

BRITISH LINE HOLDING

REINFORCEMENTS BEING HURRIED TO THE FRONT.

Hun Losses Approach Half a Million—British Recapture Several Villages.

BRITISH OFFICIAL (LAST NIGHT).
LONDON, March 27. (Official.) The battle was resumed this morning with great violence south and north of the Somme. Intense fighting has taken place during the day from the south of Rosieres to the north of Albertville. An unsuccessful attempt made by the enemy last night to drive in our line south of the Somme, was followed this morning by a series of heavy attacks in the neighborhood of Rosieres and south of that place. At Rosieres all the enemy's assaults have been beaten off by our troops, who inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. Further north our line was maintained through the early part of the day, despite great pressure from heavy hostile forces. Later in the day a fresh German attack developed in this area with the result that our line was taken back a short distance to the west. Later reports show that our counter attacks have again completely restored the situation. During the day the enemy made a number of determined attacks against our positions between the Somme and the Ancre and north and south of Albert. These fighting has taken place in the sector also. A part of our position to the south of Albert, into which the enemy at one time forced his way, was regained by counter attack, and a further heavy attack delivered by the enemy at this point during the afternoon was completely repulsed. Attempts made by the enemy in the course of the day to debouch westward from the town of Albert were driven back in each instance with heavy casualties.

There are reported here three cures for chronic cases of piles. In all three cases many treatments were tried before it was discovered that Dr. Chase's Ointment is about the only cure for this distressing ailment. Mrs. A. Oates, 22 Gilkison street, Bradford, Ont., writes: "I have used Dr. Chase's Ointment as a household remedy for ever so long, and am particularly indebted to it for a cure of my piles. I had suffered from this annoying trouble for ten years, and was nearly driven to despair. I heard of Dr. Chase's Ointment and I tried it. I was troubled with bleeding piles. I tried different remedies for relief without success. I read in Dr. Chase's Almanac of the benefits other people were receiving from Dr. Chase's Ointment, so I sent to your office for a sample box. I found it gave me such relief that I went to a drug store and purchased a full-sized box. I have used several boxes since, and have derived more benefit from it than any other remedy I have ever used."

Mrs. F. Cussons, Victoria street, Inverness, Ont., writes: "About two years and a half ago I was suffering from piles. I had tried many different remedies for this distressing trouble, but nothing helped me. Finally I got a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and after using it for a few days I was completely cured and have not been bothered in this way since. I am cheerfully recommending Dr. Chase's Ointment to anyone suffering as I did."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers. Estimate money refunded. Chase & Co., Limited, Toronto. There are no rivals to Dr. Chase's Ointment as a treatment for piles.

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IMPROVING.—Third officer Jackman, of the ill-fated Florizel, is slowly improving at the hospital.
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GOOD FRIDAY SERVICE.—A special service will be given at the Evangelical Church to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. Special music will be rendered by the choir.
STAFFORD'S DRUG STORE, The Centre Hill, is open every night till 11.30.—Feb 23, 18.

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BRIGGS' DIABETES CURE
MARCH 23 THE PROPHET

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STAFFORD'S DRUG STORE, The Centre Hill, is open every night till 11.30.—Feb 23, 18.

are weaker than others, where the German hordes may slowly advance, even compelling readjustments elsewhere, but the positions along the valley of the Ancre and the old Gommecourt-Hebuterne lines are of great natural strength. Even the weaker parts of the line are held with a most orderly array of men and guns, and showing no signs of enforced retirement. Without showing over-optimism, we can state that complete and almost cheerful confidence pervades the various headquarters. The morale of our troops remain superb. To-day the enemy has been attacking at various points, but has not progressed. Our cavalry has been in action and achieved a brilliant success, but no details have been given. Our airman report all the enemy front areas black with troops. Although the enemy is continuing to thrust hard along practically the whole front, the tendency of the struggle is setting steadily southwards, and consequently the French are bearing a growing share. Throughout the Somme area yesterday, our airman badly mauled the enemy. Very few anti-aircraft guns have yet been moved forward by the enemy, while his airman are so ruthlessly combed out of the skies that they are little disposed to join the combat. Our airman thus had unique opportunities and circled over the packed infantry. Lewis machine guns emptied drum after drum of bullets with the deadliest effect. The past week's slaughter appeals the imagination. One of our machine gun teams reports that after its forced retirement there were at least four hundred corpses strewn about the ground, swept by their fire. News comes that a battle is raging in the French area. The weather has turned bleak and grey, while remaining dry. The visibility is good and the ground excellent for digging and transport.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.
PARIS, March 27. (Official.)—Last evening and during the night the Germans weakened by their heavy losses were compelled to retard their efforts. The valiance of the French troops defending the ground foot by foot is beyond all praise. The French are holding a line running through Lehel, St. Aurin and Boubraignes north of Lassigny in front of the Southern part of Noyon and along the left bank of the Oise. During the night the French repulsed strong reconnoitring parties which attempted to approach their positions northwest of Noyon. On the rest of the front there was an intermittent bombardment.

