

Ayre & Sons
LIMITED

Harvesting Tools!

**Hutton's Rivetted Back Scythes,
American Clipper Scythes,
American Snathes,
Grass Hooks,
Scythe Stones, Hay Rakes,
Hay Prongs,
Lawn Mowers, Grass Shears.**

To-Day's Messages.

9.30 A. M.

L. W. W. IN SOUTH AFRICA.

JOHANNESBURG, To-day. At a preliminary hearing of S. P. Bunting, former Provincial Councilor, S. Hanscomb and a man named Tinker, who were arrested July 7th for complicity with the threatened uprising of the natives in South Africa, held here to-day, it was testified that Bunting presided at various meetings at which the natives were urged to organize against the Capitalists. It was also stated that a branch of the Industrial Workers of the World had been established among the natives of Durban.

NOTHING TO REPORT.

LONDON, To-day.

Halg's official Yorkshire troops carried out a successful raid this afternoon southeast of Rebecq, and captured 30 prisoners. Beyond artillery actions on both sides, in different sectors, there is nothing to report from the British front.

WAR REVIEW.

LONDON, To-day.

(By A. F.)—From the region West of Soissons, and Northwest of Chateau Thierry, American and French armies have begun a strong offensive against the Germans which possibly may have a marked influence on the future of the war. In its initial stage the movement has been rewarded with great success and all along the 25 mile front the French and American troops have dashed in brilliant fashion across positions held by the Germans, killing, wounding or capturing thousands of the enemy and taking towns, villages and large quantities of guns and other war material. Nowhere according to last reports from the front has the enemy been able to stay the progress of their assaults, although counter attacks were resorted to on some important sectors after the first stages of surprise occasioned by the unexpected attack had worn away. To the Americans alone in the region West of Soissons came 4,000 prisoners, thirty guns and much war material. Additional large numbers of captives and further great stores of guns, ammunition and other war necessities were taken by the French. Before all the positions of the Americans and the French, their guns and machine guns cut to pieces fleeing hordes of the enemy or bands which tried to withstand the onslaught. The blow, probably long in its inception, is being aimed at territory vital to the Germans: territory, the capture of which, would not only mean the forced retirement of the Germans from the entire salient, extending S. E. across the occupied region from Soissons to Rheims, with Chateau Thierry its southern apex, but possibly would result in the capture of thousands of Germans operating there, many of them comprising the best soldiers of the German Emperor's army. Six miles, apparently, was the deepest point of penetration made

by the Allied troops in the first day's fighting: this was at Buzancy, South of Chateau Thierry, which they captured and passed through East and at several other points distance of from 4 to 5 miles were reached. From the original starting line at Soissons, the Americans and French came to within a mile of the city and altogether more than 20 villages fell into the hands of the Franco-American troops. Along the front of both sides of Rheims, the Entente troops continue to hold the enemy wherever they have seen fit to launch an attack. East of Rheims the French have recaptured Prunay, but south of the Marne in local fighting they have lost some further ground. The German official statement asserts that in this region success attended the German efforts. Southwest of Villers-Bretonneux, in the Amiens sector, the Australians again have smashed into the German line, this time on a front exceeding a mile in length, capturing guns and prisoners. East of Hebuterne, the British also improved their positions. The Germans are continuing the bombardments of various sectors held by the British in France and Flanders.

OPERATIONS IN THE EAST.

PARIS (Official) To-day.

Eastern Theatre.—On the Struma, patrol encounters took place, in the course of which the Greek troops captured prisoners. In Albania our advanced guards pushed forward on the Geratop ridge to Colde Lunga. Allied aviators bombed airfields at Sudeva and Nantierol. In the course of aerial combats one enemy plane was brought down and two were forced to land.

ITALIANS BOMB POLA.

ROME (Official) To-day.

On the whole of the front there has been moderate fighting by both armies, and the usual activity by our reconnoitering detachments. Tuesday night and Wednesday morning the military works in the fortress of Pola were bombed. Three hostile aircraft were downed.

