NTARIO FOR SALE-

st will grow affalfa; application; establish-oniobile service. Bell omas Myerscough, manuford. OUR MILES FROM od land; clay loam.

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e terms. Box 28 Ux-

ACRES-FIRST-CLASS lose to electric line station at Grimsby.

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d by Express, to ENKINS. LIMITED GALLERIES. Street Toronto, Ont.

of every denomination agregations to repeat loyalty on Sunday,

liam L. Vrooman, recew's Church, Detroit, ould be repeated at all vices, "as it would be ng if Americans could pice affirm their loynd country.

Who Walk With Soldiers.

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BRITISH LINE IS SECURE; ALL HIGH GROUND HELD

Retirement Has in No Way Weakened Haig's Front in the West

In Fact, Counter-Attacks Have Resulted in Recoveries

London cable says: The official reports from headquarters are more ton they pushed forward as far as encouraging to-night.

The loss of Armentieres is admitted by the British, but this was expected from the trend of events in that sector during the past few days. The enemy had driven in on both sides of the town, and holding taires. We fought our way to the out longer by the British would have imperilled the whole line. The withdrawal of the British forces from Armentieres was orderly, and was only for the purpose of straightening out the line in the region where Thursday Evening - "The battle the German pressure is the heaviest. The British have stood firm at vital favorable course. We have penepoints along the line. Wytschaete is trated into the suburbs of Armenstill held by Field Marshal Haig's | tieres. men, who also maintain their grip on Messines Ridge, Lestrem, Ploegsteert and Ploegsteert Wood and Hollebeke, against which furious assaults have been launched only to break down or be nullified by British counter-attacks. A terrific attack made against Hollebeke and Wytschaete was completely repulsed with great losses to the Cermans.

This particular part of the battleline in the west has been the scene of terribie fighting for nearly four years. Armentieres marked the farthest retirement in this region of the French, British, and Belgians in August and September, 1914. Just to the north, near Ypres, the Germans on April 22, 1915, first loosed on the Canadian troops their poisonous gas, and here on December 19, the same year, they drove hard at the thin line of Canadians in a desperate effort to reach Calais. On both occasions the Canadians beat back the enemy and held their lines

Nearby the British launched their counter-offensive in February, 1916, and withstood furious attacks during April and May of the same year.

The drive south of Ypres has developed into a major operation, it would appear, and the Germans, using their massed attack system. are not counting the losses inflicted them in their advance: So far they have gained little of great tactical value. The high ground along the front is still held by the British forces, and the retirements here and there have not as yet endangend the integrity of the line from

Arras to the North Sea. While this battle is going on there is d full in the struggle before Amiens.

Since the announcement that American troops had made their appearance in the sectors occupied by the British, there has been nothing tions is that known as "Nickalgin," to show that they have actually entered into the battle.

HAIG'S REPORT. London cable says: The official report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters in France to-night reacs:

"Thursday Evening-The enemy pressed his attacke strongly through. out the day on the whole northern battle front. Heavy and continuous assaults have been delivered by fresh German divisions in the region of the River Lawe, between Loisne and Lestnem.

In this fighting the 51st Division has beaten off incessant attacks with great loss to the enemy, and by vig- forts, his first thought was for the orous and successful counter-attacks suffering thousands in the war thehas recaptured positions into which atre. His struggles for a trial of the the enemy had forced his way.

Heavy fighting has taken place at Estaires and between Estaires and prominent author, tells in a recent ar- think someone is waiting for you.' It Steenwerck. In this sector also the enemy attacked in strength and succeeded in pushing back our line to just north of these places.

North of Armentieres a determined attack developed this morning against our positions in the neighborhood of Ploegsteert Wood, and the enemy made some progress. Further north a heavy attack was launched this morning against our lines in the neighborhood of Wytschaete and Honeweke, but was completely repulsed by the 9th Division, with great losses to the enemy.

front between La Basee Canal and the Epres-Combines Canal.

"On the remainder of the British from the day again passed comparativery quietly."