SITUATION MORE HOPEFUL.
LONDON, March 27. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—The Times revealing the situation last evening, says that it is more hopeful than since the battle began, but is still exceedingly grave; for though the enemy's rush in the northern section is apparently held, it is clearly a race against time in the south, and everything depends upon the next few hours. We regard to-day and to-morrow the most critical. The enemy south of the Somme has crossed the 1916 Allied line from near Bray to near Roye. Southeast of Roye there are still well within the 1916 line, and this is the point that gives the most anxiety, but also the most ground for hope.

HUNS RECLAIMED LOST GROUND.
BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS
FRANCE, March 27.—The Germans last night continued their furious onslaught southwest from Ham against the Allied defences in the region of Roye and Noyon. Having slowed down in the attempt to cut through the British line further north where such desperate resistance was offered, the Germans have now reclaimed virtually all the territory they held at the beginning of the battle of the Somme in 1916. At some places they have not retaken all the old ground, but other points they have overstepped it somewhat.

MOSCOW BOLSHIEVICS TO OPPOSE GERMANS.
MOSCOW, March 27. Prince Henry of Prussia, a brother of the German Emperor, and one of his sons have arrived at Reval, Estonia. They were greeted heartily by the German population, but the

Esthonians refused to participate in the reception. The visit is attributed to a desire to create a pro-German feeling in the Baltic provinces. A Bolshevik Supreme War Council has been formed to take care of army organization. Trotsky has been appointed Chairman of the Council. Agents are being sent from here into all provinces to organize peasants to supplement the efforts of their workmen in opposing the Germans. Volunteers will be called, after which local committees will prepare lists of men refusing to volunteer, and will post them publicly. To all shirkers will be denied the right to participate in public affairs.

GERMAN LOSSES.
British Headquarters, France, Mar. 27.—Hard fighting occurred last night about the town of Albert. Large enemy forces pushed forward toward the place, but at last reports the British were holding them doggedly at this gateway to Amiens. The conflict in the sector around Roye and Noyon appears to be of great importance from the many indications that the German higher command is attempting to split the Allied front there and start the rolling up progress either way. From the average official casualties in the various German units as given by prisoners, one arrives at the conclusion that the German Emperor has lost 60 per cent of his men since giving the signal for the start. The official British statement yesterday said that it had been established that more than 70 German divisions had been engaged in battle. The usual estimate of the present strength of German divisions is 12,000 men, so that a loss of 60 per cent would mean casualties in excess of 400,000 for the Germans in less than a week of fighting.

BRITISH REGAIN GROUND.
LONDON, March 27. British forces are not only offering strong resistance to the heavy enemy attacks both north and south of the River Somme, but have carried out numerous counter attacks during the day, resulting in the regaining of ground and driving back the Germans at various points. During these operations heavy casualties have been inflicted on the enemy.

BRITISH RETAKE VILLAGES.
LONDON, March 27. The British delivered a counter attack to-day between the angle of the Ancre and the Somme, and recaptured Berliancourt and Chippilly, the war office announced this evening.

