GERMANS WILL FAIL IN THIS OFFENSIVE

Enemy, Mr. Balfour Says, Has Made Another False Military Calculation.

SERIES OF BAD BLUNDERS

Prussia Stands Forth Undisguised as Robber State—Peace Resolution Was Camouflage.

London, April 15.—In proposing a toast to the allied cause at a luncheon to the American labor delegation today A. J. Balfour, British foreign secretary, said:

"The two speeches which we have just listened to would have convinced any doubter, if such exists elsewhere, that the spirit in which the United States of America have thrown themselves into this great struggle is a spirit of idealism, not in the sense in which idealism evaporates in eloquent phrases and empty formulae, but in that spirit in which idealism recognizes that to bring his ideals to fruition one must make efforts and show those great sacrifices which are now being so surely demonstrated by our friends and brothers across the Atlantic."

That mission, he proceeded, representing as it did the activities of the United States in so many different spheres and characteristics, had arrived at our shores at a moment of great interest. It was a moment of special interest, not chiefly because of the great and anxious struggle now going on, but because the allies had revealed to them in plain, unmistakable characteristics, both the political and military plans of those who controlled the destinies of Germany.

Strange Tergiversation.

"We have been the witnesses during the last year or year and a half," he said, "of strange tergiversation on the part of those who wished to delude either the German, neutral, or, it might be, even the allied public with regard to German intentions and methods.

"There was a moment before the facile success which Germany obtained against an unresisting enemy, an enemy in the east, when German statesmen and German members of parliament discussed public affairs, which would lead one to suppose that Germany was in a highway to democratic institutions and to heart-felt adoption of the four principles which President Wilson has made famous thruout the world. Events in the east gave them a facile success over the talkers in Russia, and the whole aspect of politics and public opinion among the central powers has entirely changed.

Cynical Admission.

"They now almost cynically admit that the resolution of the reichstag, of which we have heard so much, all the talk of no annexations and indemnities, of considering the wishes of subject populations, of spreading the principles of security and freedom thruout the world, was what we sometimes call camouflage."

"Germany now stands forth undisguised as a robber state," declared Mr. Balfour. "How is she going to carry out her robbery, so far as her internal policies are concerned? Her methods are simple. If things are going wrong, or are not going as well as her optimists expected, then they tell the German public: 'You must fight on, because the powers against whom you are fighting desire nothing less, and will be content with nothing less, than the total destruction of your country.'

Absolute Falsehood.

"An absolute falsehood! The destruction of Germany has never been an allied aim, and is desired, so far as I know, by no sane man in the whole civilized world. But, if things are going well, that argument is put aside, and a new one comes in. They explain that all these attacks upon the constitution of Germany, all this talk about Germany not being a land of freedom, with the representative institutions of democracy as we in the west understand them, are quite true. But, then, they say that a democratic government would never have given you an empire such as the military authorities and the headquarters staff have given you. We are the headquarters staff. We are the military authority. We are the true upholders of the Prussian ideals. Look at what we are giving you. We are going to give you domination over the whole of Europe. You have practically control over the independent states all along our eastern border. We are going to give you a free pathway to the illimitable riches of the east. We are going to turn France into a second-rate power. Britain is to follow. America is to follow Britain, and Germany is to be the colossus which bestrides the world, without a rival and hardly without a critic.

To Socialists.

"All that they say to their International Socialists: 'All that is given you by the blessings of the German constitution, by the tradition of the military party, by the steady insistence and determination of the governing powers in Prussia.'

"And in the Prussianized Germany there is a steady determination to prove to the world that force is the way, and the only way, to obtain success. They preach that doctrine and practice that doctrine to show that in the case of Germany it is successful."

It was quite clear from the events now going on in the west that the object of the Germans was to overcome one fraction of the forces opposed to them in the belief that if these forces were knocked out the others must give in and a German peace must be the result. It was for this reason that they had concentrated their efforts in front of the British army.

Enemy Not to Succeed.

Was that military calculation going to succeed? (Cries of "No! No!") There were many reasons why it should not. Perhaps the most important was because the German higher command were determined that this land struggle should come to an end before the United States could bring its forces to bear upon the western front.

The Germans had made many false calculations in the course of the war. One was when they thought that the first spring would bring them to Paris; but it only brought them to the Marne. Another was that they thought nothing would induce America either to break off diplomatic relations with them or enter the war. Another miscalculation was when they not only boasted but believed that a few months of unrestricted submarine warfare would destroy the resistance of Great Britain.

Suffer From Mistakes.

