

THE TRURO WEEKLY NEWS

VOL XXVI No 40

[16 Pages]

TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8 1919

[Get All The Paper]

Price 3 Cents

AERTEX CELLULAR UNDERWEAR

The chief function of underclothing is to assist in maintaining the normal temperature of the body. The normal temperature is about 98 - Fahr. and a deviation from this is a recognized sign of disease.

It is evident that clothing to be healthy must not interfere with the action of the skin—it must be porous—it must be a good non-conductor of heat to prevent the undue access of heat or cold as well as to prevent the escape of the heat generated by the body. Aertex Cellular is easily washed and does not shrink. It is light and comfortable to wear and does not irritate the most sensitive skin. It is very durable.

Shirts Short Sleeves—Trunk Drawers—\$1.75 ea.
Shirts Long Drawers—\$2.00 ea.

The above are less than wholesale prices today. Wearers of Balbriggan Merino, Cashmere, Cotton, Mesh Solsette Nainsook, underwear, in singles or combinations can be supplied here.



Wall Paper at Crowe Bros Latest American And Canadian Paper's Selling At Reduced Prices Clearing Our Present Stock Call And See These Paper's And Get Prices

LIEUT. ROOSEVELT LOST HIS LIFE.

Paris, July 20. German aviators have dropped a note into American Aviation camps confirming the death of Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt.

ALLIES HAVE CAPTURED SOISSONS AND MANY OTHER TOWNS AND ARE AT THE GATE OF RHEIMS—ENEMY IN PRECIPITATE RETREAT ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Daily News, Aug. 3.

Yesterday and last night the Allies continued to advance and went forward more rapidly than for the last few days previously.

Over the entire line between Soissons and the vicinity of Rheims, the Germans have been compelled to give up important positions and retreat precipitately. The Crise River has been crossed along the whole of its front, further progress has been made in the center of the fighting line, and in the east, the Allied line has been pushed in more than three miles north of the Dormans-Rheims road.

Numerous towns and hamlets have been captured by the Allied troops during the latest fighting, and at some points they have advanced from two to three miles, South of Soissons the entire Crise River has been forded by the Allied troops; northeast of Fere-en-Tardenois the Allied line has been pushed well to the west of the region of Grand Rozoy and the town of Saponay has been taken. In the center the Nesle Wood is being swept of Germans by the French cavalry, and Americans and French troops are pressing the German hard north of Seroy and the hamlet of Nesles.

French troops have entered the town of Soissons, the western and central part of what remains of the famous salient, and all along the thirty-six miles of our fighting battle line from Soissons to Thillois, which lies about three miles west of Rheims, French, American and British troops have pushed in the entire enemy front and sent the Germans backward everywhere in precipitate retreat.

Further eastward, almost the gates of Rheims, combined forces of British and French everywhere are sorely harassing the enemy. In this latter region in addition to Thillois, the Ville-en-Tardenois is in Allied hands, and the French now are on the heels of the Germans two and a half miles north of the Dormans-Rheims high road over front of nearly four miles.

Aside from the Soissons-Rheims salient there has been little fighting in any of the war theatres. The British are continuing their raids on the Germans in France and Flanders, and the Germans at last accounts were heavily bombarding the British south of the Somme and near Ypres.

The Germans are burning villages as they retire and destroying everything as they retreat. The entire battlefield is dotted with conflagrations, some of them of large populations.

Viewed from the war maps, the situation in the Allied troops at present is most promising. A complete success in ridding the Soissons-Rheims salient entirely of the enemy.

The Allied line now runs one mile north of Ville-en-Tardenois to Romigney, thence to Aougnay and Vesly, south of Coulonges by Fere Chateau to Arcy and Droizy and thence Taux.

ALLIES CROSSED CRIS VALLEY.

Paris, Aug. 3rd. Soissons has been completely taken and the Valley of the Crise has been crossed.

GREAT ALLIED PROGRESS LAST NIGHT.

Paris, Aug. 3. Throughout the night the Allies continued to advance toward the Vesle, the war office announced today. East of Soissons the French have reached the Aisne between Soissons and Veniz.

ALLIED LINE CONTINUES.

Paris, Aug. 3rd. The Allied line this evening runs from Pommiers to Soissons thence to Belleau the Valley of the Crise. Charrier and Arcy St. Restitute through the forest of Nesles to the Village of the same name, and through the centre of the forest of Rheims to lagery, Lhergy and Framery.

North of the last named places French cavalry has advanced about another mile to the Bois le Merne and Freslen. Bruillet is still in the enemy's hands, in flames and further east near Rheims, Thillois has been retaken. The day was one of continued success for the armies of Generals Mangia, DeGeroutte and Berthelo.

All along of the line the Germans have been forced to hurry their retreat. The French are now on the edge of the plateau between the Crise and Vesle, after an advance which at some places was three miles deep, with in seven miles of Fismes.

