

TO-DAY'S Messages.

10.00 A. M.

U. S. LOANS TO ALLIES.

WASHINGTON, To-day. The second loan was made to-day by the U. S. Government to Britain to the amount of twenty-five million dollars by Secretary Treasurer McAdoo to Ambassador Spring Rice. It will meet Britain's requirements in this country for about three days. The loan is for a short term to be taken into a greater loan which will be made when the proceeds of the big bond issued are on hand. Announcement was also made that the one hundred million dollar loan to France would be made within a day or so.

REPULSE GERMAN ATTACKS.

LONDON, To-day. A British official issued this evening reports the repulse of German counter attacks on the sector east of Bullecourt. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the Germans. Attacks south of the Sanchez River near Acheville also were put down.

HAIG AT CONFERENCE.

PARIS, To-day. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig also attended the conference.

NOVA SCOTIA COLLIERS GET INCREASE.

SYDNEY, N. S., To-day. The Royal Commission appointed to investigate conditions among the colliery workers at Glace Bay quickly scored a success. Not only has an understanding been arrived at between the United Mine Workers and the Provincial Workers Association, the two rival organizations whose differences were the real subject of investigation, but a settlement of the wage question has also been reached. An advance of ten cents a day is to be made to the men workers, whose wages are two dollars and fifty cents a day, and in addition a 12 1/2 per cent raise is to be made all round. An agreement to this effect is understood to have been signed by the General Manager of the Dominion Coal Co. and representatives of both unions. This means that a total increase of 36 per cent to what are termed non-producers, or 41 per cent to producers, has been granted to all employees since May 1916.

SAYS U BOAT PROBLEM SOLVED.

NEW YORK, To-day. W. L. Saunders, Chairman of the Naval Consulting Board, announced here to-day that the Board had forwarded to Washington plans for dealing with the submarine question which it was believed solved the problem successfully. Saunders, who has been Chairman of the Naval Consulting Board for about two months, supplemented the announcement by saying that, while the submarine question can't be considered in reality to have been solved until the boats have been destroyed, nevertheless numerous experiments had been made along the Atlantic coast with highly encouraging results, which look as though the sub problem had been solved. Saunders said this not only on theory but on the strength of prac-

tical tests on the Atlantic coast. He added that five hundred inventions for U-boats suppression had been submitted for the consideration of the Board. Experiments with many (showed that the?) sub perils could be eliminated. Saunders was unwilling to go into further details, all data on the subject having been forwarded to Washington.

THE RUSSIAN TROUBLE SETTLED.

Petrograd, Friday, May 4th, via London, 6th (delayed).—The controversy between the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates and the Provisional Government, which for the last twenty-four hours threatened such serious consequences, is in fact the fate of the nation and possibly of the war were involved, has been settled. Prince Tseretelli, speaking before a tremendous gathering of soldiers and workmen who crowded the Naval Cadet Building, where the Council held a special meeting and received the report of the Executive Council, declared that the Government had prepared a new declaration concerning its foreign policy, which was in indefinite language and corresponded to proclamation of April 9th but embodied the views of the proletariat. When the speaker declared that the temporary Government had acquitted itself of the charge brought against it, by explaining in concise terms what it meant by the vague form of yesterday's declaration, a great cheer rose from the vast assembly and lasted for several minutes. It apparently voiced the relief which all present felt at the solution of the most serious difficulty which has confronted the country since the revolution. Prince Tseretelli then read a new declaration sent the Council by the Government and explained that was over and that the Provisional Government would remain in power. Democracy, he announced, amid continued cheering, had met a great victory. The speaker went on to explain that the principal exception which the Council had taken to the recent note of the Government was in the phrase "war victory to the end," which he declared, it was understood was identical with the formula used so often by the old regime with a quite different sense. Now that the question has been settled, said Prince Tseretelli, our aims in the war without annexation, expropriations or contributions also must be realized abroad. We must know the attitude of the democracy of our Allies. If a similar movement is taken in foreign democracy this will bring peace nearer and we shall struggle until our views are also the average arms (averred aims?) of the democracy with whom we are allied. The situation yesterday was most serious for the whole country. We do not yet know what the Government meant, the conflict seemed unavoidable, but the Government realized it must respect our determination. By this acknowledgment the Government has shown that it does trust its democracy. The conflict is now settled; we must go on quietly with our work; we must inform our comrades that trouble is over and tell them the new victory of democracy and that the Government is standing firmly on its original position. The Council appeals to the people to unite around it.

THE HUGE GERMAN LOSSES.

