



Evening Telegram

W. J. HERDER, - - - Proprietor
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SAURDAY, June 1, 1918.

The New Offensive.

There is no doubt that the new German offensive was begun with every detail and preparation perfected, and in consequence of the enemy's choice of the time for his advance, everything so far, has apparently worked in his favor and to his advantage. Having the choice of attack, he could strike at the point in the Allied line, which he considered the weakest and most easily penetrated. That this has been done is proven by the partial success which followed his initial operations; a success, however, which has cost him dearly and which is not at all likely, now, to be increased, for while the German advance, up to yesterday, is still unchecked, in the main, the plunge is being gradually halted by the Franco-British armies, even before the momentum of the attack has spent itself. The armies of the Crown Prince, appear to have for their object, the widening of the gap, which they have made in the Allied front, and it is not unlikely that while they may succeed in doing so, they may expose their flanks to the Allies who in turn will concentrate every effort on rolling them up on the centre, thus bringing confusion and defeat on the aggressors. The evacuation of Soissons is not looked upon as being of supreme military importance and the withdrawal therefrom was made for purely strategic reasons. Contesting stubbornly every inch of ground and only giving way when overwhelmed by the overwhelming masses of the enemy, the Allies are continuing to present a solid front to the advance, the wave of which, from the latest advices, is now approaching the valley of the Marne, with Paris as the evident objective. That this is so is clearly obvious to the high command, and with reserves being rapidly hurried to the fighting line and thrown into the breach, it is possible to view the situation without alarm. The coolness and resolution of the French have already materially assisted in staying the onrush of the Kaiser's legions, at a moment when they were arrogantly confident of victory. That this victory is by no means in sight may safely be accepted, for the Germans, themselves, admit that their hopes so far have not been sustained by the apparently rapid progress of their divisions, and it is now suggested that political motives, the chief of which included the defeat of the French Army, were responsible for the thrust on the Aisne. To show the French the strong arm of Germany was the object of this advance, to which, earlier, they had given no thought. Accordingly the German press is not criticising these plans, which they assert were carried through from political, not military, motives, and the political aspect must not be ignored. The truth is that the German is now aware that if by any possible disaster the British have to leave the continent, the war would not be ended, as by means of the dead troops could be landed in France behind the River Loire, or the British trench themselves in the British Isles, and carry on the war with their Navy. But the French have to be disciplined and the sentiment expressed in the Hun press is that the French army must be given a good beating, as this is a preliminary condition to any possible peace. Therefore it can be accepted by the most casual observer that political, rather than military, expediency is guiding the present strategy of the enemy. It will be remembered that at the commencement of the March offensive much more ominous intelligence of the swift advance of the Germans continued to come in for the first week or so, but afterwards a more optimistic tone permeated the despatches. It is yet too early in the present engagement, to predict, or to make any attempt at conjecturing the outcome of the first round. We must have the faith that strengthened by the justice of their cause, the Allies, with the assistance of the Americans, who are bearing their share of the burden, will stiffen their resistance to the Hun and roll his armies back upon each other in ever-increasing defeat.

WINNAD'S LINIMENT USED BY PHYSICIANS.

"Star" Takes Proceedings.

We are informed that application has been made to the Supreme Court by the management of the "Daily Star" for the issuance of a writ against William Grimes, John Byrne and Patrick O'Neill for illegally entering the premises of that newspaper on Thursday last. The injunction is to be issued to-day, and the hearing will take place on Tuesday, June 4th.

Judgment Suspended in Coal Action.

In the Magistrate's Court this morning, Mr. W. H. Hynes, coal dealer, appeared, charged with a breach of the coal regulations, dated, Dec. 17th, 1917. The defendant pleaded guilty, but informed the Court that he was under the impression that the rules had relaxed. This however, is not the case and in view of the critical conditions they are not likely to be suspended for some time. Under the regulations any person purchasing more than a half ton of coal per fortnight without a special permit, are liable to a fine, the maximum of which is \$500. The seven customers who bought the coal in question have to return it within a fortnight, otherwise they will be held responsible by the court. Hon. J. C. Crosbie, Minister of Shipping and Mr. T. A. Hall, Government Engineer, both members of the Coal Committee, attended and were represented in Court by Mr. F. A. Mews. It being the first offence the Committee were not anxious to press for prosecution as the defendant was prepared to get back the coal. The names of several persons who purchased coal in "bulk" most of whom, we are informed, were under the impression that the regulations had been relaxed, are known to the court, and they will have to return the extra amount of black-diamonds within the time stated. Judgment in the meantime is suspended.

