

Open Warfare the Order of the Day.

Enemy Feeding His Men to the Allied Guns for Naught. German Objective Takes Another Phase. Allies Have Unshaken Confidence. British Past Weeks Casualties Nearly 35,000.

A FUTILE EFFORT.

LONDON, June 14. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—The Germans yesterday continued to push westward near Soissons, where they are trying to envelop the Villers-Cotterets forest and squeeze out the French who remain north of the Aisne. Their effort had little result. They were held on the whole new front between Mont Didier and Noyon, Cotterets forest they have only progressed about two miles in two days, though they succeeded in effecting a lodgement at three points north of the forest. Such lodgements, however, are of little value in this battle, in which the fighting has reverted to the primitive stage. Trenches are practically non-existent, the combatants using natural cover, creeping through bushes and cornfields and even camouflaging their helmets with grass and leaves. Such advance as the Germans have achieved has nowhere been uniform and is only effected with the heaviest loss. The latter indeed continues to be the vital factor in the strategic situation, together with the fact that the American weight is beginning to tell. The correspondents dwell on the difficulty of the enemy reinforcing his front line and filling the gaps in his divisions with men partially recovered from wounds, with poor troops withdrawn from the Russian front and with miners and workmen hurriedly mobilized. But the serious feature is the fact that the Bavarian Crown Prince still retains the bulk of his reserves intact, which can be used wherever he likes, either in Flanders or east of Rheims. There are thus still incalculable hazards in the battle, in which the Germans are fighting against time. The Allies are suffering from a lack of manoeuvring room. French experts, who loudly praise General Foch's handling of the troops, point out that though in much lesser degree, it is enjoying the advantage previously possessed by the Germans, namely, the ability to quickly move troops to different points, as the French in the present battle occupy the interior of the semi-circle.

ENEMY HELD UP.

FRENCH HEADQUARTERS, June 14. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—The only enemy move yesterday was

an unsuccessful attack on Courcelles. The enemy seems to have accepted defeat along the rest of the line between Mont Didier and the Oise. The German advance during the last five days has been along and east of the Matz valley. They have not only been stopped west of the valley, but in some cases have been driven back beyond their original departure line. Progress elsewhere has been due to topographical conditions favoring the enemy. The decisive episode was the counter attack on our left wing on June 11th, which frustrated the enemy attempt to gain a front line near enough to bombard Paris with their ordinary guns. Their intention on that day was to straighten the line on the right wing between Rezon-sur-Matz and the Mont Didier-Senlis railway. When the news of the successful French counter attack reached the German grand headquarters the same evening, the enemy opened a diversion on the sector between the Aisne and Villers-Cotterets forest. The honor of checking the third, or if the Kempel offensive of April be included, the fourth, enemy effort to obtain a decision belongs to the army and the brilliant soldier who stemmed the first German attack in the last week of March.

GERMANS REPULSED.

LONDON, June 14. Early this morning an attack was made by a strong party of the enemy upon one of our new posts southwest of Merris. It was completely repulsed, a few prisoners remaining in our hands. The hostile artillery has been active in the Villers-Bretonneux sector and in the Scarpe valley. During the night successful raids were carried out by us in the neighborhood of Neuville Vitasse and Givenchy Les-La Basses; patrol encounters took place to our advantage southwest of Gavrelle and northwest of Merris. As a result of these different encounters we captured several prisoners and two machine guns.

MAIN ENEMY ATTACK NOT YET DELIVERED.

LONDON, June 14. The German Crown Prince continues his desperate attempts to overcome the difficult forest regions barring his way into the Oise Valley, and, though there has been fighting,

as he gets little nearer Compiègne his progress is very slow. Thursday's reports are considered satisfactory on the whole by observers here. The enemy has progressed about a mile on a very narrow front northeast of Villers-Cotterets; but the French troops are showing such determination and valor in counter attacking, that although reports from Paris intimate it may be necessary to give further ground in face of superior numbers, there exists a spirit of quiet confidence and trust in General Foch's prudence and handling of the situation. Both the French and German communiques indicate the terrible tenacity of the struggle that is proceeding, the Germans having to admit the loss of some guns. The battle is regarded here as a contest between opposing armies. The military experts still maintain the enemy main attack has not yet been delivered. There is much speculation whether the attack will be with the aim of reaching Paris, or what is regarded as more likely, with the object of dividing the Allied armies by a drive for the coast.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

PARIS, June 14. (Official.) During the night there were local actions along the front of the German attack. The French made many successful incursions into the enemy line north of Grivesnes and in the region of Courcelles, taking thirty prisoners. Near the Lege farm they also captured prisoners. A German attack in the region of Authueil was completely broken up. Between the forest of Villers-Cotterets and Chateau-Thierry heavy artillery fighting continued during the night. French patrols took prisoners in the region of Buzieres and west of Rheims, in the Champagne battle area.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, June 14. British casualties reported in the week ending to-day totalled 34,171 officers and men. Of this number 4,447 were killed. The casualties were divided as follows: Officers killed or died of wounds, 231; men 4,216; officers wounded or missing, 899; men 28,825.

SHOWED THE WHITE FLAG.

