

British Make Sudden Attack, and Advance Nearly a Mile Along a Three Mile Front.

French also Make Successful Advance. Austria-Hungary on Verge of Revolution.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH ATTACK.

LONDON, June 28. (Official.) This morning English troops carried out a successful operation on a front of about three and a half miles east of the Nieppe forest. Our line on this front has been advanced to an average depth of nearly a mile, and more than 300 prisoners and 22 machine guns have been captured. All our objectives were gained, including the hamlets of Le Pinnette, Vertue Rue and La Becque. The enemy was taken by surprise and our casualties are light. At the same time Australian troops attacked and captured hostile posts west of Merris together with 43 prisoners and six machine guns. On the rest of the front the situation is unchanged.

A SHOCK FOR THE HUNS.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, June 28. (By the Associated Press.)—Field Marshal Hindenburg's troops east of the forest of Nieppe got a nasty and unexpected shock to-day when the British suddenly drove forward in a surprise attack on a front of more than three miles, and hurled back the startled grey-coated soldiers to a depth of 1,500 yards. The operation was an unqualified success from its inception and the attackers reached all their objectives in remarkably short time. By this thrust the British not only have greatly improved their position in this important sector, which lies north of Merville, but they inflicted heavy punishment on two hostile divisions that were holding the line here, the 32nd division of Saxons, and the 44th reserve division of Reserves.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

PARIS, June 28. (Official.) South of the Aisne we attacked this morning from the south of Ambly to the east of Mont Gobert, in order to acquire armed places on a seven kilometre front. We entered, enemy positions, took the Boches above Laversille and heights northwest of Outry, and advanced our lines near

the west of St. Pierre Aigne, and also on the hill south of this village. Our advance reached at some points a depth of two kilometres (a mile and a quarter.) We have taken up to now 1,000 prisoners.

SUCCESSFUL ATTACK.

PARIS, June 28. (Official.) Northwest of Mont Didier the French advanced their lines in Senecat Wood and captured 100 prisoners. Between the Marne and the Ourcq, a local operation was carried out south of Dammar and the French took 22 prisoners. Last night was calm on the rest of the front.

REVOLUTION BREWING.

PARIS, June 28. There have been rebellious outbreaks among the garrisons of the cities of Győr and Pecs, Hungary, as a result of which two thousand of the military involved in the mutiny have been condemned to death, according to reports received by the Matin to-day. Both Austria and Hungary are affected by the revolutionary movement which is said to be in progress on a large scale in Austria, the newspaper advices declare.

BOLSHEVIKI GOVT. REPORTED OVERTHROWN.

LONDON, June 28. According to unconfirmed reports to-day, the Bolsheviki Government has been overthrown, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen. Moscow, the report added, has been captured by German troops. According to the same sources assert that Grand Duke Nicholas has been proclaimed Emperor, Nikolai Lenin, the Premier and Leon Trotsky, the Minister of War, were said to have fled to the Murman coast. General Kaledines is said to have cooperated with General Korniloff in the capture of Moscow. The Copenhagen newspapers, the Agency despatch adds give prominence to a Berlin despatch quoting the Tages Zeitung of that

city as follows: "It is believed here that the Bolsheviki Government will soon be overthrown and that Keren-sky is the man of the future in Russia."

PENETRATE AUSTRIAN TRENCHES.

ROME, June 28. British troops on the Asiago Plateau yesterday penetrated the Austro-Hungarian trenches and inflicted losses on their occupants and brought back prisoners. It was announced by the Italian war office.

BARTLETT AWARDED.

OTTAWA, June 28. The Royal Geographical Society has this year awarded "the Back grant" to Capt. R. A. Bartlett for distinguished leadership after the loss of the C.G.S. Karluk, according to an announcement to-day by the Naval Department. This grant which consists of a sum of fourteen pounds, was founded by the celebrated Arctic explorer, the late Admiral Sir George Back, for the reward and encouragement of scientific geographers and discoverers.

CONFERENCE SUPPORTS HOME RULE.

LONDON, June 28. The British Labor Conference at its concluding session here to-day, passed a resolution calling on the Dominion statesmen now sitting in the conference in London, to insist on the British Government settling the Irish question by granting to Ireland a large measure of Home Rule.

WONT RESIGN.