These were miscalculations from which the Germans were still suffering and from which they would suffer until peace came to the world.

"As the Germans have been proved hopelessly wrong in their estimates of the ideals, desires and determination of the American people," said Mr. Balfour, "so they will be proved wrong in their estimate as to the speed with which the Americans will be able to carry out their purpose and program.

"The thought uppermost in all British minds today is confidence that America will upset the German plans, that America will be able to send over her indomitable forces in a way in which no German general staff officer has ever calculated. It is men we need now."

The other British speakers were Minister of Labor George Nicoll Barnes and Viscount Bryce. The American speakers were Ambassador Page, James Wilson, president of the Pattern Makers' League of North America, and Edward Meredith, director of the American chamber of commerce.

Viscount Bryce emphasized Mr. Balfour's plea for men. "It was Germany's idea to strike us down before the United States could get into the war," he said, "but our line stands firm and the German armies are growing thinner as ours grow stronger. The British, French and Americans are now fighting side by side in France. With their backs to the wall, they are fighting resolutely as never armies fought before. United we shall win."

MEET TO OPPOSE COMPULSION BILL

Irish Denounce Conscription at Many Points—No Disturbances.

Dublin, April 14. — Large meetings to oppose conscription were held today in Armagh, Limerick, Tullamore, Omagh, Carlow, Cashel and other places. They were not interfered with and there was no disturbance.

Cardinal Logue, primate of Ireland, preaching at Dungannon, said the conscription proposal for Ireland was the gravest blunder the government had made and would lead to the utmost disorder and would be met with the most strenuous passive resistance. Anything in the nature of organized physical resistance was to be deprecated and would not be favored by him. The cardinal said he had called a meeting of Irish bishops for next Thursday when resolutions would be adopted.

The Most Rev. Michael Fogarty, bishop of Killaloe, published his view that the people are entitled to resist, adding that it is for the nation to decide the most effective form of such resistance. Bishop James Naughton, preaching at Ballina, said: "Having regard for agricultural requirements, Ireland had already given more than her fair proportion for the army, and that the numbers would have been larger but for the unsympathetic policy of the government."

FRENCH OPERATIONS ACHIEVE SUCCESSES

Paris, April 15.—The French war office announces this afternoon:

"In the region of Hangard the French carried out a local operation with complete success and took 10 prisoners. Since April 12 we have taken 150 prisoners in this sector.

"Between Montdidier and Noyon and in the Champagne, south of Mont Tetu, we carried out several raids and brought back prisoners. A German effort north of the Chemin des Dames, southeast of Corbeny, was without success. There were intermittent bombardments at several points on the front."

LABOR PARTY AIMS TO SUPPORT IRISH

Laborites May Oppose More Conscription—Government May Fall.

London, April 15.—At the week-end a serious state of affairs developed affecting the position of the Lloyd George Government, according to the parliamentary correspondent of The Daily News. The Labor party, he says, is opposed to Irish conscription and the Labor ministers are considering whether they can support the government.

George Nicoll Barnes, who is a member of the war cabinet, is said to be in complete disagreement with the government on the Irish conscription policy.

If the government's proposals are pressed forward in the way indicated by Premier Lloyd George and Chancellor of the Exchequer Bonar Law, the correspondent adds, it is probable the labor executive will call on the labor ministers to withdraw from the government. Some Liberal members are believed to be very averse to Irish conscription.

The situation, it is added, will have to be composed today or tomorrow, or the government will be in grave difficulties.

NEUVE EGLISE CENTRE OF FIERCEST BATTLE

London, April 15. — Possibly the fiercest battle of the entire war, certainly the most ferocious since the present grand German offensive commenced on the western front, is being waged today around Neuve Eglise, which has changed hands three or four times in the past two days.

British reinforcements will probably be put into the line at any time, and it is believed that the enemy's effort will be worn down, but just when experts refuse to predict. It may last, according to some well-informed critics, for another forty-eight hours.

On the rest of the front the battle is raging with all intensity.

BRITISH CASUALTY LIST SHOWS MANY MISSING

London, April 15.—A casualty list published by the war office today contains the names of 504 officers. 79 were killed, 285 died of wounds, and 140 are missing.

Presumably this is the first casualty list from the heavy fighting in France in the past three weeks.

FALLS ON CIRCULAR SAW.

Edward Purtell Sustains Injuries That Prove Fatal.

