BRITISH AWAITING TEMPERANCE MOVE

Cabinet, Meeting Today, Expected To Announce Some Drastic Measure.

INTEREST IN EAST WAR

Situation In the Carpathians Shares Prominence With Liquor Question.

[Canadian Press.]

London, April 7.—The military situation in the Carpathians is competing with the prohibition question in the interest of the British public.

The cabinet meets today. It is expected that announcement will be made of measures to provide drastic restrictions on the consumption of liquors, but total prohibition is not expected.

Attention is concentrated on the Carpathian passes, where the Russians are bringing up heavy reinforcements to push their attack, the success of which is expected only through weight of numbers. On the other hand, the Austrian and German commanders also are making strenuous efforts to strengthen their forces.

Counter Claims.

Petrograd reports that section near the Uzsok Pass, where Vienna admits a retirement, extends for a distance of seventeen miles. To offset this, Vienna claims a counter offensive movement near Lupkow Pass, where the Austrians report the taking of several Russian positions with the capture of 7,000 prisoners. A conservative interpretation of both the Russian and the Austrian reports leads to the belief that the Russian offensive at Lupkow has been checked, while they have forced their way through the Rostok Pass, capturing two villages on the southern side of the range.

Germans in Danger.

In the western arena of the war the French continue their offensive movement between the Meuse and the Lorraine frontier. Their reported gains in the Ailly forest indicate the possibility of a new danger for the Germans holding St. Mihiel, while the advance to the east of Verdun is regarded in London as threatening St. Mihiel from the north. Berlin reports heavy fighting in this region without results for the French.

The belief that operations in the Dardanelles have been resumed is general in London today. Nevertheless, complete silence prevails concerning details or the results of any activities.

Continued From Page One

FRENCH GUNS

of reorganization when the war broke out, with the result that we were indisputably in a position of inferiority in respect to this arm during the first battles. But today the roles have been changed, and our adversaries themselves acknowledge the superiority of our heavy artillery.

Plenty of Ammunition.

"The change has been brought about in various ways, partly by the intense activity of the cannon foundries in new production, and partly by the employment at the front of the enormous reserves of artillery preserved in the fortresses. The very large number of heavy guns at the front represents only a part of the total number available for use. There is an abundant stock of projectiles for the heavy artillery, which, as in the case of the field-gun ammunition, is daily growing in importance. The same is true of the reserves of powder and other explosives, and of all materials needed for the manufacture of shells.

"With regard to small arms, hand-grenades, bombs and all the devices for life-taking, which the trench warfare at short distance has brought into use, the position of the French troops is in every way favorable."

Machine-Gun Development.

There follows a passage on the development of the machine gun in this kind of warfare.

"Owing to the extended use of this weapon, the number of them supplied to the various units has been appreciably increased," says the review. "Not only is each unit in possession of its full regulation complement of machine guns, but the number of these guns attached to each unit has been increased since February 1 by one-third."

The report next passes to the transport service, which, it says, has worked with remarkable precision since the beginning of the war. This section of the review closes by referring to food supplies for the army, which are described as abundant.

The German Effort.

In the seventh section the official review turns to a discussion of the situation of the German army. Its first chapter, headed "The German Effort," opens with a statement as to the German forces at the commencement of the campaign. The writer says:

"The military effort of Germany at the outset of the campaign exceeded all anticipations. Her idea was to crush the French army in a few weeks under a tremendous mass of troops. Nothing was neglected to bring that mass together.

"The number of German army corps in time of peace is 25. When ware began the German general staff put in the field on the two theatres of operations: (1) As fighting troops (active, reserve, ersatz or landwehr), 61 army corps; (2) as troops to guard communications and territory, formations of the landsturm.

Sixty-nine Corps.

"In October 6½ new army corps made their appearance, plus a division of sailors; in all seven corps. From the end of November to the end of December there was only an insignificant increase, consisting of one division of sailors. In January, 1915, the number of fighting formations put into line by the German army was therefore 69 army corps divided as follows:

"Active Corps—25½.
"Reserve Corps—21½.
"Ersatz Brigades—6½.
"Reserve Corps of New Formation—7½.
"Corps of Landwehr—8½.