From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press with the British Armies in France, May 6th, via London.—While the fighting for the past fortnight has wrought comparatively little change geographically along the British front, it has as a matter of fact been of almost as great importance as during the entire war. It has compelled the Germans to throw in such vast numbers of reserves that comparatively few of the fifty or more fresh divisions assigned to the Western front this year by Field Marshal von Hindenburg remain uncorrupted by the flames of the French and British offensive battles. In view of this it is small wonder that the press reports from Petrograd assert that German divisions have been withdrawn from the Russian front and started for France. There is no denying that since the British Easter Monday offensive took them by surprise and drove them from some of their most formidable positions the Germans have fought with great tenacity and stubbornness, but at what cost they can correctly reckon. They have endeavored to meet the Allies' superiority of artillery by sheer weight of men, which has meant the material deepening of their fortified zone. Thus when one line of men had been swept away there was another and yet another. How long such tactics can continue, how long the German soldiers can endure the withering blast of artillery which is ever upon them, is purely a matter of conjecture. German military writers have been referring to the late Hindenburg line as a living mobile wall; which means that its various switch lines can bend backward or forward as if moving on so many hinges. However, the living walls are fighting behind great barriers of their dead, and in fact seem to be carrying out their defensive battles with the same unshakable belief in the power of mass that characterized their first onslaught upon the forts on the Belgian frontier, and later their futile offensive against Verdun. The British assaulting lines in the recent fighting, thanks to the overwhelming weight of artillery behind them, have been nothing like the strength of the German defending troops. Similarly the Germans delivered their counter attacks across the open under the very eyes of the British field guns. The losses entailed have been visibly enormous. It is not possible to visit a battery on the Arras sector without hearing of the wonderful shooting they have had of late. There has been nothing like it since the war began, so far as the British are concerned. In the early days when the German artillery dominated and there was not a single high caliber British cannon on the continent, the co-operation of airplanes and artillery in smashing the counter attacks has been little short of marvellous. The machines have quickly discovered the gathering of troops and have sent minute details by wireless back to the batteries with the result that the guns were trained and ready in a moment as the gray elad hordes issued from protecting trees or villages, simply smother-

ing them under high explosives and sheets of leaden shrapnel rain. When it is recalled that as at Gavrelle there has been high on twenty unengaged counter attacks of this character, some idea of the German loss can be had since the dead are left behind to tell the tale. Great efforts have been made latterly by the Germans to clear the battlefield of dead wherever it is possible to do so.

GREAT FRENCH SUCCESS.

Great Headquarters of the French Armies in France, 6th, afternoon. Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.—Not only have the last two days' fighting along the Chemin des Dames delivered more than six thousand prisoners to the French, but have given them positions whence they can operate on the principal German defensive line occupying the crest on the northern side of the Ailette Valley. From Laffaux Mill to Craonne the entire Chemin des Dames, with the exception of a very small section, is held firmly by the French, who have thoroughly organized their gains in defiance of all efforts to oust them. Counter attacks were tried by the Germans last night at many points with great masses of men who displayed the ferocity of despair, but they were beaten back again and again. The nerve of the French troops of all regiments, each one of which emulates its neighbor in bravery, was too much for the Germans, who surrendered in large bodies unable to withstand the French impetuosity. The French troops advanced so rapidly that some German heavy artillery could not be moved and was captured together with some of their field artillery. Even the selected soldiers of the Prussian Guards were unable to stem the advance. They were brought in motor lorries when the other Germans had wavered and fallen back, but all they accomplished was an increase in the bag of prisoners, which continued growing in size. While the Guards were alighting from the lorries they were caught under a heavy fire from the French artillery and suffered terribly. By retreating from the lines the number of German men lying on the battlefield was greater than ever seen in one spot during the war. A square block of the respondent of the Associated Press watched the battle from the position whence the French went over in an attack north of Craonne. Fosse and Sancy. To the northwest was Laffaux mill, while northeast Fort Malmaison, dismantled before the war, stood out like a square block on the horizon. In the centre was a long garden where the Chemin des Dames north of Craonne, the Brussels road. The battle hereabouts was most interesting, as the possession of Laffaux mill had given the occupant a position along the Chemin des Dames to the Ailette. German resistance here reached its highest point but could not prevail against the British and French attacks. The Germans countered after the French had taken their front line, but were given long blow, eventually wearing down their opponents. Several ruined farm houses such as those at Hensjean, Gohambe, Ropyens and Epine on the Chevrengy, the latter directly on the Chemin des Dames, were the scenes of fierce engagements with hand grenades and bayonets. In the French came out victorious. This morning nearly thirty kilometres of the Chemin des Dames were in French hands. The correspondent while on his way to the battlefield visited the abandoned fort of Conde from which Soissons was formerly bombarded almost daily by the Germans. Before they were forced out the Germans exploded forty tons of powder in an effort to destroy the structure and laid mines as a trap for the French. One electric fuse was found but the German prisoners informed the French that it was only a dummy and indicated the position where another was connected with a powerful mine intended to blow up beyond entering the fort. (End of the correspondent's story.)