NO GERMANS ALLOWED.

LONDON, To-day.

Germany recently asked permission of the Russian Government to send a battalion of German troops to Moscow to guard the German Embassy. The Bolshevik Government in reply declared it wouldn't permit any foreign troops to enter the capital.

EFFECT OF AIR BARRAGE.

LONDON, July 18.

(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—The Press Bureau issues a striking photograph of the damage caused by the raids of the British independent air forces on the German railway systems at Metz and Cambons. It shows exceptionally destructive burst in the engine sheds and workshops, the remains of two incinerated trains and great damage to the network of lines. A significant feature is the almost complete absence of rolling stock, thus showing that the twenty-one raids, since June 21, upon this important junction has materially reduced the enemy war traffic.

PRODUCING SUPPLIES.

LONDON, July 18.

(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—

J. J. ST. JOHN.

500 Bags Mixed and White Oats.
250 Bags White Hominy Feed.
150 Bags Bran.
250 Bags Feed Meal, at \$5.50.
100 Bags Whole Corn.
50 Bags Stock Feed.
100 Boxes Blue Raisins, 50's.
175 Boxes Seeded Raisins, 15c. pkg.
75 Boxes Currants, 20c. lb.

J. J. ST. JOHN,

DUCKWORTH ST. & LeMARCHANT ROAD.

In the House of Commons to-day, Hon. R. Prothero, Secretary of Agriculture, stated that over three hundred thousand women, sixty thousand soldiers and ten thousand German prisoners and interned aliens are now working on the land. The arable area in Great Britain has been increased by over two million acres. The wheat and oat acreage have each been increased by three-quarters of a million acres and the potato acreage by nearly a quarter of a million acres. The food position of the Allies, declared Mr. Prothero, was decidedly better than in 1917 or 1916, and the relief to our tonnage by not having to bring supplies from America was of the greatest assistance.

INDIA'S PART IN THE WAR.

LONDON, To-day.

(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier, Hon. W. A. Massey, Premier, Sir Joseph Ward, Finance Minister of New Zealand, and Hon. E. S. Montague, Secretary of State for India, were present at the luncheon given by the Indian residents of London to the Indian representatives at the Imperial Conference. Responding to the toast to the guests, Sir Robert Borden said that nobody could look back on the events of the last eighteen months without feeling how necessary and desirable had been the inclusion of Indian imperial gatherings, and on behalf of Canadian, and indeed of all the Dominions, he wished the people of India God-speed in the great advance which lay before them.

SHOULD BE CONFISCATED.

LONDON, To-day.

(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—Replying to a question by Capt. R. F. Peel, member for London, the British Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons, to-day, said he feared some divergence in practice between different parties of the Empire, in the treatment of enemies and enemy property was inevitable, owing to the fact that circumstances in different parts of the Empire were varied. Uniformity would be desirable if it could be arranged.

"I Need Hardly Say"

how thankful I was to get out alive, and fully made up my mind that I would write and tell you how useful Dr. Chase's Ointment was," writes a survivor of the Gallipoli Peninsula campaign. "We found that it afforded instant relief from poison from shrubs and bushes, and got to using it for all manner of minor wounds and grazes."

Here and There.

SALT COMING.—A large cargo of salt is due here in a few days.

PORTIA AT GRAND BANK.—The Portia arrived at Grand Bank at 7:30 last evening.

GOING HOME.—A number of boats from Trinity Bay which have been fishing from here, are loaded and are returning home very soon.

WEATHER REPORT.—The weather across country is light N.E. wind and raining; temperature at Whitebourne 54 above.

EXORBITANT PRICES.—On this date, 1781, a butcher of the city, for selling fresh meat at the exorbitant price of 25 cents per pound, was fined \$50.

POLICE COURT NEWS.—A young woman, for the larceny of a small sum of money, was fined \$10 or 20 days. A case of violation of fishery rules was postponed until to-morrow morning.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The C. L. March Co. beg to acknowledge the receipt of Fifteen Dollars (\$15.00) Conscience Money, per Mgr. McDermott.