Belleville, April 15.—Edward Purtell, a well-known and successful farmer of Sophiasburg Township, Prince Edward County, was on Saturday afternoon the victim of a fatal accident. He was assisting in operating a large circular saw which was being used to cut wood when he fell upon the saw, sustaining injuries which caused his death shortly after.

EVERY HOUR GAINED VALUABLE TO ALLIES

Means Increased Probability That Line Will Be Held Permanently.

WASHINGTON'S OPINION

Indications Are That German Wave is Finally Reaching Its Crest.

Washington, April 15.—Hope that the force of the German stroke toward the channel ports has largely spent itself grew here today as the British lines stood fast under repeated shocks. The day's advices indicated again that Field Marshal Haig's men were obeying to the letter his call for unyielding resistance.

The weekly review published by the war department, altho it carried operations only up to last Saturday, showed that "war college opinion saw then indications that the German wave was reaching its crest." In allied diplomatic and military circles the same impression prevailed today, strengthened by more recent reports from the front.

Despatches indicate that the fiercest fighting is on the northern line of the new salient driven into the British front north of Arras. The struggle for possession of Neuve Eglise and towns in that region looks to observers here like an effort by the enemy to force a way behind Ypres and the consequent abandonment of that place and a withdrawal of a large section of the British line. The Germans were in possession of Neuve Eglise by last accounts, but they had previously captured it only to be driven out again. The situation has not stabilized on this particular front further than to show that the enemy is meeting with stubborn resistance to his effort to widen his fighting front to the north.

Every Hour Valuable.

Every hour gained by the British in holding this ground means increased probability that they will hold it permanently. Time allows the assembling of supporting forces in sufficient strength to meet any shock. Or should a withdrawal and realignment on better positions be judged desirable, time will give opportunity for the preparation of those positions.

It is possible that the plans of General Foch, commander in chief of allied armies in France, hinge upon developments in this narrow sector of the broad battle front. Such moves as he may be contemplating may well depend, it is said, upon the stabilization of the allied left flank. On the right, the French appear to have succeeded in effecting such a stabilization. Presumably any plans for a counter offensive would be dependent upon these two positions.

Third Assault Likely.

There is no question but that many officers here view the situation as serious. Even if the present thrust toward Bethune is checked they believe a third assault at some other portion of the British front is to be expected, coming with the suddenness of a storm from a clear sky.

There have been many reports indicating that the Austro-Hungarian forces were preparing for a drive against the Italians. When it will be started cannot be foretold, but some observers think that in case of a definite check to the German movement the Austrians would launch their effort.

In that case the scene of operations on the west front might shift far to the south. The railway junction thru which French or British forces sent to Italy naturally would pass lies behind that sector. It is believed possible that the Germans might throw their weight in that direction in an effort to prevent any support reaching Italy.

NEUVE EGLISE LOST BY BRITISH AGAIN

Strong Enemy Attacks Suffer Repulses at Numerous Other Points.

London, April 15.—The war office reports:

"Severe fighting continued all day yesterday around Neuve Eglise. After beating off numerous attacks, our troops were in the end compelled to withdraw a second time from the village.

"Strong attacks were made by the enemy yesterday afternoon at a number of other points on the battle front. Northwest of Merville fierce fighting took place, as a result of which the attacking German infantry were driven back with great loss. The hostile infantry advancing along the northern bank of the Lys were caught by the fire of our artillery, and were unable to develop their attack.

"In the course of the day no less than seven attacks were delivered by the enemy in the Merville sector, all of which were repulsed with heavy loss to his troops. In one case the enemy advanced to the assault in five waves. Under the weight of this attack our line was bent back slightly, but was completely restored by a counter-attack.

"Southwest of Bailleul parties of the enemy succeeded temporarily in penetrating our positions, but were driven out by our counter-attack, and our line was restored.

"Successful minor operations were carried out by us during the night east of Robecq. Several machine guns and 150 prisoners were captured by us.

"Fighting took place also early this morning south of the Somme, in the neighborhood of Hangard. Our position in this sector has been improved, and a number of prisoners have been taken. The hostile artillery was active last night in the neighborhood of Bucquoy."

GERMANS BLEED RUMANIA.

Zurich, April 15.—The Germans have taxed the Rumanians $2,000,000,000, it was reported here today.

WINDSOR IN DOUBT AS TO TIME OF DAY

Windsor, April 15.—Citizens of Windsor and Walkerville tried hard all day today to find out what time it was, and this evening they are still in doubt. The city hall, police and fire departments, schools, manufacturers and ferry company all operated on the old time, while railroads, banks and government officers had their clocks moved ahead an hour in compliance with the new law. A straw vote of citizens taken by the police showed about "fifty-fifty" on the question.

