

ARMY OF GREAT BRITAIN DRIVES GERMAN BACK

BRITISH CAPTURE MORE TOWNS ON SATURDAY

Heudecourt, St. Emille, Marteville, Vermand and Soyecourt Taken by Army of King George in St. Quentin Battle.

London, Mar. 31.—British troops advancing on the front in Northern France in pursuit of the retreating Germans, have captured five additional towns, Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports today.

The towns taken are Heudecourt, St. Emille, Marteville, Vermand and Soyecourt.

"The British advance has made considerable progress substantially deepening the bulge towards St. Quentin and biting into the German defences between Croisles and the Bapaume-Cambria road," says the dispatch.

Little Resistance.

"The British have gained full possession of a strip of territory northeast of Peronne, extending for about seven miles from Neuville-Bourjennal towards Villersfontaine. Within this zone we occupied the villages of Fins, Sorel, Heudecourt and St. Emille. The resistance which the garrisons offered was comparatively slight.

"The advance northwest of St. Quentin gained us the villages of Marteville, Vermand and Soyecourt."

The official report says: "Heudecourt was captured by our troops yesterday evening. Considerable progress has since been made eastward of the village, and a few additional prisoners and machine guns fell into our hands."

"We also gained possession of the villages of Marteville, Vermand and

GERMANS ARE GRADUALLY CREEPING ON ST. QUENTIN

British and French Continue to Swing Forward as Steady Pace—Turks in Full Retreat—Austrians Beaten Back by Italians.

The British forces in France are gradually creeping on the important town of St. Quentin, considered one of the German strongholds. Also to the northwest of the town they are swinging their line forward at various points in a straightening out movement that is making good strides eastward.

Meanwhile the French forces, under General Nivelle, are keeping up their offensive to the south and southeast of St. Quentin, and are making good progress north and south of the Allette river. They have captured several German trench systems and organized points of support east of Neuville-Bourjennal. Inflicting heavy casualties on the Germans, and driven back to the outskirts of Vaux-Allon and Lafaux.

The London war office reports that the French in the British have thrust their line through the village of Savy and the wood of Savy, and are now resting but three miles from St. Quentin. The Germans have resisted tenaciously, but finally were beaten off, losing heavily in killed and wounded.

To the north of this region the villages of Vendelles, on the St. Quentin-Croisles road, and Epehy and Pelsler, on the Roisel-Cambria road, have been taken by Field Marshal Haig's forces. The German war office admits that the German line for a distance of from 1 1/2 to 2 miles was forced to give way before the British in the region bounded by the Peronne-Gouzeaucourt road

GERMAN ARMIES EXPECTED TO BE AT THEIR MAXIMUM OF SIZE IN NEXT TWO OR THREE MONTHS

Kaiser's Empire Draining to the Dregs its Reservoirs of Soldier Material—Vast Industrial Army Forming to Speed up Production of Munitions and Supplies.

Copenhagen, Denmark, April 1, via London.—Germany, according to information here from Berlin, is now gathering to the colors every available man for a supreme military effort to bring the war to a victorious conclusion in this year's campaign—a goal which Field Marshal Von Hindenburg and his advisers consider by no means impossible of attainment.

Without altering formally the law of military service, the German authorities have in practice extended the period of service beyond the forty-fifth year, and are retaining with the colors, and in many instances for fighting duty with active units in the front line, Landsturm men who have passed this age. The policy of the German war department, as stated in the Reichstag this week by a military representative, is to withdraw those men over forty-five from the front line after they have done six months of duty there, but military exigencies compel the holding of these over-age men for service in the so-called Etape, or region behind the actual fighting front.

"For some time the German authorities, in a grand combing out of men earlier pronounced unfit for service, have been mustering men on the verge of the age limit, but up to the present they have announced that the necessity has not yet arisen for legislation raising the age limit to 65, as has been done in Austria-Hungary.

"The operations of the labor service law, now in full swing, are further releasing for service at the front every available man behind the lines capable of carrying a rifle, so that the German armies at their maximum size.

"Simultaneously with this draining of the reserves of human resources of the German people, the industrial mobilization also is approaching a climax. A scheme for converting every available factory and employing every available machine on war work and manning them with labor obtained under the labor service law, is contemplated. The work is to be done in three stages, and the construction of a third batch of munition plants is to begin immediately. The output of cannon munitions, therefore, should reach its maximum. The secret of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's plan of employing the army to its maximum extent in the 1917 campaign still is well kept.

"Uncertain whether the offensive will be directed in the east or in the

Something New For Easter

is an old custom, be it a Suit, Overcoat, Trousers, Necktie or Shirt.