LARGE BAG OF PRISONERS.

Paris, Aug. 3. Many prisoners were taken by the French at Soissons.

MR A. B. BLAIR, DIED, AUGUST 2ND, AT HIS HOME, QUEEN STREET, TRURO.

There occurred August 2nd at the home residence, Queen Street, Truro, the death of Mr. A. B. Blair.

The deceased had been ill for some months suffering from an incurable disease of the throat.

For many years Mr. Blair has resided in Truro—and for some time successfully conducted the business known as the A. B. Blair & Co. manufacturers of ladies costumes, jackets and skirts. He was a good citizen, highly respected by all who had the good fortune to be acquainted with him socially or in a business way.

The deceased is survived in his immediate family by his wife, three sons, William and Harry in Halifax, N. S., and Walter in the West.

and by two daughters Mrs. George A. Morgan, Com. Street, Truro, and Miss Helena Blair at home.

The funeral service will be held Sunday August 4th from the church of Immaculate Conception at 2.30 o'clock P. M.

The many Truro friends sincerely sympathize with this sorrowing family at this time.

KAISER BOMBAST.

Amsterdam, Aug. 1. The coming of American armies to France and numerical superiority on the part of the Allies, does not frighten Germany, declares Emperor William, in a proclamation to the German Army and Navy. "Vital forces which are coming across the sea to assist the enemy," he says "are being attacked by German submarines which are certain of success."

GERMAN GUNS ACTIVE ON SOMME ALLIES ADVANCE.

London, Aug. 1. The Germans guns were active last night in the Somme region in the vicinity of Villers-Brettonneux, today's war office announcement shows. Activity was also displayed by the Enemy artillery further North near Bucquoy and in Flanders.

The Franco-American forces on the Maine battle front yesterday scored advances, pushing beyond Seroy. To within two kilometres of Chameroy.

GERMANS TRYING TO GET MORE MEN FOR WESTERN FRONT.

Paris, Aug. 1. Field Marshall Von MacKensen, the German Commander in Rumania says it would be unsafe to remove any troops from Rumania owing to the excited condition of the Rumanian people. Von Mackensen has directed the Rumanian Govt. owing to up risings, to proclaim a state of siege throughout the country.

THE ALLIED PROGRESS AT SOISSONS—MARNE FRONT IS HELD UP.

The Allied line today runs south from Soissons to Grand Rozoy and then it begins to turn to the east. It passes just north of Fere-en-Tardenois and continues to the apex of the wedge at the village of Nesles where it turns sharply south to Roncheres. The Allies' advance in this region seems to have placed them in a dominating position.

Immediately south of Soissons and west of Rheims the German lines are strongly held, but enemy efforts to improve his position in the latter region have broken down.

There now seems to be little doubt that the Germans will retreat to the Vesle River as soon as possible, any possibility of making a stand north of the Ourcq being seemingly gone.

The Allied armies on the Soissons-Rheims front have noticeably decreased their efforts to clear the salient of Germans. The latest Berlin official communication asserts that since July 15, in excess of 24,000 Allied troops have been captured.

Emperor William has issued a proclamation, dated August 1, addressed to the German Army and Navy, saying that they are facing the hardest struggle of the war.

Washington, Aug. 1. Complete submission of the Bolshevik government to the ambitious designs of Germany and consent to the practical German annexation of the great western provinces of Russia, appears to have been the outcome of the conference which has just been held between Russian and German delegates for the ostensible purpose of constructing the peace treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

Amsterdam, Aug. 1. Emperor Certain of success. The Emperor in his proclamation which is dated August 1 alludes to the success which the German forces have won, the bringing of peace to the eastern front and the heavy blows dealt the allies during the present summer. Crown Prince Censored

EMPEROR CERTAIN OF SUCCESS

London Aug. 1. Extraordinary disclosures apparently confirming the rumors of disensions at German headquarters arising out of the Crown Prince distrust attack, are published in the new paper Tages Zeitung of Essen, the substance of which is that at a council of war held in the presence of Kaiser the Crown Prince was severely criticised.

CYECHO-SLOVAKS WIN

Amsterdam, Aug. 1. The town of Yeketerinburg in province of Perm near the Siberian border has been taken by the Czechoslovaks according to the newspaper at Moscow with this new development of the Czechoslovak movement the Bolshevik press is raising cries of alarm that for instance declares the Czechoslovak danger is growing like an avalanche and that the counter revolutionary is extending.

ALLIES DO WORK WELL.

London, Aug. 1. Lord Lansdowne's letter regarding peace receives little encouragement from the morning newspapers. The Daily Mail says the letter can only do mischief adding that the Allies are not going to leave their work half done to please "A few rich and tired old gentlemen."

EAST INDIAN FIRMS DISCHARGING GERMANS.