LABOR DEFEAT IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, To-day. A Melbourne despatch says that the election which the Australian Nationalists control of both Houses of Parliament the party's Senate candidates are being struck to every vote except in Queensland; the majority in the Labor stronghold are enormously reduced. Australia has been the scene of a bitter political contest since last November, when the administration's conscription bill was defeated at the polls.

FORBIDS FRATERIALIZING WITH GERMANS.

PETROGRAD, To-day. General Gurko, Commander on the Western Front, has issued an order declaring that the fraternizing of Russians with enemy troops must be stopped. He declares that such fraternizing, which has become a common practice, enables the enemy to learn Russian military dispositions and also by causing a lull on the Russian front, leaves the Germans free to concentrate forces against the British and French. General Gurko warns the troops that if the fighting comes to a standstill in France the Germans will throw all their forces against the Russians, who, lulled by promises of peace, will not be in a position to repel the attack. He says that three divisions of Germans have already been transferred from the Russian front and that others are following, including artillery and aircraft. The order concludes with an ardent appeal to the troops in the name of the emancipation of enslaved nations to do their duty toward Russia and her allies.

1.00 P. M.

HUNGARIAN WORKMEN THREATEN TO STRIKE. COPENHAGEN, To-day.

The ferment among the Hungarian

And the Worst is Yet to Come



working classes caused by Premier Count Tisza's refusal of an effective reform of the franchise is far more serious than appeared in the censored telegraphic account of Wednesday's demonstrative strike. All the Dnieper factories were then closed. A resolution was presented by the workmen after the closing which demanded in the firmest language a liberal electoral reform. If the answer was delayed or unfavorable it was announced the workmen were determined to compel the Government to yield.

ALEXIEFF RESTORING ORDER.

LONDON, To-day. According to the Times Petrograd correspondent General Alexieff, Commandant-in-Chief of the Russian forces, who witnessed some of the critical scenes last week in Petrograd, where Sobch had arrived from a visit of inspection on the northern front, spoke strongly against the propaganda. Alexieff is quoted as having said of Sobch's propaganda that it is interpreted by the army at the front as an advocacy for surrender. The correspondent adds that General Alexieff appeared to be fairly satisfied with the results of his tour and predicted fighting on the Russian front in the near future. He said that the great and only trouble was in Petrograd, and urged the newspapers to take a stronger hand in bringing about order.

ACTIVITY ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

PETROGRAD, To-day. Six Russian official communications issued to-day say that in the Western front in the direction of Kovel and near Jukhary Velizk in the direction of Vladimir Volynski and near Zardetzky and that the enemy directed an intense artillery fire against our trenches. In the direction of Zolotchek near Khabarovsk on the night of Saturday the Roumanian and Caucasian fronts there have been rifle firing and scouting engagements.

BRITISH PROGRESS.

LONDON, To-day. After sharp fighting the British have pushed forward west of Bullecourt and have taken a number of prisoners, according to an official statement issued by the war office to-day.

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LA TEST

PARIS, To-day. The Germans concentrated their efforts yesterday morning in attacks on the west of the French front in the region of Laffaux, and in the afternoon on the eastern section from Braye to Craonne, but the French had the whip hand and beat off wave upon wave of the enemy's dwindling reserves with terrible losses. More than that, the Frenchmen after hours of stiff fighting still had the energy to dash forward and gained fresh positions in regions naturally fortified. The desperate resistance of the Germans and the frequent counter attacks in force are comprehensible when it is realized that if the French capture Alenent and Renon they will outflank the whole line running north to St. Quentin. General Nivelle, however, has no sincere, as he is confronted by the famous Siegfried line system of fortifications on which the Germans have lavished weeks of work and which is of the most formidable type. On the right wing the German battalions streamed out of Plain Wood in an attack on Froidmont farm, which stands midway between Chevrengy and Hill 185. They were practically annihilated. It would seem difficult for the Germans to prevent the French from reaching the Oise Canal and the Ailette River on this part of the front. The famous Chemin des Dames, the key of the whole section, is now in great part in the possession of the French. In several places they have even gone far beyond it. It was the possession of this road which enabled the Germans to hold up the French advance for so long. Its capture alone shows the importance of the success gained by General Nivelle in the battles of Saturday and Sunday.

GERMANS REPULSED.

PARIS, To-day. The Germans have counter attacked along the entire French front and everywhere have been repulsed, according to an official statement issued by the war office to-day.

Fads and Fashions.

Children are wearing cunning little poke-like hats. Sapphire blue and gray form a good color scheme. The looped skirt is a great favorite at the moment.

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We have just received a large shipment of Teas from Ceylon but same is being rapidly depleted. We are, however, booked up for later deliveries, though at slight advances, and can at the moment (if you act quickly) book you up for Fall deliveries.

We anticipate that it will be very difficult to get freight space from Ceylon later, as it is not easy now, and we understand imports via New York are not up to requirements, which, combined with difficulties of exchange, insurance, etc., have given rise to talk of very high tea prices.

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