First Attempts.

"The immense effort thus made by Germany explains itself very well," says the writer. "If, having regard to the position of Germany at the opening of the war, one considers that of the Allies, Germany desired to take advantage of the circumstances which enabled her to make a simultaneous mobilization of all her forces, a mobilization which the three allied armies could not carry out as rapidly, Germany wished with the mass of troops to crush first of all the adversary who appeared to her the most immediately dangerous. This effort, broken for the first time on the Marne, attained its maximum at the moment of the battle of Flanders, in which more than 60 army corps out of 69 were pitted against the French, British and Belgian armies.

"Here also the method followed by Germany is easily comprehensible. At the end of October the Russian danger was beginning to become pressing, and it was necessary to win a decisive victory in the western theatre of war. It was imperative to give international opinion the impression that Germany remained in that quarter mistress of the operations. Finally, it behooved her by this victory to gain the freedom to transport a large number of army corps to Poland.

German Defeat at Flanders.

"We have seen that the battle of Flanders, instead of being a success for Germany was a marked defeat, his defeat was fraught with results, and it dominates the present position of the German army. The plans above described of the German mobilization, which had their justification in view of a prompt victory, were calculated to become extremely perilous from the moment that that victory failed to be gained.

"From that moment, in fact, Germany lost the initiative and the direction of the war. And furthermore, she was condemned to suffer the counter-effects of the enormous and precipitate effort which she had made in vain. From the point of view of her effectives and her regimental cadres (basic organization) she had undergone a wastage which her adversaries, on the other hand, had been able to save themselves.

All Eggs in One Basket.

"She had, in the words of the proverb, 'put all her eggs in one basket,' and in spite of her large population, she could no longer, owing to the immediate and sterile abuse which she had made of her resources, pretend to regain the superiority of numbers.

"She was reduced to facing as best she could on both war fronts the unceasingly increasing forces of the Allies. She had attained the maximum of tension and had secured a minimum of results for the time, thus landed herself in a difficulty which will henceforth go on increasing, and which is made clear when the wastage which her army has suffered is closely studied."

Wastage of Effectives.

Chapter two of this section of the review bears the headline, "Wastage of German Effectives."

"The wastage of effectives is easy to establish," it says. "We have for the purpose two sources, the official lists of losses published by the German general staff, and the notebooks, letters and archives of soldiers and officers killed and taken prisoners. These different documents show that by the middle of January the German losses on the two fronts were 1,800,000.

"These figures are certainly less than the reality, because, for one thing, the sick are not comprised, and for another, the losses in the last battle in Poland are not included. Let us accept them, however; let us accept, also, that out of these 1,800,000 men 500,000—this is the normal proportion — have been able to rejoin after being cured. Thus the final loss for five months of the campaign has been 1,300,000 men, or 260,000 men a month. These figures agree exactly with what can be ascertained when the averages of effectives in certain regiments are examined.

Situation Now.

"It is certain that the majority of the German regiments have had to be completely renewed. What, then, is the situation created by these enormous losses?"

This question is answered by a statement headed "German Troops Available for 1915."

"The total of German formations taken at the beginning of January," states the review, representing in round numbers 4,000,000 men. According to the official reports on German recruiting, the entire resources of Germany in men amount to 9,000,000.

"But from these 9,000,000 have to be deducted men employed on railways, in the police, and in certain administrations and industries, altogether 500,000 men. The total resources available for the war were therefore 8,500,000. Out of these about one-half, say 4,090,000, are now at the front. The definite losses represent at least 1,300,000 men. The available resources amounted then at the beginning of January to 3,200,000 men.

"Of what are these resources composed? Chiefly of men who were untrained in time of peace, the trained reservists having almost all left the depots for the front. It has, moreover, to be noted that out of these 3,200,000 men there are, according to the statistics, 800,000 who are more than 39 years old, and are, therefore, of only mediocre military value. Thus there remain 2,400,000. Finally the category of the untrained in peace comprises, according to the estimates of German military authorities themselves, one-quarter of inefficients.

Resources Just Two Millions.

