

NO. 14. 1917

WANTED.

FOUND HAND FOR WIFE

PROBATIONERS TO

BY ORDERS.

ITS WANTED.

Y-MAKING MARVEL

Food Trains.

AGS CUPS.

GOODS

FOR GENTLEMEN

HAIR GOODS

OPORIUM

W. HAMILTON, ONT.

OLE REGIMENT

OPER & WHITE

PECIALISTS

OPER & WHITE

## HEAVY GAINS BY HAIG'S MEN ON WEST FRONT

British Cavalry Are Doing Good Work Against the German Forces.

## HUN LEADERS THERE

Kaiser and Hindenburg Visit Front—Foe Plots to Poison Horses.

Paris Cable.—The French forces which penetrated beyond Coucy, and those who have cleared the Coucy Forest further north are almost in contact; and when the junction is made they will be prepared to strike directly at the German position in the St. Gobain Forest. Simultaneously columns from the old Soissons line are pressing the enemy back there to command has thrown masses of new troops there to prevent the Champagne line being rolled up.

London Cable.—The Germans are continuing to offer energetic resistance on the northern part of their new line in France, but their offensive to move forward steadily nevertheless, and to-day captured the village of Neuville-Bourjival, east of Ypres. Many casualties were inflicted on the German. The Germans evidently regard this village as a point of great technical importance, and are contesting the approach of the British to it in force, but are being hard pressed.

The British gained considerable ground south of west of Croisilles yesterday. The Germans fell back, fighting as they withdrew, and suffered heavy casualties. In the capture of Neuville-Bourjival, 12 miles southeast of Bapaume, the Germans suffered heavily. This engagement is regarded as the one near Croisilles, the British casualties are reported to have been light, the character of the country furnishing good cover for the attacking troops. This is indicated by the number of machine guns which the British are capturing, showing that the machine-gun crews are being put out of action. The cavalry has taken considerable number of machine guns by charging their emplacements.

Still further south British outposts now hold Villeveque, Astrillers and Vanx. The line of the British advances at this point thus forms a wedge directed at St. Quentin, the apex of which is about five miles west of the city.

Thursday's report from British headquarters in France reads: "The village of Neuville-Bourjival was captured this morning after a short fight, in which the enemy lost heavily. We took a few prisoners."

Thursday night's French report said: "From the Somme to the Oise the Margival sector there was active artillery fighting."

**CHAMPAGNE COUNTER-OFFENSIVE.**

Meanwhile the counter-offensive of the Germans in Champagne is being vigorously prosecuted, but without apparent results. The scene of the counter-offensive is on a 15-mile front, starting about 25 miles east of Rheims. Attacking in force in this sector, the Germans have failed so far to make a serious impression on the defenders' line.

**ARE FACE TO FACE.**

(By R. T. Small, Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.)

With the British Armies in France, Cable.—The warfare on the western front is becoming somewhat stationary again, as the British outposts and patrols have come face to face with the German undoubted will where the German undoubtedly will make a determined stand. Their position is strong, as they have had unlimited time in which to prepare it far from shell fire, so the problem again arises of smashing down this defence with sufficient artillery to permit another move forward.

Minor actions continue all along the line between the German rear guard machine gun detachments and the British infantry and cavalry patrols, but nothing approaching the proportions of a battle has yet developed. The Germans have placed great reliance on their machine guns, as many as a score having been found grouped in one position during the retreat. They have also fortified every possible position in the line of retreat, including barbed wire entanglements about cow barns and pigpens.

The German heavy artillery is coming into play again from fixed positions back of the Cambrai-St. Quentin line. It is reported that the German Emperor recently visited the territory over which the Germans retreated, over which with Field Marshal von Hindenburg and given his approval of the methods adopted during the retreat.

The British have discovered a plot to spread disease among cavalry horses, a German agent having been found with a vial of bacteriological cultures in his possession and instructions how to use them. The Germans left behind all manner of traps, of which, however, the British and French received information.

To prevent smoke from blackening a chicken when singed. A simple way is to use any light-colored manila wrapping paper. Newspapers invariably smoke the chicken.

Sand is used for cattle bedding in Holland, in many respects is said to be superior to straw and other things which are more generally made use of.

## GLOOMY OUTLOOK

Painted by Bavarian Minister Before Landtag.

London cable says: A gloomy picture of the food situation in Bavaria was drawn by Minister of the Interior Brettreich, in an address before the Landtag on Tuesday, according to a Bernese despatch to Reuters. Minister Brettreich is quoted as saying that the recent stocktaking had shown that conditions were very serious, and that there was a deficiency of 90,000 tons in Bavarian breadstuffs. Conditions outside Bavaria, he said, were even more unfavorable.