Many new lines opened last week of goods that have been greatly delayed in transit.

Favor us by making your selections early as our ready tailored clothing has to be finished to your measure as well as carefully pressed.

Gilmour's, 68 King St.

Sick Horse Shot.
Police Constable James Covey was called upon last night at eleven o'clock to shoot a sick horse owned by John E. Kelley on Somerset street.

Sequel to "Squaw Man" With Wallace Reid as Star
One of the most important photographic announcements which have emanated from the Jesse L. Lasky Picture Play Company is the news that the motion picture rights to Edward Millie Royce's "The Squaw Man's Son" which is a sequel to that well known author's play and screen drama, "The Squaw Man." It was with an adaptation of "The Squaw Man" that Jesse L. Lasky Picture Play Company made its bow as a production concern.

"The Squaw Man" was released last week on Broadway, with De Witt Farnum in the stellar role. The adaptation of the play was made by Cecil B. De Mille and Oscar Apfel and was directed by them jointly.

"The Squaw Man's Son," which is a sequel to the first production in which it relates the remarkable history of the boy Hal, who appeared as an infant in the first picture, will be released by Paramount on April 10, with Wallace Reid in the stellar role and Anita King and Dorothy Davenport in important parts.

Old St. Patrick's at Damariscotta

A Story of a Pioneer Church Founded by a Famous Priest—How Bishop Cheverus Wrought in the Woods of Maine and City of Boston.

(Anna Phillips See in Boston Herald.)

It stands alone in the peaceful country by the side of a grassy road, this ancient little Catholic church, built by pioneers 108 years ago. Before the entrance, like a sentinel, a solitary Lombardy poplar adds an old-world touch to the picturesqueness of the scene. Flanked by the green churchyard, where lie the generous donors of land and edifice the tiny Gothic structure rears its pointed tower as a land mark and a monument to the love of the early Irish settlers for the faith of their mother country.

A Real Antiquity

What changes has St. Patrick's seen through the passing of more than a century; the disappearance of the Abenaki Indians; the sudden rise and as sudden fall of the fortunes of the shipbuilders and merchants along the Damariscotta and Sheepscot rivers; the decline of the ports of Newcastle (Damariscotta), and Wiscasset; the changing ownership of the great houses built by James Kavanagh and Matthew Cottrill, the donors of the

ter century, for the purpose of gathering the oysters which passed the narrow straits of the Kavanagh, and hunting the game on its banks. Beside the tremendous antiquity of this monument, the oldest building in America seems modern and St. Patrick's an erection of yesterday.

The Home of the Kavanaghs

Fr. Cheverus, who was wearied by his long and toilsome tour, remained for some weeks to recruit in the home of the Kavanaghs. This home which was comfortable, even luxurious, became for ten years a haven of rest for the overworked priest. As a missionary he lived for months at a time among the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy Indians, mastered their dialect, trudged on foot long distances to visit his scattered flock, nursed the sick and buried the dead. It is no wonder that he looked forward to his semi-annual stay in the restful home of the Kavanaghs, or that he loved the place and its surroundings, situated as it was on a headland which overlooked and near to that gateway of the sea called the Damariscotta river.

The years rolled by and in 1808 the greatest of his life was the building of the church in New England with the exception of Holy Cross in Boston, incidentally it yields a picture of the untold hospitality of the period and the devotion of one family to their church.

Newcastle, Me., July 30, 1808.

Dr. Matignon having authorized me in your name to bless the church newly constructed here, I performed the ceremony on Sunday, the 17th of this month. The church is called St. Patrick's—the name seemed to gratify the devotion of the donors, and because it proclaimed that our church here is the work of Irish piety.

The church is of brick, 80 feet in length and 25 feet in breadth, the greatest height inside is 30 feet, five arched windows 15 feet high on each side. There is a small gallery over the door with a semi-circular window. It is on the whole a very neat and elegant little chapel. The expense will be about 3000 dollars, out of which I am afraid our generous friends, Messrs. Kavanagh & Cottrill will be obliged to pay 2000. They have also given 3 acres of land on part of which are the church and cemetery. There will be room enough for a house and garden and orchard for a priest. But the congregation here is so scattered that they can never be here altogether, and a priest to do good must often visit them and officiate at their houses. (Speaking of the donors of the church, he said:—"and it was a numerous set forth, hospitably entertained at Mr. Kavanagh's house and feasted upon their excellent mutton, etc. The seal, the whole generosity of the dear Mr. Kavanagh tells me the new clergyman will have board and lodging in his family and also will have a horse at his disposal. Clothing will be the only expense a priest will be at in this place—washing, mending, etc. as will be done for him. You know the amenities of a family here. A priest is perfectly at home, has a large and handsome chamber and is sure to be waited upon with pleasure and have at his order whatever is in the house.

