tons gross register, formerly in the New York-London pessenger trade for the Attante transport line, was suik by a German submarine in the Mediterranean during February, the maritime Register reports to-day.

The Minnetonka was one of four passenger shos of the line, aggregating 55,000 grows and manufactural ped German and who claims gross tons, all of which have been suik since the war began.

# HUN WILL NEVER WIN OBJECTIVES

Chicaog despatch: The Allied line on the western battle front will hold, the Earl of Reading, British Ambassador to the United States and Lord Chief Justice of England, said in an address to-night before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in

session here.

"It would be foolish to minimize the onslaught of the German horde against our line in the west," said Lord Reading. "Gains have been made by the enemy. Our line has been pushed back. But the objectives of the German commanders have not been attained. They never will be at-

The liberty of the world is the issue of this war. There will be no German peace. The end of the conflict can come only by the signing of a just and lasting peace, and Germany will never dictate the terms."

#### A TEUTON LIE.

### Vienna Tells of the "Peace" Negotiations.

London cable says: Negoitations regarding the possibility of peace be-tween the United States and Austria-Hungary have been carried on between Prof. Anderson, of Washington Andrassy, former Hungarian Premiers, according to a Vienna despatch to the Berlin Tageblatt, as quoted in an Exchange Telegraph message from Cop-

The despatch also says the Austra-Hungarlan Foreign Office admits various atempts have been made to obtain a general peace, and that Emperor Charles has had negotiations with everal persons who have international

Washington despatch: No one in official circles in Washington could identify to-day the Professor Anderson, reported to have carried on negotia-tions with Austro-Hungarian represer-

### VICTORY SURE,

#### Says Prelate, If Allies' Spirit Sticks.

New York despatch: At what was termed his "farewell interview" before departing for England, Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of York, today discussed his visit to the United States with newspapermen. The archbishop declared he had found the sentiment for the war even stronger in the central west than in the eastern cities of the United States.

Discussing the situation in France, the Archbishop, declared emphatically a break in the allied line would not have a decisive effect on the war. "If the spirft of the nations will stick behind the armies of the Allies, they will yet be victorious, no matter how the battle goes," he said.

### HUNS PLOT JAIL DELIVERY.



MAP OF THE FRONT OF THE NEW GERMAN LABASSEE AND ARMENTIERES.