The Minister said that it could not be denied that during the war a certain friction had arisen between North and South Germany, chiefly due to the administration of the war. He said there were more than seventy different war organizations in Germany, and that a greater consolidation would have been preferable. After predicting that the coming weeks would be very hard on the people, he concluded: "But we must hold out. If we lie down, England will squeeze the blood out of our finger nails. Even if the war ended to-morrow, the bitter weeks are not over. Only one thing is left—to hold out."

## JUNKERS STILL ARE OBDURATE

Fight Election Reform in the Prussian Diet

Despite the Warning That Came From Russia.

London Cable.—Under the headline, "Prussian Electoral Reform; Strong Junker Opposition," a Times Amsterdam special of Thursday says: "The debate on constitutional reform in the Upper House of the Prussian Diet yesterday was mainly remarkable for the strong opposition offered by conservatives to all proposals for increasing popular rights. General von Kleist began by denying there was any special urgency for reform, and scoffed at the idea that men in the trenches were concerned themselves with the question of a parliamentary vote. For him the further democratization of State institutions means the restriction of the rights of Federal States and extension of parliamentary rights meant restriction of the rights of the Crown. Everyone in Prussia has freedom except for stealing and murdering. He cried, 'Hands off, old Prussia!'"

Similar language was used by Count von Roon, who declared: "Our Prussian fatherland and the heart of the German Empire would be ruined by a liberal democratic electoral franchise. My highest war aim is to maintain the crown and monarchy heaven high."

Duke Ernst Gunther Zu Schleswig-Holstein repudiated these speakers as not having spoken in the name of the conservative party.

However that may be, the Anzeiger pointed out two days ago that there was no great difference in opinion among the conservative party, for which it said reform meant the undermining of monarchical authority as well as the foundations of the Prussian State.

Merr van Breitenbach, Minister of Public Works, ostensibly defending von Bethmann-Hollweg, emphasized the fact that the Chancellor insisted the reforms and especially electoral reform, would have to be postponed until after the war.

The Koelnische Volks Zeitung says the proposal to institute in the Reichstag electoral franchise for Prussia will never have a majority in the Upper House, and perhaps not a dozen advocates. The emphasis laid on the postponement of reform in spite of the many smooth utterances of other speakers was the most important feature of the debate, from which it is perfectly evident no serious reforms will be introduced until military defeat has impressed all the elements.

The Reichstag has adopted a three readings of the emergency budget. Both Socialist parties voted against the measure.

"Eduard Bernstein, Socialist," says the advices, "delivered a speech justifying his opposition to the budget. He said experience had strengthened his distrust in the Government. America was converted into an enemy by means of the displeasure toward Germany. A good and sincere peace must be striven for at the speediest moment. Herr Bernstein added that the events in Russia under the leadership of the Socialists strengthened the confidence that the Social-Democracy was able to fulfill its old peaceful programme."

Dr. Peter Spahn, leader of the Catholic Centre party, denied that the Reichstag as charged by the Prussian Herrenhaus, has even meddled with things reserved for the emperor and the Bundesrat. He added: "If America comes to war with Germany we have confidence in the ability of the leaders in the army and navy to settle with her."

"Russia must be judged soberly, and we must not interfere."

Discussing the attitude of the Prussian Herrenhaus, Herr Mueller contended that the members of this House had started the new submarine campaign from fear of a new orientation. The statement caused a commotion, after which Herr Mueller proceeded to declare that the Bavarian King emphasized that the people were ripe for a general, equal and direct franchise.

Jude Johnson, one of our prominent huckster men, is sure that if he took the time he could trace his wife's ancestry back to the Norman conquest. —Acheson Globe.

## THROUGH THE U-BOAT ZONE

(Special Canadian Press Correspondence by Stewart Lyon.)

On Shipboard, March.—"To-night we will be in the submarine zone. After a week at sea playing Follow my Leader to a big cruiser, which acted as escort, the news whistler by one of the ship's officers was almost welcome. It meant danger and an increase of precaution, but it quickened the lethargic occupants of the smoking room and afforded a wide scope for conversation that had become languid and fragmentary.

The wireless operator had done his best for us. From the U. S. naval wires at Arlington on the Virginia Heights—just across the Potomac from Washington he had picked up the daily story of "watchful waiting" plus "reasonable precautions." President Wilson had no admirer aboard and there was open scoffing when it was announced on the bulletin board that theoretically he favored compulsory conscription.

Best British station on the coast of Cornwall came official reports with familiar names in them that brought before the mind's eye of officers returning to the front, some particular stretch of trench in "The Salient" or the present nightmare. There are many salients on the western front, but for Canadians there will always be one "Salient," the deadly line around Ypres.