FORCED TO FALL BACK.
LONDON, March 27. (Official.) As a result of the enemy's attack yesterday afternoon and last night astride the Somme, our troops on both banks were forced back a short distance in the neighborhood of Bray. A heavy attack early in the night

It Save Doctors' Bills!
This is the Rev. A. D. McLeod's opinion of Zam-Buk. This clergyman, who lives at Harcourt, N.B., writing to the proprietors, remarks upon the unusual popularity which Zam-Buk enjoys in the homes of the people of his parish. He says: "I know of nothing that can compare with it. Having charge of an extensive mission, over which I travel constantly, I meet with many sick and afflicted people, and I have been amazed at the good which Zam-Buk is doing daily. I have learned, as an absolute fact, that for bad ulcers, old wounds, eczema and skin diseases of all kinds the healing powers of Zam-Buk are simply marvellous. For the painful ailment, piles, also, it is excellent. Many a doctor's bill is saved by the use of Zam-Buk." For cuts, burns and scalds Zam-Buk is equally good. Nothing ends pain and heals so quickly. 50c. box, 2 for \$1.25. All dealers or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. Send in stamp for free trial box.

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against our new line south of the Somme was repulsed. After severe fighting at one point in the neighborhood of the River, the enemy forced his way into our positions, but was thrown back by counter attack. Further local fighting took place also north and northeast of Albert, but the situation on that front remains unchanged. The French have been heavily engaged west of Roye and were forced to give ground. Reinforcements for them are arriving in the neighborhood of Paucouy. So far no impression has been made on the British lines. A number of other heavy attacks both north and south of the Somme were repulsed with heavy losses to the Germans. The Germans crossed the Ancre yesterday, but were counter-attacked and driven back across the river.

CRITICAL PERIOD PASSED.
LONDON, March 27. There have been two critical moments thus far in the battle raging in France. Major General Maurice said in an interview to-day with the Associated Press. The first was on Saturday when the enemy got across Tortille River and nearly reached the line on the Somme; the second was on Monday when they took Courcellette, and similar danger to the French was presented. The line remains steady, and for the time being the enemy is definitely checked on the Somme. Fighting in this district has been severe, and the enemy troops are exhausted. North of Albert an attack may be expected momentarily, as German reserves have been seen massing. The enemy is now in Albert, while the British line holds the railway embankment on the western outskirts of the place. South of the Somme attacks in Roye and Noyon areas are expected to be renewed, but French reserves are approaching.

SUMS UP SITUATION.
PARIS, March 27. Commenting on last official statement in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Leon Brame, Under Secretary for Pensions, summed up the situation thus: After hard fighting with the British troops, the Germans are about to meet the shock of a powerful French army, perfectly fresh, animated by the spirit of sacrifice, and protected by a curtain of fire such as it is difficult to conceive of. This army has been taken to the scene of action by railways and every other route. Furthermore, formidable British reserves of manoeuvres are arriving on the battlefield, so that the enemy's gain of ground can be but ephemeral. Henry Franklin Bouillon, President of the Foreign Committee, said that although the situation was serious, it should be regarded with serenity. He pointed out that the French army, whose valor the enemy recognizes, is intact. This is but a minute part of our army. Not even ten divisions have taken part in the battle. Edouard Ignace, Under Secretary for Military Justice, confirmed those words.

FIELD MARSHAL HAIG'S ORDER.
LONDON, March 27. Field Marshal Haig has issued the following special order of the day, dated March 23: To all ranks of the British army in France and Flanders—We are again at a crisis in the war. The enemy has collected on this front every available division and is aiming at the destruction of the British army. We have already inflicted on the enemy in the course of the last few days a very heavy loss and the French are sending troops as quickly as possible to our support. I feel that every one in the army, fully realizing how much depends on the exertions and steadfastness of each one of us, will do his utmost to prevent the enemy from attaining his object.

GERMAN LOSSES HEAVY.
LONDON, March 27. (From Reuter's Agent at the Front)—Reports from all along the line indicate that the German loss of life yesterday was heavy. The enemy advanced against our gunners firing with open sights. Specially heavy were German losses at Bapaume. We also played havoc with German airplanes, at least 120 of which have been brought down in the last few days. The fighting yesterday was more or less intense along the whole line. The

Germans pushed hard near Foshocq, Chaulnes, Estrees, Dompiere, Mericourt, Miramont, Achiet, Sapignies and Irville. There was heavy fighting about Grevevillers and near Nesle, which the Germans now hold. They also attacked strongly near Noyon but met strenuous resistance which stopped the advance. Further massing of German troops is reported at Peronne and north of Bapaume both of which the enemy has taken. Bapaume was turned into an inferno by squadrons of British airmen, whose bombs tore to pieces whatever was left of the place. The work of our airmen since they started the battle has been admirable. The service has fully shown its ability to smother the German airmen in critical times. During the night there was little change in the line and no heavy attack has been reported up to ten this morning. We are still holding the enemy strongly near Albert.