"The really available resources capable of campaigning are, therefore, just 2,000,000. These men, comprising the 1915, 1916 and 1917 classes, called out in anticipation, constitute—and this point cannot be too strongly insisted upon—the total of available resources for the operations during the twelve months of 1915. As to what the military value of these troops will be, considering the haste with which they have been trained, the formidable losses sustained in the battle of Flanders by the newly-formed corps shows very clearly. Their military state will be limited.

"When it is remembered that according to the German documents themselves the definite loss each month is 260,000 men, it is manifest that the available resources for the year 1915 will not suffice to fill the gaps of a war of ten months.

No New Formations.

"It is then superabundantly established that in the matter of effective Germany has reached the maximum of possible effort. If with the men at present available she creates as it is certain that she is preparing to do at this moment, fresh formations, she will be preventing herself, if the war lasts another ten months, as is admissible, from being able to complete afresh her old formations. If she creates no new formations she will have in 1915 exactly what is necessary and no more to complete the existing units afresh.

"Bearing in mind the ways of the German general staff, one may suppose that, disregarding the eventual impossibility of recompleting, it is still addressing itself to creating new formations. The weakness to which Germany will expose herself in the matter of effectives has just been set forth, and it is easy to show that this weakness will be still further aggravated by the wastage in the regimental cadres."

EIGHTH INSTALMENT.

The eighth instalment of the French official review of the war takes up the German losses of officers, the wastage of guns and projectiles, and "the moral wastage of the German army."

The chapter on losses of officers begins with the statement that the condition of the cadres, or basic organizations, in the German army is bad. The proportion of officers, and notably of officers by profession, has been enormously reduced, it says, and a report made in December showed that in a total of 124 companies, active or reserve, there were only 49 officers of the active army. The active regiments have, at the present time, according to the review, an average of twelve professional officers, the reserve regiments nine to ten, the reserve regiments of new formation six to seven, and it is to be remembered that these officers have to be drawn upon afresh for the creation of new units.

Few Professional Officers.

"If Germany creates new army corps, and if the war lasts ten months," it continues, "she will reduce almost to nothing the number of professional officers in each regiment, a number which already is very insufficient."

The French report points out that, on the the other hand, all the French regiments have been constantly kept at a minimum figure of eighteen professional officers per regiment. At the same time, it admits that the commanders of German corps, commanders of active battalions and the officers attached to the commanders of army corps, are officers by profession.

Wastage of Material.

The French report then addresses itself to the wastage of material. Discussing the wastage of guns, it says:

"It is easy to ascertain the German losses in artillery. On Decembr 28, the 66th Regiment of Artillery entrained at Courtrai for Germany 22 guns, of which 18 were used up. This figure is extremely high for a single regiment.

"The same facts have been ascertained as regards heavy artillery. On December 21 and 22, 77 guns of heavy artillery, which were no longer serviceable were sent to Cologne. These movements, which are not isolated facts, show how ill the German artillery has resisted the ordeal of the campaign.

Guns Wearing Out.

"Other proofs, moreover, are decisive. For some weeks we have noted the very peculiar aspect of the marking on the bands of a great number of shells of the 77 gun. When these markings are compared with those of shells fired three months ago, it is plain beyond all question that the tubes are worn, and that many of them require to be replaced. This loss in guns is aggravated by the necessity which has arisen of drawing upon the original army corps for the guns assigned to the recently-formed corps, or those in course of formation. Several regiments of field artillery have, in fact, had to give up two batteries.

"These two phenomena—wearing out of material and drafts upon batteries—will inevitably result either in the reduction of batteries from six to four guns, a reduction of the number of batteries in the army corps, or the partial substitution for 77 guns of 9-centimetre cannon of the old styles, and the presence of which is perceived many times at the front.

Enemy Lacks Munitions.

"Furthermore, the German artillery lacks and has lacked for a very long time, munitions. It has been obliged to reduce its consumption of shells in a notable degree. No doubt is possible in this respect. The statements of prisoners since the battle of the Marne, and still more since the battle of the Yser, make it clear that the number of shots allowed to the batteries for each action is strictly limited. We have found on officers killed or taken prisoners, the actual orders prescribing positively a strict economy of munitions.