Supreme Court.

(Present: Full Bench.)
Denis Galway vs. Charlotte Lindstrom and May Lindstrom.—On motion of Gibbs, K.C., for plaintiff, and by consent of Mr. James J. McGrath for defendants the hearing is set for Saturday, June 8th.
Thomas Carty vs. Maurice Carty.—This is a motion for an order for partition of the land described in the statement of claim.
Mary Brien vs. Mary Brien, Administratrix Estate of Richard Brien.—This is a motion that judgment be entered in favor of the plaintiff for the amount claimed on the statement of claim issued herein and for such further and other relief as the court may seem just. Mr. J. Fox, for plaintiff, is heard in support of the motion.
William Davis, Respondent, and Smith, E. Ltd., Appellants.—On motion of Mr. McNelly, for Appellant and by consent of Mr. Emerson, for Respondent, the hearing is set for Friday the 7th inst.
Richard White vs. E. J. Worrell, J.P.—Application for a writ certiorari. On motion of Mr. McNelly, the hearing was set for June 4th.

The Last Request of a Dying Soldier in France.

The following inspiring story appeared this week in one of the prominent Metropolitan dailies from its correspondent at the American Headquarters in France:
"Harry Olson, seventeen, was the youngest of the gang and the gamest (in an encounter with the Germans). He died on the hill. Before he passed out he asked Howland (a comrade) to give him a cigarette. Howland lighted it and with a smile on his pale face Olson said: "Stick to it, fellows. Give them hell!" In a few minutes he was silent."
So the cigarette was the brave soldier's last solace and with a cigarette in his lips he died for his country. Is it conceivable that there can still live in this country any cold-blooded fanatic who dares breathe a desire to deprive our soldiers of the only comfort they enjoy with their last breath?
(Extract from the United States Tobacco Journal, May 4, 1918.)

Big Fire at English Harbor, B B

The Deputy Minister of Justice is in receipt of the following message from Grosvenor:
"James Burton's house and effects, at English Harbour, totally destroyed by fire this morning, sparks from same setting north west part of Island in flames. Everybody feared the worst should the wind have veered and both women and men fought the flames heroically until it was under control. Have engaged few men to watch and extinguish fires which are continually breaking out. Water very scarce. Magistrate is absent."
(Sgd.) WORNELL, J.P.

McMurdo's Store News

SAURDAY, June 1st, 1918.
Ingram's Milk Weed Cream is the Premier toilet article of the Ingram series, and is perhaps the most famous. Milk Weed Cream will keep the complexion free from tan and discoloration even in the tropics, the manufacturers maintain. While we do not expect—and certainly do not get—tropical weather in this Dominion, the combination of bright, hot sun, shine with dry, hard winds is particularly trying to many people. There is no doubt that Milk Weed Cream is valuable to relieve the results on the skin of our summer weather, and may well command a trial. Two sizes, 75c and \$1.49—at both our stores.

The War Week By Week.

By Observer.

If these rough notes, in which I summarize the chief and most interesting points in each week's history of the war, are of any assistance, however slight, to enable any reader to understand some of the essentials of the ever-varying situation in this colossal struggle, no excuse is needed for their reappearance now. Certainly none can be offered by the writer, which has undoubtedly reached what may well be its supreme crisis. Every moment is big with fate; the wisest expert hesitates to express any decided opinion, which may be falsified by the event before his ink is dry. The fate of Europe, that is, of the world, for many generations to come, hangs to-day in the balance. A broad view of the situation is not difficult. As it reveals itself in the familiar black line on the map it is positively alarming. The three successive offensives which Germany has launched, beginning on March 21st, have altered the contour of that line in striking fashion. The first, and happily most perilous to the Allies, carried it back over the old Somme battlefields—right, almost to the gates of Amiens, where it has stayed. Taken by itself, that drive is difficult to describe either as a success or a failure; but it cannot be taken by itself; it must be considered in relation to the past and future. The second offensive, from Ypres to Givenchy, made us redraw that line west of Armentieres and run it through Baillouet. It held out a terrible threat to the Channel ports when Mount Kemmel was taken. But the threat was more apparent than real; on the map rather than on the battlefield. When the British finally stood their ground and the French gained a brilliant victory at Loos, it disappeared altogether. Of this very important part of the line it may be incorrect to say that the enemy pre-occupies a position which any failure to the south will turn into one of great peril to himself. We may see confirmation of this prophecy before the summer is over.