VOLUNTARILY RETIRING.
LONDON, March 26. (From Reuter's Agent at British Headquarters.)—"Exacting the heaviest toll for every foot of ground, the British line continues to withdraw before the pressure of the German masses, but over a large part of the battle zone the retirement is being made voluntarily so as to maintain an unbroken front. German prisoners say the advance of their army is behind the schedule."

BRITISH RESISTANCE SURPRISED HUNS.
LONDON, March 26. The tenacity of the British resistance, prisoners say, exceeded anything the Germans deemed possible. They complain of great privations on account of lack of supplies and the extreme weariness is telling. Owing to the dense masses of supporting troops, however, the enemy is able to replenish his forward line with fresh units. The weather continues dry thus favoring the enemy. British airmen last night made veritable pandemonium of every centre of concentration of traffic behind the German front. Tens of thousands of rounds were fired point-blank while airmen fulfilled effectively their role as eyes of the artillery.

THE GERMAN NON-COMS.
LONDON, March 27. In the German tactics of pushing in by sheer weight of numbers, the non-commissioned officers have proven themselves very valuable, according to a correspondent of the Daily Mail. They have led and rallied their men with energy and tact, he writes. We have been told sometimes by people who pretend to understand the German army that in these very qualities non-coms. would be found lacking.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS ON SITUATION.
LONDON, March 26. The morning newspapers call upon civilians to accept still more privations and make greater sacrifices in these fateful days. The daily Telegraph says, "We hope that the history of the last few days has had its due effect on that section of our population at home which has hitherto seemed unable to see the peril or the exigencies of the situation. This is not a time to talk of individual rights or to make much of grievances which affect this or that department of the nation's industry. Our country in the very crisis of its fate calls upon everyone of us to submit to any and every sacrifice to secure its present safety and its future welfare."

The Graphic says: "Thousands of civilians comfortably sheltered at home were doing nothing to help win the war." Many of these are selfishly squandering unwanted earnings and at the same time actually hindering the output of war work. Clearly it is the duty of those who cannot fight to give all their available energy to any kind of work that helps win the war and to save every penny they can and put it into war loans.

GOOD NEWS MAY BE EXPECTED.
LONDON, March 26. (From Associated Press Agent at British Headquarters.)—"There is reason to believe that an important event will be recorded within the next few hours which may lead to a better-

ment of the position of the armies stemming the German onslaught. The enemy is fighting desperately against time. On the first day his reserves were reduced to fifty-two divisions. At the end of the second day some forty divisions had been put in. A heavy German attack yesterday about 17 miles was completely smashed by British artillery fire.

TURKISH ATROCITIES.
LONDON, March 27. The entry of the Turks into the port of Trebizond was marked by atrocities against the Greeks and Armenians, Greeks who have arrived in Athens report, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch.

MARCHED BY NIGHT.
AMSTERDAM, March 27. The German troops going forward to attack on the British front in France detrained behind the lines, even behind the Belgian frontier, according to the correspondent at the front of the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung. These forces marched for six consecutive nights, no columns showing themselves on the roads in the day time.

BRAVERY REWARDED.
LONDON, March 27. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—The Albert medal struck in gold has been posthumously awarded to Acting Commander T. K. Triggs, of the Royal Navy, and the Albert medal has been awarded to able seaman William Becker for gallantry in saving life at sea in connection with the recent Halifax disaster. Both recipients formed part of the crew of seven on board a whaler belonging to the warship Highflyer and went to the rescue of the crew of the Imo, which was only three hundred yards from the Mont Blanc after the collision, and notwithstanding that the explosion aboard the Mont Blanc was known to be imminent. All the crew of the whaler perished except Becker, who swam to the Dartmouth shore. The official account of the awards pays high tribute to the whole crew.

A despatch from Delhi says that Lady Chelmsford announces that the "Our Day" collections throughout India amounted to £815,000. The Indian Mesopotamia Red Cross needs are now provided for until the end of the year.