"For the last three months, too, we notice that the quality of projectiles is mediocre. Many of them do not burst. On January 7, in the course of a bombardment of Laventie, scarcely any of the German shells burst. The proportion of non-bursts were estimated at two-fifths by the British on December 14; two-thirds by the Belgians at Furnes in January, and at two-thirds by ourselves in the same month. On January 3 at Bourg-et-Comin, and at other places since then, shrapnel fell, the explosion of which scarcely broke the envelope and the bullets were projected without any force.

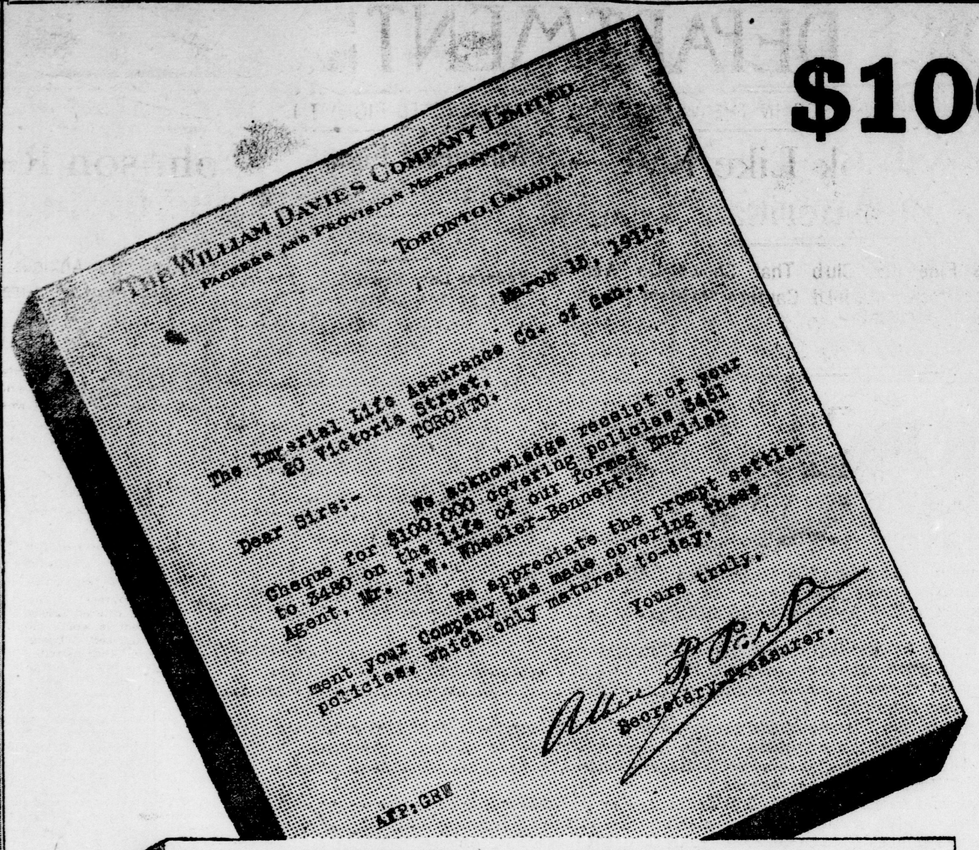
Loaded With Glass.

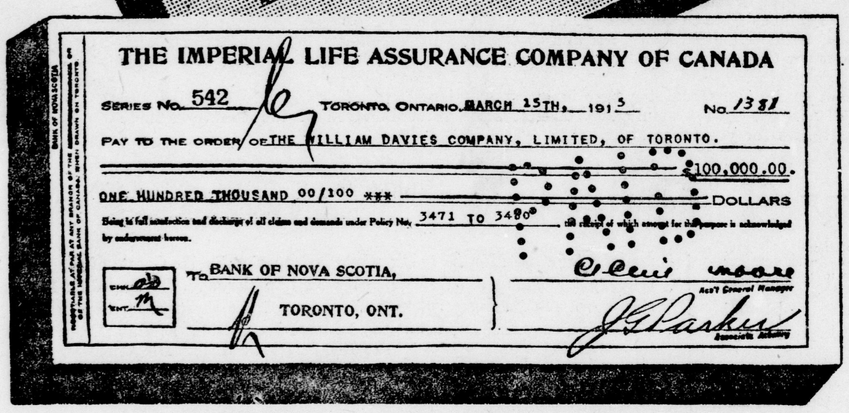
"About the same time our 14th Army Corps was fired at with shrapnel loaded with fragments of glass, and on several points of our front shell casings of very bad quality have been found, revealing hasty manufacture and the use of materials taken at hazard.