Mayor Tuson expresses himself as favoring an adherence to the old time to keep Windsor on the same basis as Detroit, while a few patriotic souls declared they were moving their time pieces up to demonstrate their loyalty to the government.

At any rate Windsor is the only city in Canada so far as known which has not yet fallen in line with the government order and saved an hour of daylight.

AMERICAN TOILERS LOYAL TO LIBERTY

British Labor Mission Carries Home Message From Gompers.

New York, April 15.—With a message to the British Government and people that American labor is loyally behind President Wilson in the prosecution of the war, the British labor mission which for two months has been touring the United States has departed for England.

In a statement given out after their departure thru the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, Walter A. Appleton, spokesman for the British labor leaders, declares that "American labor is loyal to the core."

"I am personally charged by Samuel Gompers to convey to the British people and government, and particularly to Lloyd George, the assurance that the American Federation of Labor, and all who are directly and indirectly associated with it, are wholeheartedly behind President Wilson, and that they will back all the efforts of the United States Government to force a peace which shall destroy for all time the efforts of German militarism to enthrall democracy.

"We carry from America renewed confidence and inspiration. Our 60 days amongst her people have shown us beyond any manner of doubt her capacity, her sincerity and her determination. She has already started to write upon the walls of Potsdam's palace the fateful 'Mene, mene, tekel Upharsin.'"

BRITISH ADVANCED LINE OF OUTPOSTS

Several Local Successes Recorded North of La Bassee Canal.

British Headquarters, April 15.—There were several unsuccessful German attacks yesterday afternoon in the northern battle area. The enemy in considerable force pushed forward astride the Merville-Lamotte road, necessitating a withdrawal of our line, but our counter-attack completely restored the situation. About half-past four two small attacks were made against our positions on Messines Ridge. They were beaten off after sharp fighting.

During the afternoon we pushed out our line of posts north of the La Bassee canal, between the Lawe and Clarence rivers. One of these was attacked by a strong party of the enemy, the final result being that one officer, five men and three machine guns were left in our hands.

Late in the evening the enemy again determinedly attacked Neuve Eglise and a heavy struggle developed. Our guns are reported to be shelling the ruins of the place this morning, suggesting that the enemy has once more gained a footing, tho probably we are counter-attacking.

MOVIE TREASURER ROBBED.

New York, April 15.—En route to a bank with a bag containing $2000, Edward Goodman, a moving-picture theatre treasurer, was held up by daylight robbers, who relieved him of the money and escaped in an automobile here today. The robbery occurred in Broadway at Seventy-fourth street.

NEW ANTI-GAS SERUM.

Germans Discover Method of Curing Patients Poisoned by Fumes.

Amsterdam, April 15.—A semi-official news agency quotes Lieut.-Gen. Dr. Otto von Schjerning, surgeon-general of the German army, as saying in an interview that a serum against poison gas has recently been discovered.

AIRMEN RETURNING.

Two thousand members of the Royal Air Force are expected to reach the Toronto district today from the winter aviation camp, Texas. They comprise the 42nd and 43rd Wings of the air service. The 2000 airmen will be divided between the Leaside, Camp Borden and Deseronto aviation grounds.

PATRIOTIC OFFICE CLOSES.

Owing to the removal of the office premises from 48 Yonge street to the new registry office building, corner of Albert and Elizabeth streets, the Toronto and York County Patriotic Association will be closed for business tomorrow. This action is being taken in order to provide adequate protection from fire or other loss.

HEAVY COAL SHIPMENTS.

Philadelphia, April 15—Anthracite shipments in March were the largest in the history of the industry, according to the monthly statement issued today by the anthracite bureau of information. There were 7,276,777 tons of hard coal shipped last month, an increase of 287,702 tons over March last year, and an increase of 165,827 tons over October, 1917, which until now represented the high water mark in monthly shipments.

MACHINE GUNS STOP RUSHES OF ENEMY

British Smash All Enemy Forces Attempting to Capture Bailleul.

ARREWAGE IS RECAPTURED

Twenty-Three of Kaiser's Divisions Already Employed in Fighting at Lys.

With the British Army in France, April 15.—The British yesterday recaptured Arrewage, just east of the Nieppe Forest. This whole area is reported full of German dead who had fallen in the hard fighting. South of here, at Cornet Malo, east of St. Floris, the Germans yesterday delivered four fierce attacks. All were repulsed with heavy losses to the attacking troops.