The bulletins contained little news of the sinking of ships by German undersea boats and opinions were offered as to whether this was out of consideration for our feelings, or because the Hun was really doing badly. Among a group of naval officers who had been on duty in American waters since the war began and had been recalled for service on the coast of Cornwall there was the most honest cheer. They considered it at all possible that Germany's submarine blockade could prevent Britain from getting all the food and supplies needed to carry on the war.

"The sea is very big," said a young midshipman in an endeavor to put back his confidence he felt that the German submarine campaign would fail. The sea is very big—and very empty, too, at the present time. In a week of steady steaming in clear weather we have seen but one vessel—a British motor launch bound for the coast of Cornwall and she did not come into view. The tramp when first sighted was dead ahead, but when she saw the hulls of three vessels one of them manifested a warship—rise on the horizon, she hailed off for a southwest wind. Our line promptly drew out of line and followed, signalling to the stranger as she went. At a speed that must have been well up to her record of almost twenty-six knots—she overhauled the tramp, established identity, gave some good considerations to the cook and the head of the procession in an amazingly short time.

To compare small things with big I have seen a shepherd's collic on Loch Awe slide scamper off after an erring sheep, bring it back to the flock, return to his station at the shepherd's heel over the backs of his charges and her identity seemed to be as good as known. Much in the same fashion as the big cruiser rounded up the tramp.

A signal officer watching the incident, said he favored boarding every time. The tramp was no doubt a satisfactory establishment, but some of the men in these waters there was probably a ship that was mothering German submarines—especially in oil—and for his part he would take nothing for granted. On the New York station, where she had been for a time, there was too much consideration for the feelings of neutrals. The tramp had not been disposed of make more trouble than was absolutely necessary, because of American aversion to the exercise of the right of search. Now that there was a possibility of the United States coming in, Britain should do everything possible to tighten the blockade.

For another day after the tramp passed the ship's routine remained much the same. Exercise and drill on crowded decks is not very fascinating as a spectacle for the home civilian whose point of vantage is a stateroom window, and whose ears are filled with shouts of "Hiss down the Abah turn! Down it!" and words of constant hiss mingled with the noise made by hundreds of men manœuvring along a narrow strip of deck. The troops get a lot of fun out of the proceedings when the vessel rolls and are undoubtedly kept in much better condition than would be possible were drill and exercise suspended.

Now that we are in the submarine zone there are new elements of interest. The weather is no longer a topic of idle conjecture. For the first time in my sea-going I find sailors who are longing for fog. Fog is no friend of the submarine. The other afternoon mist came down that seemed to shut out everything beyond about half a mile. "Better than three escorts," declared a sailor, with a sweep of his arm out toward the sea, "is a fog which, relatively dense near the water, was noticeably thinner fifty feet up. The submarine is practically blind in weather of this sort. The periscope is useless in piercing the heavy mist near the surface, while if the undersea boat ventures up, its chance of being seen and hit is all but certain. It is a much greater advantage to the submarine than its chance of seeing the passing ship."

The sailors and ship's officers are greatly interested in the submarine problem. Britain's merchant seamen are not financially protected as her soldiers and naval seamen are against this added peril. Much more than they are killed by the explosion of a torpedo, or drowned as a result of the torpedoing of their ship, there is no pension for their families from the national treasury, and in rare instances only from any other source. The owners of merchant ships do not assume responsibility for "the acts of God" or the doings of "the King's enemies." The seaman must insure himself. Even his clothes constitute an insurance risk. If he pays two shillings on his outfit, the insurance company will pay him five pounds when the Hun sends his ship under and leaves him on the ocean plus a lifebelt and minus his togs. It is a grievance of the merchant seaman and officers that they are forced to run extra risks in the submarine zone without any hope of compensation for their families from the State, but they face the situation without flinching, and do their best to escape the snare of the enemy.

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Once more the matter-of-factness of the proceeding strikes the observer as the outstanding feature. These men—whose names appear on no muster-roll and who will never have any war record, go about their business of preparing for possible disaster with as little concern as the cook or the steward in the preparation of dinner. The perils of the deep are manifold and ever present. The submarine zone is but another. Between washing decks and painting ship and getting out the boats in case Hans saw us up—the poor sailor's work is never done. But it is always being done and that is what counts to-day as it has counted down through the centuries in the history of the landlubber.

The coast of Ireland is off our bow. The coast of France is around us, and secret has bid us good-bye. Once more a substantial contingent of Canadian troops has come through the danger zone unscathed.

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## SETTLE DOWN TO GREAT TASK TO WIN VICTORY

Russian Soldiers and Workers Are Strong for the War.