For these ten years past I have every year spent here a considerable time and have always experienced from Mr. and Mrs. Kavanagh the same friendly, respectful and delicate attention.

At the time when St. Patrick's was built, a wave of prosperity was sweeping over the coast and river towns of Maine and Newcastle (Damariscotta) shared in the good times. The shores of the river rang with the sound of the shipbuilders' hammers; schooners, barks, brigs and even ocean clippers were built in the yards. Vessels loaded for other reasons than their speed or the amount of money they carried, were launched into these waters.

One of these was the "Wiscasset," a noted whaler, in which Andrew Carnegie, when a lad, emigrated from

Scotland to America.

The list is a long one of the successful merchants that sailed all seas and brought back fortunes to their owners. The merchant princes built for themselves grand houses, for this was the "gran period" of colonial architecture and lived in what was luxury for that time.

Among the most prosperous in the neighborhood of the Damariscotta were the Kavanaghs and the Cottrills. The houses which they erected still stand; Kavanagh, a stately, square, colonial mansion at Damariscotta Mills, and the Cottrill house, a large, semi-circular porch at Damariscotta village. It is said that the latter was built by an architect who was imported from England for the purpose.

Both homes have passed from the ownership of the families whose homes they were, but the old mansions are still a joy to the beholder.

The Kavanagh family left its footprint not only on the religious life of the community, but on the political history of the State and the nation. Edward, son of James Kavanagh, a Unitarian, was charged d'at faire in 1836-1840, was president of the Maine Senate, and later, Governor of Maine. It is more than probable that he was the early inclination toward a liberal education and a diplomatic career by the stimulating conversation, the culture and European polish of Fr. Cheverus, so often a frequent visitor to his home.

The history of the missionary priest who came to the coast and became the first bishop of Boston, reads like a romance.

John Louis Lefebvre Cheverus was born of a noble family in Mayenne, France, and was ordained a priest before he had been 23, though to choose this calling at the frantic period of the French revolution, meant obloquy and danger. When he returned to his native land, he found the revolutionists, he was obliged to flee for his life and escaped in disguise to London. Here, in three months he learned the language well enough to preach to a congregation which he had gathered together, but which he relinquished on receiving a letter from his former pastor, Fr. Matignon, who was in Boston. The same day he subsequently the crying need of the Catholic work in America that the heart of the young priest could not resist the appeal. After turning over all his possessions to his brothers and sisters, he sailed for Boston and arrived here in October, 1796. In a letter to Bishop Carroll he says: "Send me where you think I am most needed, without making yourself anxious about the means of my support. I am willing to work with my hands if need be."

For a decade the missionary priest served the Catholics who were scattered through Maine and Massachusetts, and dearly did he love his flock. The Indians about Old Town and Point Pleasant were of great interest to him, inasmuch as they had clung to the faith taught them by priests from Canada, though for generations they had had no pastors or guides. He was wont to describe himself as feeling his first visit to these aborigines, which he found without so much as a crucifix, yet worshipping in a bark chapel and handing down to their children fragments of a church service.

In 1808 he was called to be the first bishop of Boston. This was the logical outcome of the respect and affection inspired by him in Catholic and Protestant alike. While acting as bishop, in the intervals of his missionary journeys, he failed his Boston people in no form of helpfulness. During two epidemics of yellow fever he nursed the sick and buried the dead without distinction of creed; he was peacemaker, adviser, servant, doctor and even business man.

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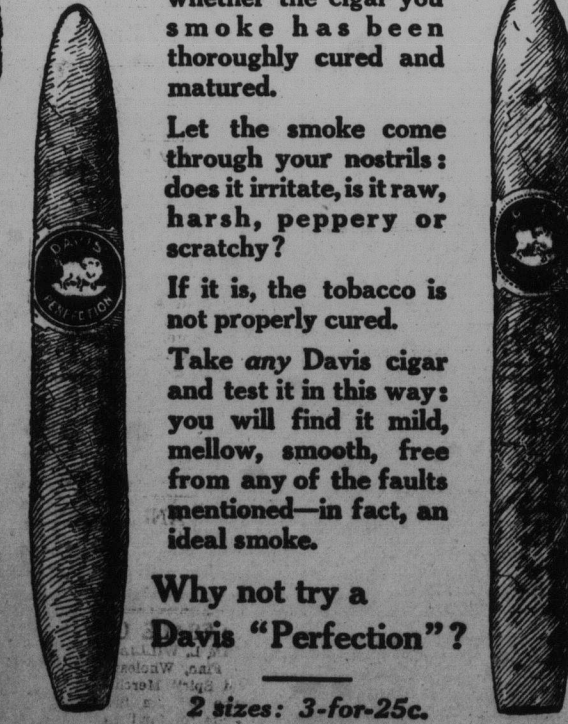
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ST. JOHN, N. B.