LONDON, June 27. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—The Labor members of the Government met to-day to consider their position in view of yesterday's resolution of the Labor Conference terminating the party truce. In view of Arthur Henderson's emphatic declaration that the Labor executive did not desire the Labor members to leave the Government, Reuter understands that the

Labor ministers have decided not to resign from the Government in any event at the present time.

U. S. COMMISSION FOR RUSSIA.

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 28. Plans for sending a commission to Russia to assist that country economically and industrially have advanced to the point where it is possible to announce on official authority that the personnel of the commission is being discussed.

PREMIER HUGHES SAYS ALLIES ARE FACING THE SUPREME CRISIS OF THE WAR.

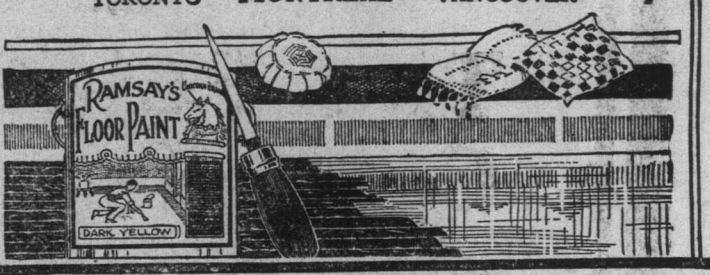
LONDON, June 27. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—At a luncheon given by the London Chamber of Commerce, Premier Hughes, of Australia, said the Allies were facing the supreme crisis of the war. The next few weeks were pregnant with tremendous possibilities. German militarists fully recognized that they must either achieve a decisive victory now or continue a hopeless struggle against daily increasing odds. It would be foolish to underestimate the immediate danger, but it was clear that the enemy was becoming increasingly anxious. The speech of Von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, was a clear admission that the recent enemy offensive had been but barren in its gains and that military success, if not impossible, was farther off than ever, and unless victory was gained politically Germany must prepare for a long war. The change in the German tone, Premier Hughes opined, was due to a realization of America's great effort. The Germans also knew that the Anglo-French armies were confidently awaiting the next onslaught. While the much-vaunted Austrian offensive had spent itself and any day might see the Austrian armies in headlong route, and the civil population openly rebelling, Germany had lost completely command of the air and the failure of its submarine campaign was obvious. Great Britain's mastery of the sea was more complete than ever. Referring to the economic situation, Premier Hughes recalled that during his previous visit he had urged the need of empire organization and emphasized the folly of Great Britain's reverting to the fiscal and economic methods on which she had fatuously relied so long. We longed for peace, but was Great Britain any better prepared for peace than it had been for war? But for the war Germany would have destroyed our trade by peaceful penetration and reduced us and most of our Allies to a state of economic vassalage. The war revealed that our industrial and commercial greatness was honeycombed by German influence and control. Two things were necessary to enable us to hold our

own, first the ability to defend ourselves against our enemies, second the ability to produce wealth and develop our economic resources of labor and capital so as to support a number of virtue and happy people. (Applause.) Any policy ignoring the intimate relationship between national safety and economic welfare, said Mr. Hughes, was doomed sooner or later to destroy the nation adopting it. Hitherto, however, Great Britain had treated these two essentials as separate entities. A country's economic safety and development rested upon the organization covering every part of the national economic sphere. Germany's progress under such a policy had been phenomenal. Germany was to-day preparing for peace as she did for war. Germany was the best organized nation. Great Britain's policy, except as regards to navy was a policy of Laissez faire, nevertheless we are superior to Germany in initiative and resources. Has Great Britain organized for peace? That was the great question, said Mr. Hughes, unless Britain was to sink into a third rate nation after the war. He was glad to know that since he had last been here something had been done to organize our industries and prepare for peace. He was not criticizing what had been done. He knew the difficulties, but not enough had been done. Mr. Hughes emphasized the danger in which Britain's commerce and industry would stand after the war unless we at least were as well organized as other nations. Reconstruction after the war would be a mighty and complex task. There would be a colossal demobilization of many millions of men and women. Unemployment of labor and capital would create a crisis shaking the national fabric to its foundation unless there was effective organization. Something had been done and more was being done in order to ensure a sufficiency of food and raw material, but hitherto no definite policy, fiscal or economic had been declared. No national organization had been established, no machinery had been created, to deal with the many inevitable problems. This ought to be done without delay. (Cheers.) It will be too late to do it after the war when confusion would reign supreme. Mr. Hughes proceeded to castigate the credulous section who still considered a departure from the policy of the open door would end in the national disaster, despite the sinister object lessons of the Brest-Litovsk and Roumanian treaties. He contrasted the sickening folly of these doctrinaires and visionaries as agents of Germany with the robust truth of the German evil. Zimmerman showed that British short-sightedness was responsible for the rise of Germany and that economic position, arising from the British policy was responsible for the war. Zimmerman said "the secret of our success lies, apart from organization and training our working classes, in the fact that England and other countries which are great producers of raw materials have granted to us the open door and allowed us to draw upon their vast resources of raw materials. If this permission is withdrawn we shall at one stroke become once more the Germany of 1890. Raw materials, said Mr. Hughes, were the basis of German industry. Germany could never have risen to commercial eminence without Anglo-Saxon cotton, wool and copper. So-called Britons who favored the open door policy were