## A QUEER STRIKE

"Bosses" Would Quit, but the Men Compel Their Continuance.

Petrograd cable says: Impressions of my visit to Riga justify the hope of maintenance of discipline and efficiency in the Russian army. During the difficult period, which necessarily follows the revolutionary success, officers and men realize their responsibility before the nation and allies for a continuance of the war, and undiminished vigor will be their first duty. The seditious propaganda is fast losing its sway over the minds of even the most ignorant.

The chief of the local militia stated that 40 of 50 persons who had been arrested on arrival at Pafkot disguised as soldiers, and even officers, on suspicion of acting as agents of the old regime. Many of them proved to be spies and informers in the pay of the old Government or Germany, and their undoubted presence was as "agents provocateurs" among the ranks of the revolutionary bodies. The arrest of the editor of Pravda, the organ of the Russian Social Democratic Labor party, casts discredit upon the activity of the extremists.

## EVERY RAID SUCCESSFUL

Canadians Secure Their Aim in Each Case.

Huns Kept On the Jump, and Lose in Morale.

London cable says: The following communique covering the operations of the Canadian corps from March 1 to March 25 was issued by the Canadian War Records Office to-day:

If it be said that a week has passed on the Canadian front without incident it must be understood that the terms is used only in a comparative sense. The minor operations carried out by the Canadians, any one of which in itself would make a thrilling story if the full details could be told, have been overshadowed by the important advances scored by our troops in other regions.

The Canadians have not had the luck to capture a "Bapaume" or a "Peronne" during the past week, but there has been no slackening in our activity which keeps the enemy perpetually on the qui vive, or in our own vigilance.

The best evidence of the unflinching watch kept by the Canadians is the record each week of enemy attempts at aggressiveness which end in disaster to themselves.

Towards dawn one day a raid was attempted against our lines by a party of about 50 Germans. The enterprise was announced to us by a heavy artillery barrage which must have cost the German Government a large sum of money without any appreciable return. The party never reached our lines. Rifle fire and bombs from our outposts and the prompt response of our artillery caused them to turn back short of their objective.

Another day a small party of the enemy attempted a broad daylight raid on one of our posts situated in a crater. The operation caused them several known casualties, and ended in a hurried retreat to their own lines. Small events which cause the enemy to suffer any appreciable return. The party never reached our lines. Rifle fire and bombs from our outposts and the prompt response of our artillery caused them to turn back short of their objective.

In our operations we succeeded in capturing a number of prisoners. Five of these all un wounded, were taken in the course of a raid conducted by one of our battalions. On this occasion, as against our casualties of three slightly wounded, the known losses to the enemy were two killed and eight wounded. Doubtless the enemy lines were bombed and much damage done.

For the most important of the week's raids our men were divided into parties, each with its own objectives. None of them failed in their task, although the enemy line was strongly held and was hard to hand fighting. The objective of this little enterprise was to kill Huns and in this the raiders were eminently successful.

Compared with the great advance of the troops elsewhere these operations are mere pinpricks, but it must be remembered that they are all part of the great plan. Their value is not adequately represented by the mere record of the enemy casualties or dug out lines.

Similarly, the work of our patrol attracts no great attention but it has secured us the unquestioned control of "No Man's Land." It is by the constant use of these harassing tactics that we have gained the upper hand with the enemy.

## 2,104 PRISONERS

Taken by French Recently Around Monastir.

Paris cable: Referring to operations in the Eastern war theatre, the official report says: "The enemy was after a violent artillery preparation which we had captured on March 26, around Tsvetna Stena, in the region west of Monastir. The attack was stopped short by our barrage fire. Prisoners numbered twenty-six, bringing the total taken by us in the latest operations around Monastir up to 2,104, of whom 29 are officers. We captured also six bomb-throwers and sixteen machine guns."

One swallow doesn't make a summer, quoth the Wise Guy. "But one cocktail has made many a fellow croak," added the Simple Mug.

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## STUDYING WAR.

U. S. Embassy in London is Getting Pointers.

London cable: The entire staff of the American Embassy, some of whose members are devoting all their time to the work is preparing information for the Government at Washington, which is expected to be useful in the event of war with Germany. The British Government is displaying the utmost cordiality in providing the desired information, which covers economic rather than military features of war preparations. The subjects have to do with transportation, finance and organization of new departments, such as those of munitions and blockade. A feature is being made of war work for women, especially in munitions factories.

"Do you know you are charged with being an expert in grabbing what is termed 'pork'?" "Don't contradict the rrrrrr," replied Senator Sorghum. "It may cause unfavorable comment in general way, but it's likely to help me with some of the influential folks at home." —Washington Star.