THE GERMAN CLAIMS. Berlin cable says: The official re-orts from general headquarters

Thursday Afternoon-"The battle of Armentieres has been in full swing since April 9th. Between Armentieres and Festubert General von Quest's army has captured English and Portuguese's positions on the southern bank of the Lys and on the

eastern bank of the Lawe. "After storming the Grenier Wood and Neuve Chapelle in its first assault across the swampy crater field, it overpowered the wide plain prepared for stubborn resistance, with its innumerable farms and houses and clusters of trees, which by the labor of years had been constructed into

strong points of support.". The crossing of the Lys was forced by the 370th Infantry Regiment. Yesterday the attack was continued on an even wider front. General von Arnim's aroops captured Hollebeke and the first English line adjoining to the south. They stormed the neights of Messines and maintain-

attacks.

"To the south of Waasten-Warne-Ploegsteert Wood and reached the Piogsteert-Armentieres road.

'General von Quest's army crossed the Lys at several points between Armentieres and Estaires, and is engaged in battle with freshly brought up English troops on the northern bank of the river to the south of Es-Lawe and to the region northeast of Bethune

"The number of prisoners has increased to considerably over ten thousand, including a Portuguese general." near Armentieres is taking a further

"South of Estaire the Laws has crossed at some points."

THE FRENCH OFFICIAL. Paris cable says: The War Office

announcements read: Thursday Evening-"There was violent artillery fighting at certain points on the front north of Montdidier and in the region of Lassigny last night and this morning. We repulsed two enemy attacks, which were quite spirited, in the sector of Noyon. There was intermittent cannonading on both banks of the river and around Le Pretre Wood."

Millers' Worm Powders destroy worms without any inconvenience to the child, and so effectually that they pass from the body unperceived They are not ejected in their entirety, but are ground up and pass away through the bowels with the excreta. They thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels and leave them in a condition not favorable to worms, and there will be no revival or the pests.

THE WAR ZONE

New Anaesthetic.

Brings Life to Hopelessly Wounded.

Many great discoveries, which are now proving of inestimable value to suffering humanity, have found their origin in the needs of the war. Probably the greatest of all these inventaken from the Greek, meaning "victory over pain."

The use of this wonderful fluid on all manner of external wounds, burns, running sores, etc., gives instant relief, causing even the worst cases of gangrene to heal in a few days.

The inventor, Gorden Edwards, graduate of Leland Stanford University in 1905, is not a medical man, but an electrical engineer.

His quest for some substance to alleviate pain for patients undergoing dental operations led to the greater discovery.

As soon as Mr. Edwards became convinced that success attended his efwonderful anaesthetic are extremely interesting. Edgar Ansel Mowrer, a in the Verdun hospital.

A soldier's hip and thigh had been scooped out by an exploding shell. The nurses bared the enormous wound. The American rapidly soaked a great piece of cotton with nickalgin, and applied it to the raw flesh. A kindly old surgeon drew the patient's attention to another matter. After a few minutes the engineer removed the cotton.

"'Is anaesthesia complete?' the very great surgeon asked. "'I believe so.'

tors gasped. Edwards went white, jury to the constitution.

then quickly flushed with pleasure, for the patient had not moved a muscle, tranquilly going on with the story of how he had come by his wound. He felt nothing at all!. The very great surgeon, visibly dis-turbed, tried another case. The result was absolutely conclusive. Anaesthesia through nickalgin was established The very great surgeon withdrew hastily, muttering, "Extraordinary, extraordinary!" with great rapidity." "After a few comparatively simple cases, the attendants wheeled forward

a closely swathed figure half upright

in a chair. It was a victim of liquid fire. The head was almost entirely

enveloped in gauze. One hand and arm had been burned black, and they, too, yere partly covered with white bandages. But there was worse. The victim had been struck in the chest by the fluid, and the result surpassed Dante's imaginings. A sheet of gauze eighteen inches square covered a burn over the body that stretched from neck to navel. The outlines of the gaping hole wherein the flesh had been burned away showed through the stuff, which in places was stuck to the flesh beneath. What one could see of the face, black, spotted with flaming red holes, grey where the flesh had been reduced to a cinder, shocked the spectators almost to nausea. From out of this frightful ruin stared two living eyes! Chance had saved them for the owner, per-