"From numerous indications it appears that the Germans are beginning to run short of their 1898 pattern rifle. A certain number of the last reinforcements (January) are armed with carbines or rifles of a poor sort without bayonets. Others have not even rifles. Prisoners taken at Woevre had old pattern weapons.

"The upshot of these observations is that Germany, despite her large stores at the beginning and the great resources of her industrial production, presents manifest signs of wear, and that the official optimism which she displays does not correspond with the reality of the facts."

$100,000 Ready Money





The proceeds of an Imperial 15 Year Endowment —paid in full on the very day the policy matured.

Rather unusual, you say, in these days of moratoria and extended credits. Not at all. That's the way such claims are always paid. The promptness with which life assurance companies meet their policy obligations is one of their distinguishing features.

The Imperial Life stood ready at any time, from the day the policy was issued, to pay over immediately this $100,000 had death deprived The Wm. Davies Company of the services of the official upon whose life the assurance was effected.

If commercial life assurance is desirable for such a well-managed and successful concern as The Wm. Davies Company, is it not possible it would be of value to you?

The Imperial Life makes a specialty of life assurance for business purposes. May we send a competent advisor to discuss with you in confidence how an Imperial Life Policy would help in your business? He'll tell you frankly if we cannot serve **you** to *your* advantage.

The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE . . . . TORONTO, CANADA

Israel Taylor, District Mgr., Bank of Toronto Chambers, London.

HOW THIN PEOPLE CAN PUT ON FLESH

A NEW DISCOVERY.

Thin men and women—that big, hearty, filling dinner you ate last night. What became of all the fat-producing nourishment it contained? You haven't gained in weight one ounce. That food passed from your body like unburned coal through an open grate. The material was there, but your food doesn't work and stick, and the plain truth is you hardly get enough nourishment from your meals to pay for the cost of cooking. This is true of thin folks the world over. Your nutritive organs, your functions of assimilation, are sadly out of gear and need reconstruction.

Cut out the foolish foods and funny sawdust diets. Omit the flesh cream rub-ons. Cut out everything but the meals you are eating now and eat with every one of those a single Sargol tablet. In two weeks note the difference. Five to eight good solid pounds of healthy, "stay there" fat should be the net result. Sargol charges your weak, stagnant blood with millions of fresh new red blood corpuscles—gives the blood the carrying power to deliver every ounce of fat-making material in your food to every part of your body. Sargol, too, mixes with your food and prepares it for the blood in easily assimilated form. Thin people gain all the way from 10 to 25 pounds a month while taking Sargol, and the new flesh stays put. Sargol tablets are a scientific combination of six of the best flesh-producing elements known to chemistry. They come 40 tablets to a package, are pleasant, harmless and inexpensive, all good druggists in London and vicinity sell them subject to an absolute guarantee of weight increase or money back.—Advt.

DRUG CLERK TELLS HOW TO CURE INDIGESTION

Recommends to Sufferers the Best Stomach Remedy in London Today.

"It is a wonder some of us have stomachs left," remarked a well-known drug clerk recently. "While all drug stores sell a score or more of stomach remedies for which there is a wide demand, most of them are just pepsin pills, which aids digestion of the food that is in the stomach at the present time. They have no curative or strengthening effect on the stomach at all, and of course do not reach or cure the cause. So the same people keep on coming here and buying and using them until they are real chronic dyspeptics. When anyone really asks my advice, I swear by and recommend ordinary bisurated magnesia, which doesn't digest the food at all, but acts as an antacid and sweetens the sour, fermenting contents of the stomach. That stops the pain, heart-burn, sour rising, wind bloating, fullness, etc., in just a few minutes, and the stomach digests its food without help or trouble, which is the proper way.