AGAINST PEACE AGREEMENT.
MOSCOW, March 25. (By Associated Press)—The Bolshevik Ukrainian Rada, which fled from Kiev to Kharkov before the Germans, is now at Ekhratnarslov, where it has adopted resolutions refusing to endorse the peace treaty between Germany and Ukraine. The Rada decided to oppose the Central Powers by means of armed forces, strikes and boycotts.

ODESSA WON FROM GERMANS.
LONDON, March 27. Odessa has been recaptured by the Soviets and Ukrainian forces after a bloody battle in which naval forces took part, according to a Moscow despatch from the semi-official Russian News Agency.

MOVING NICHOLAS.
LONDON, March 27. The Bolshevik Government has decided to transfer Nicholas Romanoff, the former Emperor and his family from Tobolsk to the Ural region, according to an announcement in the Petrograd papers, says a Reuter despatch. It was decided to take this action in view of the possibility of complications in the far east.

A GERMAN REPORT.
BERLIN, Mar. 27 (via London.) The British began to retreat early to-day on a wide front on both sides of the Somme, it is announced to-day. The stubborn resistance of the hostile rearguard was overcome. The British and French divisions which were defeated on March 25th, endeavored again yesterday in the pathless crater fields of the Somme to arrest the German advance. The German attack, it is declared, broke through the enemy lines north and south of Albert. The Germans won crossings of the Somme. To the south of the Somme, after violent fighting, German forces drove the

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enemy back by way of Chaulnes and Lignone. Roye was taken by storm.

AND THE HUNS FIRST OF ALL.
AMSTERDAM, March 27. The Volks Zeitung of Cologne says that according to General von Ludendorff, Emperor William has been doubly impressed by the terrible devastation in the battle area, remarking how glad he should be that our country has been spared such terrible things. Why did we succeed in keeping the fighting beyond our frontiers, because before the war we always urged the need of armaments. When mankind changes these things also will change, but first mankind must begin to change.

TEUTONS PREPARING FOR ITALIAN DRIVE.
WASHINGTON, March 27. Preparations for a Teutonic offensive on the Italian front continues, the Italian Embassy here has advised to-day by cable from Rome. New divisions are arriving daily on this front, and the Austrians have brought up numerous new artillery. It appears that the Austro-Hungarian forces are counting upon the success of the German drive in France to discourage the Italians before attempting the new offensive.

CALL FOR U. S. RESERVISTS.
NEW YORK, March 27. A message from David Lloyd George Prime Minister of Britain, calling upon the United States to send American reinforcements across the Atlantic in the shortest possible time, was read to-day by Lord Reading, British High Commissioner to the United States, at a dinner given here in his honor.

CONFIDENCE IN PETAIN.
PARIS, March 27. The following quotation from the Petit Parisien will help explain the calmness and confidence of the French: "Even though the situation be serious, it can't be considered alarming. Let us await the end with confidence. The Germans boast of Hindenburg, we have at the helm the saviour of Verdun, General Petain, the French Commander-in-Chief."

BIG GUN SURPRISES GERMANS.
LONDON, March 26. A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says: The bombardment of Paris by long range guns was a great surprise to Germany as to other parts of the world. The Berlin Vorwaerts says that if the statement had not been officially confirmed it would have been considered an unusually heavy war lie. The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger which like other German newspapers is unable to give any information about the construction of the gun says the cannon must be provided with very long bores, as the shells travel one half-kilometre per second.

KAISER AND LUDENDORFF QUARREL.
PARIS, March 27. Emperor William and General von Ludendorff had a violent quarrel before the beginning of the great attack on the Western front, according to a prominent Swiss who has just returned to Zurich after some weeks in Germany and has been interviewed by the correspondent of the Temps. This man is quoted as saying: "There was much indiscreet talk in Berlin before the present offensive, creating violent scenes between Germany's leaders at general headquarters. General von Ludendorff spoke so violently and authoritatively that the Emperor becoming very pale arose from his chair and pounding the table demanded, 'General, are you or I Emperor of Germany?' General Ludendorff replied that he was only a soldier and more than any one else desired peace. He said he was convinced that his plans were for an offensive and was capable of bringing it about."

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