LONDON, June 14. A party of fifty Germans among the troops who attacked the Americans northwest of Chateau-Thierry on Thursday, surrendered under a flag of truce, reports the correspondent of the Daily Mail with the American army in France. All the German attacks failed, and they left behind them dead and wounded.

ANOTHER SUB. VICTIM.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 14. A British steamship arriving here to-day reported that she received wireless messages from the British steamer Keeman last night that she was being attacked by a German submarine. Two hours later word was received from the vessel that she was sinking. The Keeman, a vessel of 5,371 tons, said she was off the Virginia Capes. She was last reported as leaving Manila. Ships ready to sail from here last night and to-day were turned back on reports that a submarine was operating 18 miles off the Virginia Capes.

THE SITUATION SERIOUS; BUT BRITAIN NOT WEAKENING.

LONDON, June 14. Speaking at a luncheon of the Old-wich Club to-day, former Premier Asquith said there was no use cloaking the fact or minimizing its gravity that the Allies had reached a most critical point in the fortunes of the war. But nothing that had happened on the Western front since the last week of March, he added, would in the slightest degree weaken British allegiance to the great purpose for which the British people were fighting, or their determination to press on to the final accomplishment of their aims. Mr. Asquith evoked cheering when in speaking of the strain of the present period he said that this afforded opportunity for the cruder forms of sensation-mongering, which found a ready market among people of low intelligence and high credulity.

PREPARING FOR RAIDS.

NEW YORK, June 14. Siren horns with sounds which can

be heard for several miles, were being sent up at intervals of thirty blocks here to-day for sounding an alarm in the event of a raid by airplanes from the German submarines coasting off the Atlantic Coast.

WANTED TO LYNCH HUNS.

YMUDDEN, Holland, June 14. A mob of Dutch fishermen attacked a hotel in which German airmen were interned, as the result of a submarine shelling a Dutch lugger which was sunk without warning on Sunday. The Huns were saved by the police. "While we were fishing on Sunday a German submarine appeared and shelled us without warning," declared the captain of the lugger, Helena. "The firing was kept up while we were lowering the boats and rowing away. A shell killed three of the crew and stove a hole in one boat. We plugged the hole with clothing and kept her afloat. The submarine paid no attention to our plight. The sailors made land after rowing for twelve hours." The sight of the bodies aroused indignation of the fishermen in the town who tried to lynch the interned airmen in retaliation.

MORE ARRESTS IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, June 14. The police raided a workmen's club last night and arrested from 30 to 40 of the hundred persons assembled. A large and threatening crowd in the street during the raid was dispersed by the police who used clubs. The charge against those arrested is understood to be that of drilling in the hall or club. Those in the club who were not arrested denied there was any drilling in the hall, declaring that dancing chiefly supported the club. A. Kelly, the Sinn Fein representative of the anti-conscription conference, and other Sinn Feiners are members of the club.

PROMINENT OFFICIAL IMPLICATED.

LONDON, June 14. A prominent official of the Government was arrested to-day in connection with the case of former Lord Mayor Sir Joseph Jonas of Sheffield, according to the Evening News.

NOT TORPEDOED.

WASHINGTON, June 14. The Navy Department was advised to-day that the British steamer Keeman had arrived safely at an Atlantic port.

PLANS MISCARRIED.

FRENCH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, June 14. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—The German attack of Sunday last had been carefully prepared. An enormous reserve of artillery and gas shells had been accumulated three weeks before and had been carefully concealed in the woods behind the front. The ground had been carefully studied beforehand by storm units selected to lead the attack, who went into the front line for periods of three days in order to become familiar with the sector. Mininwerfer had been dragged up to the front at night by gangs of men. The attacking divisions discarded all baggage and equipment, not absolutely indispensable. Before the battle the men began carrying only their arms and ammunition, and an iron ration. The objectives of the first two days as previously mapped out, were that on Sunday the Germans were to reach Briquet on the Mont Didier-Senlis railway, Merry and the both sides of the Compeigne road and on the following day were to enter Compeigne. The divisions employed included six, which were entirely fresh. The attack failed because in three days of desperate fighting the enemy was not able to gain the upper hand on the plateau to the west of Matz. Two factors differentiate the battle from the others, first it was no surprise despite the enormous efforts in concealment, and secondly instead of having our main line of resistance perched on a knife-edge six hundred feet high with a cliff-like drop in the rear to the river, such as Chemin-des-Dames, we were fighting on ground which was properly organized. Given these essentials the successful defence of the French infantry will undoubtedly hold the Germans wherever they choose to attack.

"Under Consideration."