"Doctors make mistakes sometimes, too," he continued. "My own aunt had all kinds of trouble with her stomach for years. She bought and used several styles of digestive pills, but got worse right along, as naturally she would. Finally she went to a doctor who nearly scared her to death by telling her she had cancer of the stomach. She came to me with his prescription and told me what he said. I thought it was nonsense. I sent her to another doctor whom I knew very well, and he didn't tell her anything, but just gave her this same thing, bisurated magnesia. She took it two weeks and never has had any stomach trouble since, and that's three years ago. She's my own aunt, and I know this for a fact. Yes, a lot of bisurated magnesia is sold in London. All the druggists have it, I suppose, and all you take is a teaspoonful after every meal. It's all right."

SUFFERED FROM BILIOUS HEADACHE

At Times Thought She Would Go Mad.

Headaches are one of the most aggravating troubles a person can have. They are many and varying; but when the headache starts you may be sure that there is some other chief cause of this most painful difficulty. The stomach may go wrong, the bowels become constipated, the blood may not circulate properly, but the presence of the headache clearly shows that there is some other baneful disease which is liable to assert itself unless the cause of the headache is removed. Get rid of the headache and thus perhaps save yourself many years of trial and suffering.

Burdock Blood Bitters has, for the past forty years, been curing all kinds of headaches, and has also proved itself to be a remedy that cures where all others fail. It does this by removing the cause of the trouble.

Miss Mary A. Roberts, Hampton, N. B., writes: "For about two years I have suffered from bilious headache. At times I thought I would really go mad. Not long ago a friend advised me to try Burdock Blood Bitters, which I did, and after taking three bottles I have never been troubled with any kind of a headache. I think that B.B.B. is one of the wonders of the world. I can safely recommend it to all who suffer from bilious headache."

Burdock Blood Bitters is the oldest and the best-known blood medicine on the market today, and is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont.

WOMEN HELP TO GIVE CHICAGO MAYOR HIS RECORD PLURALITY

Fair Sex Votes for the First Time in Chief Executive Poll.

[Canadian Press.]

Chicago, Ill., April 7.—Complete returns from yesterday's municipal election available today showed that William Hale Thompson, Republican, was elected mayor by a plurality of 139,024, the largest plurality ever given a candidate for that office in Chicago. His majority over all was 111,608.

Out of a total registration of 769,017 there were cast for mayor 670,238 votes, divided as follows: William Hale Thompson, Republican, 390,857; Robert M. Sweitzer, Democrat, 251,899; Seymour Stedman, Socialist, 23,826; John J. Hill, Prohibition, 3,950.

Sixty-one per cent of the women's vote was cast for Thompson according to an estimate by election officials. Thirty-six per cent of the women's vote was cast for Sweitzer. It was the first time that women voted for mayor in Chicago.

The next city council will be made up of 33 Democrats, 31 Republicans, 2 Progressives, 3 Independents, and 1 Socialist.

SIGHT OF TORPEDO BOATS CAUSED ZEPP TO FLEE

DUNKIRK, France, April 6.—11:10 p.m.—A Zeppelin dirigible balloon appeared over Dunkirk last night, coming in the direction of the sea. The dirigible apparently intended to bombard the shipping in the harbor, but on being sighted by the torpedo boats patrolling there, turned and retreated to the German lines.

WOULD GIVE WOMEN TRADES UNION TICKET

Measure Proposed in Britain for Those Employed as War Workers.

[Canadian Press.]

London, April 7—12:05 p.m.—It has been suggested by the official organ of the general federation of trade unions that women employed as war workers be granted a war trades union ticket. The object of this is to avoid the danger, it is explained, that unorganized women workers might be used by employers to reduce the wages of men.

BULGARIA ORDERS SERVIAN QUARANTINE

[Canadian Press.]