Amsterdam, Aug. 1. The Telegraph, says, as the American Government has prohibited trade with Dutch East Indian Firms employing Germans, Plantation enterprises there are gradually discharging the Germans in their service.

GERMANY APOLOGIZES TO SPAIN AND WILL "PAY UP".

Madrid, Aug. 1. Eduardo Dato, the Spanish Foreign Minister announces that Germany has expressed regret to Spain for the sinking of the Spanish steamer Sardinero, which was carrying American wheat to Switzerland and has agreed to indemnify the Spaniards who suffered losses by the torpedoing of the vessel.

COAL CONSUMPTION TO BE REDUCED BY CONTROL BY 15,000,000 TONS.

London, Aug. 1. In a discussion of the coal situation in the House of Commons, yesterday, Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade said the German advance since March had resulted in an increase of eight million tons annually in the French output of coal, which Great Britain would have to supply.

GERMAN COMMUNICATION RAILROAD THREATENED.

With the French army in France; Aug. 2. General Magin with the French and British troops of his command is fighting a severe battle North of the Ourcq river and is making considerable progress. At several points the Allied troops have approached within five miles of the railroad leading to Bazoches, which is the only railroad that can be used by the Germans for maintaining communications.

FRENCH STILL PRESSING GERMANS BACK.

Paris, Aug. 2. On the battle-front, North of the Marne the French troops during the night continued to press back the Germans further toward the Vesle.

GERMAN PEOPLE DISREGARD GOVERNMENT, WANT END OF WAR.

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front, July 31. General Degoutte, commanding the army on this front, expressed today his satisfaction at the progress. The allied forces now occupy the hills beyond Seringes and Seroy. Some prisoners taken declared that the German people were thoroughly tired of the war, and did not care who governed, so long as the war came to an end.

ARREST OF MAXIM GORKY ORDERED.

London, Aug. 2. The arrest of Maxim Gorky the Russian author and Revolutionary has been ordered by an investigating commission of the Soviet government says an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen. The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Express reports that Gorky's paper has been suppressed permanently.

ALLIES FURTHER VICTORIOUS AT MARNE—ADVANCED AGAIN, GERMANS AT POINTS RETREATING RECIPITABLY.

Thursday was another good day. There was the fiercest kind of fighting which at fall of darkness still continued between the Allies and the Germans on the western side of the Soissons-Rheims salient. Allied observers reported that bodies of Germans were fleeing precipitately northward along the road leading from Launoy, which lies about midway between Soissons and Fere-en-Tardenois.

In an advance of about two miles on the Aisne-Marne front, the allied troops reached Cramelle and Cramelle, on the south-western part of the salient, capturing 600 prisoners.

Clerges and Meunier Wood have also been occupied and the village of Romigney north of the Dormans-Rheims road was taken.

From July 15 to July 31, the prisoners captured by the Allies numbered 33,400.

A deserter who came into the Allied lines last night declared that orders had been issued for a series of retrograde movement till Fismes, on the Vesles, had been reached.

Foch has now regained control of the whole of the Marne Valley, and effectually barred it to any German advance. The German is therefore, about where he was in the first days of May, save that he still stands south of the Aisne and the Vesle.

Three quarters of a million men is perhaps a fair appraisal of the fighting strength of the Germans at the Marne. Of their forces engaged the Germans have lost between a quarter and a third, from 200,000 to 250,000 upwards of 500 guns and a mass of war material, which has not yet been tabulated, but is known to be enormous. In the fourteen days of the Foch counter offensive the Germans have retired something like an average of ten miles on a front of fifty, with a maximum of fifteen, and have thus evacuated more ground than they have surrendered on the morrow of any battle in the West, save the first Marne, and from a third to a half as much as was involved in the famous Hindenburg retreat of March and April, 1917.

FRNACO-BRITISH ADVANCED THREE MILES.

London, Aug. 2. Yesterday's Franco-British attack on the Western side of the Marne salient was on a front of five miles and penetrated to a maximum depth of three miles according to news received today. It resulted in the capture of the entire region which forms the watershed between the Ourcq and the Aisne.

The importance of the victory, it is explained, lies in the fact that the allied positions command the whole area to the northward and takes in flank and rear the entire Western gate through which the Germans have been retiring. This area is a nest of German reserves and field artillery, Goussancourt itself has been taken by the French the advices say.

GERMAN COMMUNICATION RAILROAD THREATENED.

With the French army in France; Aug. 2. General Magin with the French and British troops of his command is fighting a severe battle North of the Ourcq river and is making considerable progress. At several points the Allied troops have approached within five miles of the railroad leading to Bazoches, which is the only railroad that can be used by the Germans for maintaining communications.

FRENCH STILL PRESSING GERMANS BACK.

Paris, Aug. 2. On the battle-front, North of the Marne the French troops during the night continued to press back the Germans further toward the Vesle.