"Within that roasted heap of flesh life stirred sluggishly. Suffering had been so intense, shock so unsettling, that the man had been reduced to a half-bestial organism, capable of no sensation but pain. The expression was as vacant as that of an idiot, hiding nothing but fear. For in a dozen places large nerves were completely exposed. The doctors had not dared to put the patient to bed when he arrived the day before. When brought into the operating room he sat, propped up on cushions, oblivious to everything but sensation, heedless of everything but the pain that was slowly driving consciousness from the devas-

haps at the expense of hand and

tated dweling. "'Now, I ask you, Monsieur Edwards,' the chief surgeon said, slowly, 'what can you do with a case like that? That breast must be dressed or the man will die of poisoning. Yet, with the nerves exposed as they are, if I attempt to remove that apron of will die of the pain. Can you do any-

thing for him? " Till try,' Edwards said, already doubtful of his task. "Gently he began to spray the chest, and for fully ten minutes moistened the gauze, until it dripped with solution. Then, while a nurse gently lifted

the bandaged chin until the eyes were fixed on the ceiling, the chief surgeon began at the neck to peel down the gauze, while Edwards never ceased playing a stream of anaesthetic on the

"The surgeon, perspiring, looked at the patient. He had not moved. Another inch! The surgeon, emboldened and fearful lest the momentary effect should pass, stripped away the gauze from the burn in a single movement. never left the ceiling. The patient did | mation to the Russians here saying not even realize that his wounds were that he sympathized with the situabeing treated. He felt nothing. There | tion in Russia, hoped for the glorious was no sound in the operating room success of the revolution, and had while the dressing proceeded. When it no intention to interfere or take was over the attendants slowly wheel- sides in the situation. He said that ed away the rebandaged figure—back | unfortunately the political struggle to life from the very vale of agony has resulted in disorders in Vlaui-

the surgeons" Describing a terrible case of gangrene, and the effects of the great discovery on such a wound, the writer

"Corporal Lespinasse's foot had been carried away by a projectile. Gangrene set in, and his life was despaired of, and dressing his wound had been intolerable for patient and operators alike until Edwards came. During the first painless dressing his eves sought the American's in mute gratitude, while the nurse, awed by silence when she expected shricks, had murmured softly over and over, "Ah doctor, don't you remember how frorrible

this was yesterday?" "The fourth day Lespinasse walked from the operating room on his own crutches. As Edwards was leaving, a few minutes later, the nurse whispered: 'Go out this way, monsieur; I was Lespinasse. Seizing Edwards hand, he kissed it passionately, then in confusion drew himself up with a ticle the success of the young inventor was Lespinasse. Seizing Edwards' in confusion drew himself up with a stiff military salute. When Edwards visited the hospital next day the news had spread, and not a soldier but saluted him as reverently as though he were a general."

burden of furnishing free of charge two immense armies with this wonderful anesthetic. He is no richer-in fact he is poorer—than he was when he began his hunt for an anaesthetic. He has never made one cent."

In a flash the Frenchman had As a vermifuge there is nothing so "Fighting is continuing on the whole jabbed a bit of glass tubing into the potent as Mother Graves' Worm Exvery heart of the wound, probing vig- terminator, and it can be given to the orously into the live flesh. The doc- most delicate child without fear of in-



ed it against strong enemy counter- OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN ON THE WESTERN FRONT. THE BEST PART OF THE ALLIED DEFENSIVE SYSTEM.

Lenine Assured Japs. Will Not Invade Siberia.

U. S. Marines Land Vladivostok.

over the Japanese landing at Vladivostok is rapidly subsiding and the Moscow newspapers this evening are generally inclined to the belief that the incident will be settled locally and that the Japanese and English will withdraw. The reports of the allied nations called at the Foreign Office to-day and conferred with Leon Trotzky, Bolsheviki Minister of War and Marine, and Nikolai Lenine, the Pre-

They reiterated assurances that the landing at Vladivostok was solely on the responsibility of the Japanese Admiral.

Fear that an invasion of Siberia might follow the landing prevailed in official circles for several days, but it is now disappearing.