REVEREND FAIRLIE OFFERS CHALLENGE TO SACKVILLE TODAY
General McLean has expressed his intention of challenging a silver challenge trophy most efficient cadet corps in the annual provincial in June next. It is expected there will be some competition for the offering of which the offering of which will serve as an incentive to the corps. Captain Black leaves this morning for Sackville where he will have a new cadet corps. Later he will go to Truro and Windsor in connection with his duties and then of students in the physical courses.

BRITISH FOOTBALL RESULTS
London, Mar. 31.—The following are the results of the principal football and Scottish soccer games.

English League.

Lancashire section—Blackburn Rovers 4, Burnley 2; Bolton Wanderers 2, Everton 4; Southport Central 1, Manchester City 1; Burnley 1, Oldham A 1, Bury 2; Preston North End 2, Blackpool 1; Stockport County 0, Liverpool 2; Stoke 2, Manchester United 1.

Midland section—Birmingham 1, Notts County 1; Leicester City 2, Huddersfield Town 2; Grimsby Town 2, Chesterfield 1; Leeds City 1, Bradford City 1; Lincoln City 2, Hull City 2; Notts Forest 1, Leicester Forest 1; Rotherham County 0, Sheffield Wednesday 2; Barnsley 1, Sheffield Wednesday 1.

London combination—Watford 0, Queens Park Rangers 1; Southampton 1, Wokingham United 1; Clapton United 2, Clapton United 1; Crystal Palace 5, Tottenham Hotspur 0; Luton Town 2, Fulham 3; Brentford 1, Millwall 3; Chelsea 1, Tottenham Hotspur 1.

Scottish League.

Airdrieonians 3, Hibernians 1; Celtic 3, St. Mirren 0; Dundee 2, Queens Park 1; Hamilton Academical 2, Clyde 1; Morton 1, Rangers 1; Hibernian 3, Rangers 1; Partick Thistle 4, Aberdeen 0; Raith Rovers 2, Motherwell 1.

HERE'S YOUR HAT MR. CARROLL

When President Villanor of the Carraza and Gen. Blanco after the Franco nonchalantly down Paris in the Reform, Mexico City, on Sunday, donning new hats—white, black, and blue, and a few that were to cheering. On the Fifth Avenue may as well recall that the cheering, and when the City takes in the full beauty of the very latest in spring fashions, this may be expected to be both prolonged. Even Broadway, to live, is a deeply occupied business of the day, and the show-window to whistle in the street today. Tomorrow they will be way to add to the sayings of the nation of natty, rags, and on its little footstep, basket in the eye of public approval, are on the way to know and to be spoken of Mezar shape. The hats that looked like so many rags, and the rags that looked like hats.

Mexico City is far ahead of Paris in some things. All with the exception of Gen. Blanco, were Chat what is spoken of in the press, the finest and the best in the land, and the finest neighborhood of \$20 the bonus. Carranza's hat, pearl gray, lined with white satin, disclosed by the hat, Carranza on the day of the oh, well, the party, if you are fussy about things, it was taken by many passers, and that even though you are President, or perhaps a Town day ably couldn't be too careful of their headpiece. There would be some one around who would be exchanging hats. And, besides, the demand is up place for the sign, and in downtown restaurants war until it is busy AGAIN. W. military arm resolution, as hats go, are rare in size. Carranza himself too on seven and one-quarter, the evacuee of the lot. Gen. Blanco after the war, the white one is the best. It is six and seven-eighths. The Viviani, of six and three-quarters, repeated member of the staff who kn the semibig heads don't indicate dresses in which makes the pawning part of the day.

Self Denial Day.
Self Denial day under the auspices of Royal Standard Chapter, I. O. O. F. was observed on Easter Sunday, March 26. The proceeds will be used for the relief of the Belgian refugees. Relief Fund and Return of the Relief Fund. All are urged to contribute liberally.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.
It is thirteen births—seven boys and six girls—and four marriages were reported to the registrar, J. B. Jones, during the past week. Sixteen deaths were reported for the week as reported by the secretary of the Board of Health.