And now the third offensive is in full blast. So tremendous has been its force that already the messages speak freely of the Marne—memories of 1914—and mention places like Thierry, on that river and a bare thirty miles from Paris. Soissons has fallen and Rheims is in its grasp. Yes, look at the map and a comparison with the old familiar line of three years and more gives one a shock. But the map is now even less reliable a guide than before, and the drive has had a greater effect than to alter it, the effect of bringing at last the war of movement for which both sides have been longing, or pretending to long. When the strategic moves of this titanic struggle have been ended, whether the war falls back for a time into the trenches or not, its issue may be beyond further doubt.

At the moment of writing the lastest news is of a further advance by the Germans on their right wing but a slowing up elsewhere. This brings them still nearer Paris, apparently their goal, but not much nearer the decisive victory which alone will serve them. In view of the almost universal tone of confidence that has marked the comments of all classes of critics among the Allies since the last offensive, it may seem a little surprising to the man in the street that the Allied line in all this Aisne region should have given way so suddenly and with such apparent ease. Indeed, we are beginning to hear the criticisms that might be expected—why was not this sector adequately guarded? why was Foch caught napping? and so on. These questions are easy enough to answer. Foch was not caught napping. This sector was not "adequately" defended because it was not to the Allies' advantage to do it. Great as the German advance has been, I doubt if the whole of it is worth as much as the capture of Amiens alone would be.

The truth is, Germany has chosen to throw the bulk of her still tremendous force against the weakest part of the Allies' line, but that part was weakest because Foch wished it to be so. An attack upon Amiens or in Flanders would have been met man for man and gun for gun, for victory to the enemy at either place would have been real defeat to the Allies. But it is not so from Soissons to Rheims. There the Allies can afford to follow the tactics they have plainly adopted, of giving ground slowly after exacting the highest price, of holding the line with the fewest men consistent with safety, of keeping the line intact and of saving the reserves for the great, final and absolutely decisive battle that is yet to come.

There we have the key to the whole of Foch's strategy—the reserves. As long as the line as a whole is preserved intact, as long as there are no gaps, we can, with reason, feel no anxiety over any amount of retirement. But there will not be much more retirement. Everything would seem to dictate that the great counter-stroke of the Allies, the blow for which their strength is being so carefully husbanded, must come soon. In other words, the reserves of both sides will be thrown into the combat, but at a time and place almost entirely of Foch's choosing. The number and quality of the German reserves are fairly well known, and the former has its absolute limit. What the Allies' are, we can only conjecture, but they must consist, apart from the great body of French and British troops, of virtually the whole of the American Army in France and something over a quarter of a million Italians. It is possible, but not probable, that the third German offensive will run a course similar to that of the two past; it is more likely that when it is arrested the Allies' turn will come at last. When it does we can await the issue with confidence; we can trust Foch.

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THE SITUATION ANXIOUS.
LONDON, To-Day.
The situation is a very anxious one, not only because the enemy has made such rapid progress on an advance of 26 miles in four days, but also because they will have such large reserves available to be thrown into the battle at any moment. Our transfer of reserves has worked very well, and there is reason to hope that the Germans will not make any further progress, although the situation must remain anxious so long as they have plenty of reserves. The immediate future depends upon what the reserves they may take. The Crown Prince has used up virtually all his own reserves and some from the other groups to the east, but the great bulk of the German reserves are in the north. It remains to be seen whether the enemy will use them to creep his success towards Paris or to strike towards Amiens with a view to cutting the Allied armies in two. The attack during the past week has not been so serious as other attacks at other points in the Allied line, because we have more room for manoeuvring and can better afford to hold back. Another factor that must be considered is that the Germans are rapidly using their effectives. Thus far they have employed probably 45 divisions in the present attack. The question has been much discussed in the past few days, whether this German attack was a surprise to the Allies, but it can't be called a complete surprise, because of the fact that enemy concentrations of troops in the area were known to us before the attack; yet we had no indication of an attack on a big scale was intended. The Germans deserve all credit for maintaining secrecy of their plans. The main masses of men were brought up to the actual front lines only on the night before the attack, which was preceded by only two hours of bombardment for the purpose of cutting wire. The Germans are not making the use of artillery as heretofore. They are using trench mortars in large numbers for wire cutting. If this is the enemy's main attack, he probably did not know when he initiated it, whether it would prove to be a subsidiary or a leading operation. It must be remembered that the enemy has three great geographical objectives as a means toward his main objective of destroying the Franco-British armies. The Channel ports, separation of the Allied armies by an attack through Amiens, and an attack on Paris. In the present operations he is doing all possible to wrap his initial success by attacks on the centre and on the flanks of the salient. He has achieved con-

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