U. S. MARINES LAND. Harbin cable says: American marines have been landed at Vladivostok. as well as British and Japanese forces, according to advices from that place. The Americans are in control of the docks, while the Japanese are guarding the railway and ammunition depots.

TO QUIET RUSSIAN FEARS. Washington despatch: The landing of American marines at Vladivostok expected to have a reassuring effect in Russia. With Americans joining the British and Japanese naval forces in protecting life and the vast stores of war material belonging to the allies at the Siberian port, the enterprise is given a distinctly international characted which it is believed here should quiet fears of the Russians aroused gauze stuck to the cooked flesh, he by German suggestions that a Japanese invasion has been begun.

Since the attitude of the United States is credited with having stayed the proposal for real Japanese intervention in Siberia to check German other preparations had failed to beneinfluence, participation by Americans is counted upon to emphasize the purely local character of an operation undertaken to protect life and property, where there is no competent Russian authority to enforce order.

No details are available as to the number of marines landed. In fact the Navy Ponartment to-night had not been officially informed of the landing, though American warships are at Viadivostok, and the step was not unexpected.

-ADMIRAL'S PROCLAMATION. Vladivostok cable says: And those strange, frightened eyes anese admiral has issued a proclathat slopes down into death. For if his vostok in which three Japanese were wounds could be dressed and the killed, and he had landed marines pain obviated, he was saved. There is merely to protect Japanese resino need to describe the enthusiasm of dents. The admiral said he was consulting with his home Government as to what stens shall be taken in the future, and in the meantime urged that Russians resume their

occupations without unersiness. WILL BE SOON WITHDRAWN. Tokio cable: Special despatches received here to-day from Vladivostok say that the proclamation issued by Admiral Sadakichi Kato, member of the Japanese Admiralty Council, giving reasons for the landing of Japanese created a good impression among the Russians. Japanese marines are guarding the foreign settlements. (An armed guard of 300 Japanese volunteers are policing the Japanese quarter.

No one need endure the agony of corns with Holloway's Corn Cure at

Canadians Who Complain of Rules Here

Should Read What France is Doing.

While some people in Canada are raising an outcry because wrapped and fancy breads are now taboo, it is interesting to study the new French food regulations, now effective. All fancy bread is prohibited. except the small 2 1-8 ounce loaf and the long 24 1-2 ounce loaf. The making of pastries, biscuits and confectionery is prohibited.

Severe restrictions have been placed upon the public eating houses. They are forbidden to serve or consume fresh or packed butter otherwise than in the preparation of food. Curdled or sour milk is prohibited and cream in every form. Public eating places are forbidden to serve sugar, but cuetomers are given the right to bring their own supply.

In no public eating place, except in dining cars, canteens and railroad refreshment station rooms may fresh or condensed milk or cream be served after 9 a.m. even by itself, or mixed with any preparation; such as tea, coffee or cocoa. No solid foods may be served between 9 and 11 d.m. or between 4.30 and 8.30 p.m.

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Control of the Contro

The bread at a meal is limited to 100 grammes, which is about 3 1-2

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nes. Desserts consisting of fruits. compote, preserves, marmalades or an ice made without milk, cream, sugar eggs or flour. The consumption of cheese is prohibited. The restrictions upon patrons of public eating places apply also to persons living in an apartment or in hotel rooms and to clubs, and other places where the con-

tirely free. Then, having given due consideration to these regulations, go over those newly issued by the Canada at Food Board, and decide whether the Canadian has any grounds for complaint'about his little deprivations in food. They are not worth mentioning, and should certainly not be made Moscow cable says: The excitement the excuse for ill-timed and unneces-

sumption of food and drink is not en-

sary grumbling. Perhaps few words are more overworked these days than "substitute" It is "substitue" this and "substitute" that until people tire of hearing it.