COMING TO ATTEND FUNERAL.—Mr. J. Gover Madkay arrived early this afternoon on the incoming express to attend the funeral of his mother, which takes place to-day.

Tribute to England.

"On the French Invasion." was the subject of a sermon preached by the volunteers by the Rev. Sydney Smith in the summer of 1804. The worshippers were greatly troubled over the future of their native land, but Sydney Smith "stood for his country's honor fast" and bade his hearers be of good cheer in the noble words of the following tribute to England: "I have a boundless confidence in the English character; I believe that they have more real religion, more probability, more knowledge, and more genuine worth than exists in the whole world. Besides they are the guardians of pure Christianity, and from this prostitute nation of merchants (as they are in derision called), I believe more heroes will spring up in the hour of danger than all the military nations of ancient and modern Europe have ever produced. Into the time any doubt of the authorship of the outrages, we cast ourselves, and wait in humble patience the result. First we ask for victory; but if that cannot be, we have only one other prayer—we implore for death."

"Lusitania"

(From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

When the spirit of battle rattle expresses, only some cogent word or brief phrase will satisfy it. "Remember the Maine!" was the cry that inspired our men in the Spanish War. Back of it there was doubtless some remembrance of the wrongs of Cuba; but it was a treacherous attack on an American warship in time of peace that moved them most, nor had they at the time any doubt of the authorship of the outrages. The Americans who went into the fight at Hamel with the Australians found a watchword of the justice of which is unquestionable. There is no doubt who sank the Lusitania, and that name rose to their lips as by instinct and nerved them as they rushed forward with fixed bayonets to a righteous vengeance. From a purely historical point of view, no doubt it is as easy to make too much of the great crime committed off the coast of Ireland on an afternoon in May. Yet the instinct which makes "Lusitania!" a rallying cry is none the less sound. For the lives sacrificed when that fine ship went down are in truth a conspicuous and fitting symbol of the kind of conflict to which Germany forced the world. We are fighting for other things than to avenge our dead, but it is the memory of them that most stirs the heart.

The Perfect Spy.

Among the papers found on a German spy captured recently was an interesting list of the qualifications necessary for a good spy.

"The principal gift of a German spy," we are told, "must be secrecy. He must observe with care and have a good memory to enable him to retain the dates and particulars of events. He must be exact, patient, and must not betray anxiety or hurry in procuring information. He must destroy all writings and never throw them into the waste-paper basket, not even torn into little pieces. It is advisable that he should use a conventional language, which is certainly preferable to ciphers, which give rise to suspicions and mistakes.

"The German spy must have a good general education; he must know languages, but sometimes pretend not to know them. He should confine himself to ascertaining facts rather than opinions. For secret conversation solitary places are to be preferred, avoiding pavements and restaurants, especially those at the railway stations.

Among the instructions given by the German Government to its spies, it is stated that English officers, both of the Army and Navy, are to be regarded as "incorruptible."

"Bipp."

Do you know what Bipp means? It is formed from the words: bismuth, iodoforn, and paraffin paste, which, perhaps, does not make you very much the wiser!

Many of our wounded men are acquainted with Bipp and its wonderful curative effects. It was discovered by the famous surgeon, Mr. Rutherford Morrison, and it is one of the most important relievers of suffering that the war has produced. By this process the infected portion is excised, a thorough drenching of pure spirit is given, and the wound surface is sewn up again after a thin layer of Bipp has been applied.

The preparation acts so quickly and so effectively that it almost has the effect of a charm.

One extraordinary cure has just been recorded in a London military hospital. A bit of shell had entered a soldier's chest and to his way cruelly through his body. The track of the missile was excised, and Bipp was applied. The cure was absolute.