London, April 7.—Charles J. Vopicka, the American minister to Roumania, Servia and Bulgaria, has advised Ambassador Page from Bucharest that Bulgaria has established a quarantine against Servia on account of the typhus. Incoming travel has been stopped, even at Saloniki.

PETROGRAD DENIES AUSTRIAN CLAIMS

Tales of Victory Designed To Revive "Drooping Courage" of People.

CZAR'S TROOPS ADVANCE

Positions Taken and 35,000 Prisoners Captured, With Many Guns.

[Canadian Press.]

London, April 7.—Austrian claims of successes in the Carpathians, contained in official bulletins, are denied in a semi-official Russian communication, according to a Petrograd dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company. Assertions of victories for the Austrian arms the Russians contend, are designed to pacify public opinion and revive "drooping courage."

As an example of actual conditions it is contended that the Austrian admission of a small retreat contained in the communication of April 3 really covered a retirement of 25 verts (about 16 miles), covering the entire region between Mezolaborcza and Uzeok pass. The Russian statement further describes how a small Russian force of one brigade in a furious attack at daybreak on April 4, captured a strong Austrian position in front of the village of Okna, north of Czarnowitz, occupied by the 25th Honved Regiment. After a sanguinary bayonet encounter the Austrians are reported to have been repulsed with the annihilation of two Honved battalions, 21 officers and over 1,000 men taken prisoners, and eight machine guns captured.

The statement asserts that during the period from March 20 to April 3, the Russians took prisoners in the Carpathians on the front from Balligrod to Uzsok, 378 officers, 11 doctors, 33,155 men, besides capturing 17 cannon and 109 machine guns. About half of these captures are said to have been made on a front of 150 verts (100 miles).

ALASKA MAY BE "DRY"

Lower House Passes Bill to Submit Question.

[Canadian Press.]

Juneau, Alaska, April 7.—A bill submitting the question of territorial prohibition to the voters at the general election on November 4, 1916, passed the Lower House of the Alaska Legislature yesterday. It now goes to the Senate. Should prohibition be adopted, it would become effective January 1, 1918, under the terms of the bill.

OLD HOTEL BURNED.

[Canadian Press.]

Long Branch, N. J., April 7.—The old Monmouth Park Hotel, famous in the days when horse racing flourished in this state, burned to the ground today. The hotel was located close to the Monmouth Park race track, where many of the country's most noted horses ran in their day. The hotel was being reconstructed for use as a rest cure institution.

200,000 BLAZE.

[Canadian Press.]

Philadelphia, April 7.—Fire early today destroyed the six-story warehouse of the Columbia Storage Company in the southern section of the city, causing a loss estimated at 200,000. Six firemen were injured, one seriously.

THE CONGESTION FROM A BAD COLD LOOSENED UP IN ONE HOUR

If Rubbed on at Night You're Well Next Morning.

Nerviline Never Fails.

When that cold comes, how is it to be cured? This method is simplicity itself. Rub the chest and throat vigorously with "Nerviline." Rub it in good and deep. Lots of rubbing can't do any harm. Then put some Nerviline in the water and use it as a gargle; this will ease the cough, cut out the phlegm, assist in breaking up the cold quickly.

There is no telling how quickly Nerviline breaks up a hard, racking cough, eases a tight chest, relieves a pleuritic pain. Why, there isn't another liniment with half the power, the penetrative qualities, the honest merit that has made Nerviline the most popular American household liniment.

A large, 50-cent bottle of Nerviline cures ills of the whole family, and makes doctor's bill small. Get it today. The large size is more economical than the 25-cent, trial size. Sold by dealers everywhere, or direct from the Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Canada

SAVE YOUR HAIR! IF FALLING OUT OR DANDRUFF—25 CENT DANDERINE

Ladies! Men! Here's the quickest, surest dandruff cure known.

Thin, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scurf.

There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast. A little Danderine tonight—now—anytime—will surely save your hair.

Get a 25-cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter and after the first application your hair will take on that life, lustre and luxuriance which is so beautiful. It will become wavy and fluffy and have the appearance of abundance; an incomparable gloss and softness, but what will please you most will be after just a few weeks' use, when you will actually see a lot of fine, downy hair—new hair—growing all over the scalp.