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most of the very men whose counsels or unconsciously were agents of Germany had brought Britain and the Empire many. Mr. Hughes concluded by saying that effective action by the Dominion must await the formulation of a clear and definite economic policy by Britain which should be declared without delay.

Shape Isn't Everything

in a Corset. Lines at a sacrifice of comfort are decidedly unsatisfactory.

Warner's Rust-Proof Corsets

are comfortable — guaranteed so; they shape fashionably. The bones cannot break or rust, or can the fabric tear. Try a pair. You will declare that it is Corset Perfection.

Price: From \$2.00 per pair up.

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DON'T BUY SO MANY BOOTS

SINCE "Hi-Press" has come on the market fishermen are putting many a good dollar back into their pockets that used to go for footwear.

This wonderful boot actually gives two and three times the wear of the ordinary kind. And it's mighty good-looking and comfortable in the bargain.

Here's the idea—"Hi-Press" Rubber Boots are made in a new and vastly better way. They are molded—like an auto tire—INTO ONE SOLID PIECE! They CAN'T leak or peel and there seems no wear-out to them. Millions of fishermen, miners and farmers won't wear anything else. Try them yourself.

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ons

BUYING YOUR SHOES EARLY.

Now an inclination to shorten present-day conditions demand to adapt themselves to war and not place our orders well in advance. It was simply a matter of time and that women would be right at the beginning of the war. Yet while we shall strive for stocks during all summer our Summer clothes early will still 100 per cent. service.

WOMEN'S WHITE BOOTS.

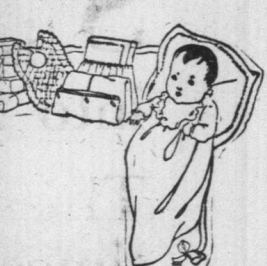
Summer approaches white wear becomes the first fashion. We draw particular attention to this group of White boots; these were bought when prices were low. Sale Price, per pair \$2.90

CHILD'S WHITE SHOES.

We offer during next week a pair of Child's White two-strap shoes. These are fitted with a white bow and has spring heel; sizes 6 to 8 only. Sale Price, per pair 93c

CHILD'S CLOTH TOP BOOTS.

An odd line of Children's cloth boots in sizes 6, 7 and 8. Some white uppers, some tan uppers, some bronze; all in buttoned style. Sale Price, per pair \$1.48



Squares from 65c. each up
Shirts from 12c. to 16c. each
Snelette Barras from 60c. to 65c. each
Snelette Bands from 90c. ea.
Bootes from 20c. to 30c. each
SPECIAL, 45c pair.

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hands of packers and merchants. Those most closely in touch with the situation declare that there is not more than half that number of barrels available in all hands at this time. The question of future prices is, of course, problematical but it may be assumed that herring purchased at the present prices will have to bring better than \$27 per barrel to allow for a reasonable profit for the importer and jobber in this market. There has been a slight improvement in the demand during the past fortnight, but prices have shown no quotable change. Some of this goods has brought \$28 per barrel, while in a small way there have been sales as high as \$29. The supply of Newfoundland herring now held in New York is comparatively small for this season immediately preceding the most active period of the year.—N. Y. Fishing Gazette, June 15th.