FOR SALE.—That well built residence owned and at present occupied by R. H. Trapnell on Waterford Bridge Road, choice situation; Hot and Cold Water, Hot Water Heating, and all modern conveniences; pretty lawns and hedges, fruit and vegetable gardens, and fine protected tennis court; motor coach house and stable, poultry house with screened run. All well fenced and in perfect order. Apply to R. H. TRAPNELL, Water Street—1713, t

Full 16 oz. Tin of Cream

for 16c.

Special: Choice Pork Tongues.

M. J. O'Brien, 42 New Gower St.

June 21, 6m, f, t

French Pay Homage

TO BRITISH SAILORS.

Paris, July 15. (Via Reuter's, Limited.)—Under the caption, "Let us Never Forget the British Sailors," the Midi says: "Let us acclaim the American soldiers, but never forget the British sailors, without whom Germany would continue to utter sarcastic remarks on the vain menace and fruitless effort of America. She already knows, and will know better to-morrow, all that this menace means. "The day when the American army gains the big success to which we are looking forward, let us pay homage to the British sailors, those unseen and silent conquerors who are guarding the seas for us."

Beecham's Pills

will rapidly improve your complexion by arousing the liver and putting stomach and blood in good order.

Largest Sale of any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes 2/6.

Here and There.

THE SUSE.—The s.s. Suse has not been reported since leaving Joe Batt's Arm, yesterday morning.

SQUID AT HOLYWOOD.—A sign of squid, had been seen at Holywood, which is about the earliest this year.

NASCOPE DIE.—The Hudson's Bay Co. steamer Nascope is expected to arrive here on the 21st, and to sail again on the 24th for the north on a visit to the company's trading posts.

POSTPONED.—Owing to weather conditions the Football Match set down for this evening is postponed until Monday evening next.—jly19, li

HIGHLANDERS' CAMP.—The pioneer squad of the Newfoundland Highlanders went out to Mount Pearl this morning to erect tents and get everything in shape for the brigade which goes in camp to-morrow.

Fads and Fashions.

Lovely afternoon frocks are made of tan and brown chiffons.

Organdie collars and cuffs are indispensable to cotton frocks.

Flowers and tinsel are used as trimming on evening gowns.

Large sailor hats have a soft scarf tied about the crowns.

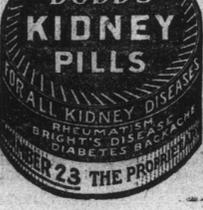
The sports costume is made of black and white checked troot.

The trimmings frock is the fashionable one of the moment.

Camisole straps are merely strands of pin-and-blue flowers.

MARRIED.

At Darlington Manse, Ayr, on the 17th of June, by the Rev. Alex. Taylor, M.A., Thomas Mardell Taylor, Royal Nfld. Regiment, eldest son of Mr. H. C. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, 133 Circular Road, St. John's, to Helen Mack, eldest daughter of the late William McRissock and Mrs. McRissock, 9 Taylor Street, Ayr, Scotland.



Published by Authority.

On recommendation of the Minister of Shipping and under the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, and Acts in amendment thereof, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to approve the following regulations respecting the sale of household (Soft) Coal.

W. W. HALFYARD, Colonial Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, 18th July, 1918.

- (1) Because of the present serious condition in the Coal producing centres and the limited stocks held here, it is hereby ordered that no Coal Vendor in the City of St. John's shall sell or deliver to any person more than One-half Ton (1120 lbs.) of Soft Coal per fortnight until further notice, without a written order from the Department of Shipping.
- (2) Such order may in the discretion of the Department of Shipping be given to any person who, being a householder, shall satisfy the Department that the allowance herein provided is insufficient for his needs, or to any owner of a factory or industrial plant who shall satisfy it that the said allowance is insufficient to carry on his ordinary trade or business. Any such order may be revoked, cancelled or varied from time to time as the Department of Shipping may determine.
- (3) Any person receiving a supply of Coal under these Regulations shall not transfer it or any part thereof to any other person.
- (4) Any person obtaining or attempting to obtain a larger supply of Coal than he is entitled to under these Regulations shall be guilty of a breach of the same.
- (5) Every Coal Vendor shall furnish on Monday morning of each week to the Department of Shipping a full list duly certified by him in

writing of the names and addresses of all persons to whom he has sold or delivered Coal during the previous week, and the quantity sold or delivered.