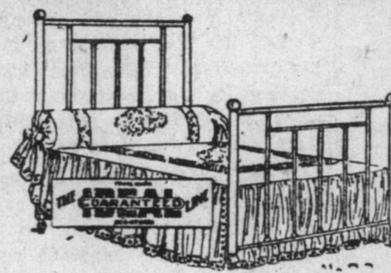
Editor Evening Telegram. Dear Sir,—For the information of the Civil Service employees, who attended the meeting at the Total Abstinence Hall, May 3rd, in connection with cost of living and wages, I would say that the Colonial Secretary, acknowledging receipt of resolutions, said he would lay them before the Executive. Not hearing further from the Colonial Secretary, I wrote, on June 7th, asking if anything had been decided by the Government, and in reply, under same date, he informed me that it had been under the consideration of the Government, and was still receiving attention. Under the circumstances, after consulting the chairman, Mr. Thompson, and Secretary, Mr. Roney, it is not considered advisable to call another meeting at present, and we should wait a definite decision by the Government before discussing the matter further. I would remind those who are impatient under delay that "great bodies move slowly," and the prob-



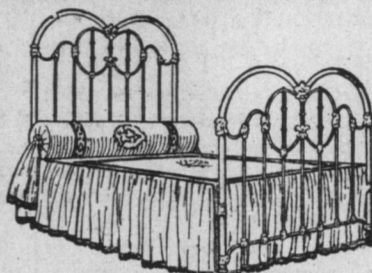
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Iron Boilers. Iron Kettles—tin lined. Enamel and Galvanized ware.	CAMPING GOODS.	Rakes, Prongs, Digging Forks, Hoes, etc. Wire Netting — Black and Grey.

Beds, Springs and Mattresses!

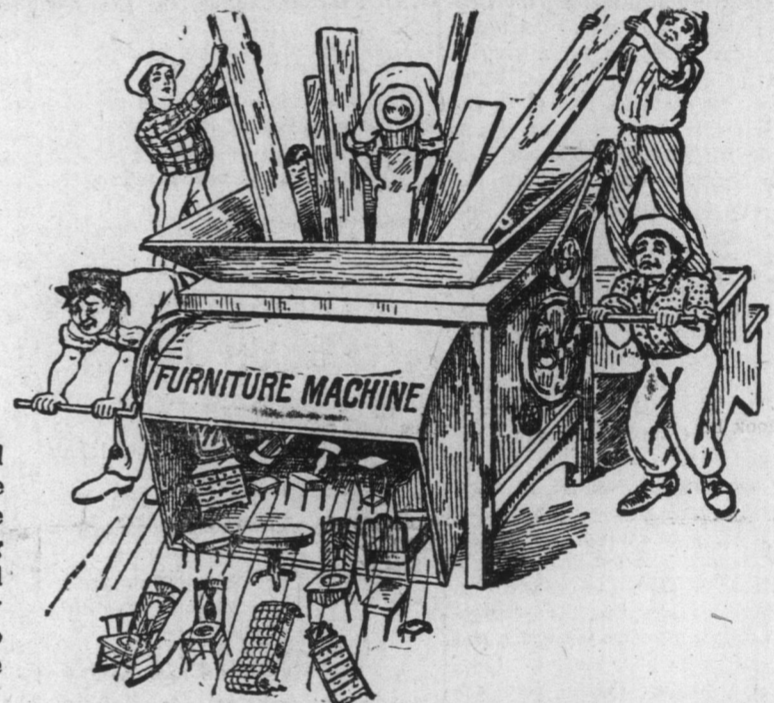


We have a large shipment of Bedsteads to arrive in the next few days, bought last year, which we are offering at Special Prices and will book orders for. It will pay you to wait.



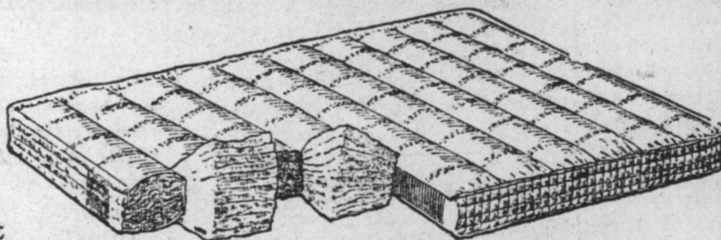
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lem of adjusting a matter of this kind in a just and equitable manner necessarily takes time. Probably by the commencement of the fiscal year we will have something definite. If not the time will then be opportune, and the opportunity may be given for further discussion of the cost of living and wages.

J. T. MEANEY.
June 14, 1918.

THE IDLE RICH.

The idle rich are showing their right to be on earth; to war we see them going, to scrap for all they're worth. Not sullenly or slowly, and not with feet congealed, but with a feverish holy rich boys seek the field. They're fighting in the navy, and every morn they pray, "Oh, let us knock the gray from some 'at foe to-day!" They're training and they're drilling, with patriotic vim, they're full of pep and willing to sacrifice a limb. Their lives at home were sunny, it was their joy and pride to blow in all the money their fathers would provide. They rode in cushioned motors, regardless of the

cost, and I and other voters considered them a frost. But now we see them moving where raging armies meet, and they are surely proving that they're as good as wheat. The gilded lads are building themselves a laurel wreath; they've shaken off the gliding, and shown the gold beneath. Their fathers pay the taxes, with smiles serene and big, and they swing battle-axes, and make the

Teuton fly. They are so deep in slaughter, they heed not bulls and bears; on land, in air and water, you see the millionaires.

A large shipment of Nyal's Face Cream just arrived for Stafford's Drug Stores. Theatre Hill Store open every night till 9.30.—June 6, 1918

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