The fighting here has been continuous, and the British are holding Cornet Malo with machine guns trained from house windows. These rapid firers have done great execution in the enemy ranks. At one time the enemy got a foothold in the hamlet, but this advantage was short-lived, for the machine gunners got in on the advancing troops and smashed them badly.

The importance which the Germans attach to Bailleul had added confirmation on Saturday night when troops were sent into the attack with orders that they must capture the Meteren-Bailleul highway at all costs. They paid in advance, but did not get what they were after. Here again the machine guns reaped a harvest.

Twenty-three Divisions.

The trend of operations in the northern battle may be seen from the number of troops the Germans have been using since the opening of the struggle. On April 9, when the attack began, they were using eleven divisions in the line. On April 10 this was increased to thirteen; on April 11 and 12 to twenty; April 13 to twenty-one; and April 14 to twenty-three, other divisions being held in reserve.

From the southern battle front comes word that German officers of the 24th reserve division captured at Hangard Wood on April 7, stated that the casualties of the German forces engaged on this front averaged fifty per cent. since the attack began. In addition, the enemy suffered much from transport trouble and shortage of food and ammunition. This was partly due to the great number of horses killed and the bad condition of the rest.

TOWN ALTERNATES FROM ONE TO OTHER

With the British Army in France, April 15.—The battle which has been raging about Neuve Eglise has been one of the most sanguinary of any since the German offensive began. On Friday night the Germans succeeded, after heavy hand-to-hand fighting, in gaining possession of the town. They held it thru the night, but on Saturday morning the British drove forward and pushed out the enemy.

The Germans continued to fling great numbers of troops against the defences. Yesterday the British took the initiative and cleared the Germans from the slopes to the east and southeast of the town. The enemy kept on hammering, and after a night of severe fighting at close quarters, forced the British to abandon the village.

ARGENTINE OFFICER FLIES ACROSS ANDES

Buenos Aires, April 15.—Lieutenant Cendelaria, of the Argentine army, today crossed the Andes by airplane from Zapala, Argentina, to Curico, Chile, a distance of 180 kilometres. The machine crossed the mountains at an altitude of 3,200 metres.

This is the first recorded crossing of the Andes by airplane. On June 24, 1916, a balloon, operated by Captain Zuloaga and Engineer Bradley, crossed the Andes from Santiago, Chile, to Uspallata, Argentina.

ENEMY WOMEN WATCHED.

United States Will Intern German and Austrian Females for Activities.

Washington, April 15.—Many German and Austrian women are under surveillance by government agents, and will be arrested and interned as soon as President Wilson signs the bill which includes women in the class of enemy aliens. It was said that the number is more than 100.

ZEPPELIN WORKS GONE.

Fire Destroys German Aircraft Factories Near Friedrichshafen.

Zurich, April 15—The zeppelin factories at Mamzell, near Friedrichshafen, were destroyed by fire Saturday night, it was learned here today.

ACIDS IN STOMACH CAUSE INDIGESTION

Create Gas, Sourness and Pain—How to Treat.

Medical authorities state that nearly nine-tenths of the cases of stomach trouble, indigestion, sourness, burning, gas, bloating, nausea, etc., are due to an excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach and not as some believe to a lack of digestive juices. The delicate stomach lining is irritated, digestion is delayed and food sours, causing the disagreeable symptoms which every stomach sufferer knows so well.

Artificial digestents are not needed in such cases and may do real harm. Try laying aside all digestive aids and instead get from any druggist a few ounces of Bisurated Magnesia and take a teaspoonful in a quarter glass of water right after eating. This sweetens the stomach, prevents the formation of excess acid and there is no sourness, gas or pain. Bisurated Magnesia (in powder or tablet form—never liquid or milk) is harmless to the stomach, inexpensive to take and is the most efficient form of magnesia for stomach purposes. It is used by thousands of people who enjoy their meals with no more fear of indigestion.

COUNT CZERNIN FORCED TO RESIGN MINISTRY

Amsterdam, April 15.—Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, according to a despatch from Vienna, has resigned.

Emperor Charles accepted the resignation and entrusted Count Czernin with the conduct of foreign affairs until his successor is appointed.

The recent publication by the French Government of the peace appeal sent out by Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary in March, 1917, and the efforts of the emperor and the Austro-Hungarian foreign office to explain this letter to the satisfaction of Germany and the German emperor probably were the most potent influence in bringing about the resignation of Count Czernin.

Since he was appointed foreign minister on Dec. 23, 1916, in succession to Baron Burian, Count Czernin has been very active in attempting to bring about peace.