- (6) Every Carter of Coal shall be supplied by the Vendor with a delivery note for each lot of Coal stating the name and address of the person to whom the Coal is to be delivered. No Carter shall deliver Coal to any person other than the person named on his delivery note.
- (7) No person having a supply of Coal on hand or in stock shall be entitled to or shall purchase or obtain a further supply until his stock is less than one quarter of a ton.
- (8) The penalty for a breach of any of these Regulations shall not exceed \$500.00, with or without imprisonment not exceeding Three months, and may be imposed and recovered upon summary conviction before a Stipendiary Magistrate or a Justice of the Peace in the name of the Minister of Shipping.
- (9) The Minister of Shipping may from time to time suspend the operation of these Regulations or any of them and for such periods as he may think fit by notice in two daily papers, and may from time to time revive and bring the same again into force by notice in the manner hereinbefore set out.
- (10) During the suspension of any regulation as provided in Section 9, the Department of Shipping may permit any Coal Dealer to sell or deliver, or any person to receive, a quantity of Soft Coal not exceeding ten tons, and if such person shall satisfy the Department of Shipping that ten tons is insufficient for his needs the Department may, by written order to that effect, allow such persons to receive a larger quantity.
- (11) The provision of Chapter 1 of Consolidated Statutes (2nd Series) relating to the construction of Statutes shall so far as the same are applicable apply to these Regulations. Jly18, 21



Public Notice!

Regarding Household Coal.

The Minister of Shipping requests those able and desirous of laying in their winter supply of coal to do so at once as stocks are now sufficiently large to permit the removal for a limited period of the present restrictions of half ton per fortnight.

Accordingly it is ordered under the powers conferred upon the Minister of Shipping by clause 9 of the Coal Order dated 18th July, 1918, that clause 1 of that order be suspended until further notice, and that the following clause be substituted for same:—

"No Coal Vendor in the City of St. John's shall sell or deliver to any person more than ten (10) tons of soft coal until further notice without a written order from the Department of the Minister of Shipping."

In all other respects the coal order of the 18th July, 1918, made under the War Measures Act, 1914, shall remain in force.

It is hoped that the Public will stock as much coal as is possible under existing circumstances and thus assist the Department in dealing with the coal problem.

By Order of the Minister of Shipping,
july19, 11
T. A. HALL, Secretary.

Ladies' White & Colored VOILE DRESSES,

Made of fine Voile, trimmed in a neat, attractive manner. Suitable for street wear. Values up to \$10.00.

Now \$3.50 to \$7.00.

Ladies' House DRESSES.

These are made from the finest Gingham obtainable. Light and dark shades; all sizes; \$2.25 value.

Now \$2.00.

THE OUTLET SUPPLY HOUSE,
192 Duckworth St., Op. T. & M. Winter's

months. That furnishing de- ALL.

Scrim.

trim, plain and border- curtain for the summer ward.

Cloth.

Cloth. Why spoil your when you can get a length it from hot dishes, etc.

Suites and

some extremely beautiful upholster- Brocades and Silks and beautiful Genuine Ma-

partment of "Odd" "Odd" Chairs, "Odd" of pretty "Odd" which would be a Parlor. Come them, you're sure to

Portrait Co.

John's.

esment To-Day. 10c

(the actress who was recently

Not Steal,"

production in 6 acts.

oney—full of life—entitled

g Ban."

y sees a classy ballad.

DRAMS AND EFFECTS.

EAGLE'S EYE" and other

ictures.

TERY'S

Dry Goods

following goods:—

ry Mats, Boys' Cotton

White Skirts, Ladies'

& Children's Hosiery, Scrim, White Dress

Colored Dress

oleid assortment of

house sale only.

uckworth & George Sts.

the Public Evening Telegram