But after an it is a very significant word, and on the American continent it looms even larger than the word "save." One of the aims of the Canada Food Board is to get people to restrict themselves in the use of a few staples, and encourage the wise use of many-that is to say, to shift the balance of distribution and use whatever we can out of the abundance we have to choose from, always remembering the few commodities of paramount importance which are needed by the people of Europe and

the soldiers. It should be our aim to concentrate on saving certain foodstuffs-flour, doing this we are still left singularly well equipped with adequate substitutes of all kinds. Perhaps chief among these is fish, which, through the efforts of the food board, is now being sold cheaply all over the Dominion, the ten cents a pound Pacific

flat fish having even reached Ottawa. Canadians are scarcely alive yet to the advantages of these fish, which are lower in price than fish has ever been in Canada. They are of high food value, and are most palatable when well cooked. The sea, at least, will continue to yield on its inhabitants for the consumption of men, and as long as Canada is so well washed with ocean and lake she will have an abundant supply of first-class food.

Asthma Cannot Last when the great est of all asthma specifics is used. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy as stredly deserves this exalted title. It has countless cures to its credit which fit. It brings help to even the most severe cases and brings the patient to a condition of blessed relief. Surely suffering from asthma is needless when a remedy like this is so seasily

TWO NEW HUN

Amsterdam cable says: Two new the Baden and Bayern, which were the battle goes," he said. launched in 1915, at Kiel and Danzig. They fire 38-centimetre shells.

BIG LINER TORPEDOED.

senger shps of the line, aggregating 55,099 (Carraraa in Mexico in 1916, gross tens, all of which have been sunk—said that Kopf planned to 1

since the war began

Chicaog despatch: The Allied on the western battle front will be the Earl of Reading, British Ambas dor to the United States and Land Chief Justice of England, cald in an address to-night before the Chamb of Commerce of the United States, in session here.

"It would be foolish to minimize the onslaught of the German bords against our line in the west," sale Lord Reading. "Gains "ave been made by the enemy. Our line has been pushed back. But the objective of the German commanders have not been attained. They never will be at

tained. "The liberty of the world is the laws of this war. There will be no comman peace. The end of the conflict can come only by the signing of just and lasting peace, and Germany will never dictate the terms."

A TEUTON LIE.

Vienna Tells of the "Peace" Negotiations.

London cable says: Negoitations regarding the possibility of peace bebeef and bacon, for example. And in tween the United States and Austria Hungary have been carried on between Prof. Anderson, of Washington, and Count Stephen Tisza and Count Julia Andrassy, former Hungarian Premiers, according to a Vienna despatch to the Berlin Tageblatt, as quoted in an Br change Telegraph message from Copenhagen.

The despatch also says the Austra-Hungarian Foreign Office admits various atempts have been made to obtain a general peace, and that Emperor Charles has had negotiations with several persons who have international connections.

Washington despatch: No one in official circles in Washington could identify to-day the Professor Anderson, reported to have carried on negotiations with Austro-Hungarian represen-

VICTORY SURE,

Says Prelate, If Allies' Spirit Sticks.

New York despatch: At what was termed his "farewell interview" before departing for England, Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of York, today discussed his visit to the United States with newspapermen. The archbishop declared he had found the sentiment for the war even stronger in the central west than in the cities of the United States.

Discussing the situation in France dreadnoughts have been added to the the Archbishop declared emphatically German fleet during the war, accord- a break in the allied line would not ing to the Vossische Zeitung, and have have a decisive effect on the war. participated in the bombardment of "If the spirit of the nations will stick the fortifications on the Islands of behind the armies of the Allies, they Oesel and Dago. These vessels are will yet be victorious, no matter how

HUNS PLOT JAIL DELIVERY.

Kansas City, Mo., Report—A whole sale jail delivery in which Dr. Leo. E. Kopf, held by the authorities as an enemy New York, Report.—The big British steamship Minnetonka, 13.528 tons gross register, formerly in the New York-London passenger trade for the Atlantic transport line, was sunk by a German submarine in the Mediterranean during February, the maritime Register reports to-day.

The Minnetonka was one of four passenger trade for the Atlantic transport line, was sunk by a German submarine in the Mediterranean during to the authorities, six steel saws were found in the cell of Dr. Kopf, an unnaturalized German and who claims he was a member of the staff of General

he was a member of the staff of Ceneral said that Kopf planned to liberate 21 other persons held on Federal charges.



MAP OF THE FRONT OF THE NEW GERMAN OFFENSIVE, SHOWIN LABASSEE AND ARMENTIERES.