BATTLE FOR BREAD FOUGHT IN FRANCE

Russo-Rumanian Granaries Prove Mirage, Lord Rhondda Declares.

London, April 15.—"Victory now is a synonym for bread in Germany," declared Baron Rhondda, food controller, in explaining the bearing of the German food problem on the offensive in the west.

"It is a fight, not for Paris, but for food," he added. "The cry of 'give us bread' resounded incessantly in Hindenburg's ears and, in my judgment, that cry has set the German legions moving.

"The kaiser hoped to starve us into submission by the U-boat warfare. He failed. The Russian and Rumanian granaries proved to be nothing but a mirage. The despairing energies of hunger are at the heart of this fury of battle."

"What do you think of events at home?" the food controller was asked. He replied: "The old emotion and unity which we had in their first freshness in the black autumn of 1914 are back again in the hearts of all. No man can look without pride upon the temper of the country in these stirring days. Our best comes to the top in the extremity."

BOHEMIANS CHEER FOR ALLIED CAUSE

Demonstration of People at Prague Denounces German Domination.

Amsterdam, April 15.—Thousands of persons gathered in the streets of Prague, capital of Bohemia, on Saturday, denounced the Germans and cheered the entente and President Wilson, says a despatch from that city to The Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin.

All the Czech members of parliament and party delegates, together with Slovene and Serbo-Croat delegates, met in the town hall and adopted a manifesto. The crowd gathered in the streets outside the hall in support of the policy of the delegates. The principal demonstration occurred at the close of the meeting. The feeling against Count Czernin was shown by the shouts of disapproval with which his name was greeted. The crowds dispersed singing anti-German songs.

A conference of representatives of all Czech parties at Dux, the despatch says, unanimously opposed the establishment of a German Bohemian province, asserting the Czech minority in the German-speaking region would resist Germanization to the utmost.

FIRE IN HOSPITAL.

A small fire broke out in the Military Convalescent Hospital, Spadina avenue, last night, but it was overcome before any damage was done.

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FALL OF CZERNIN DUE TO AGITATION

French Masterstroke of Diplomacy Proves Final Cause.

Washington, April 15.—News of the resignation of Count Czernin as Austro-Hungarian foreign minister led to much speculation among officials and diplomats here as to the causes which brought about the rather dramatic exit of the Austrian official at a moment when, thru his decided change of attitude toward war issues, involving his complete acceptance of the extreme German views, it had been supposed that he had greatly strengthened his position.

It is recognized that Czernin involved Emperor Charles in a most unpleasant position by his speech, trying to fasten upon France the responsibility for initiating peace proposals last year, thereby enabling the French Government to deliver a master stroke in diplomacy by producing the famous letter of Charles to Prince Sixtus.

But quite aside from the Sixtus letter, recent events in Austria-Hungary have indicated that Count Czernin's tenure might be short. In the first place there was the frightful suffering of the population, and especially in Bohemia, from the state of semi-starvation for which they held the government responsible because it would not make peace at once. Then there was the bitter dissatisfaction of the Poles and Czechs over the relinquishment of the rich country of Cholm to the Ukraine as one of the conditions of the Brest-Litovsk peace. Finally there was the concentrated hatred of the foreign minister by the anti-German elements of the Austrian confederation because of his relapse into extreme conservatism and his adoption of the pro-German program in its entirety with all of its reactionary policy.

Former Commanding Officer Is Charged With Forgery

Quebec, April 15.—On a specific charge of forgery and circulation of forgeries, Lieut.-Col. O. Readman, formerly commanding officer of the late 167th Battalion, was put on trial today in the court of King's bench. The morning proceedings were entirely given over to the choice of jurors.

Armand Lavergne is acting as attorney for Readman.

Romeo Bourassa, formerly paymaster-captain of Readman's battalion, was the first witness. He was taken thru a lot of technical details concerning the writing out of cheques for the soldiers' pay. He says he did not notice that the cheques were ever written by Col. Readman.

At certain times of the year drivers of heavy vehicles use the street car tracks because the piled ice and snow on either side make any kind of rapid transit difficult or dangerous.

Now that the streets are clear teamsters and others are appealed to not to hamper the service by remaining on the tracks until the approaching car has to slow down, and thus waste the time of passengers while the wagon or truck turns out.

It is going to turn out anyway, and it would be a convenience to citizens using the cars if it did so before the car gets so close that the motorman is obliged to shut off the power and slacken speed.

The Toronto Railway Co.