

THE VICTORY ON THE SOMME LOOMS LARGER

SITUATION SPLENDID IN SOUTH, BUT LESS PROMISING IN NORTH

Allied Prospects Never Brighter and Germany's Hope of Military Victory Is Fading Away Rapidly—Outlook Is Mighty Encouraging — Two Distinct Movements on the Front—Tanks and Cavalry Prominent in Great Advance.

Special cable to New York Tribune and St. John Standard.
(By Arthur S. Draper).

London, Aug. 11—Haig's success on the Somme looms larger as the captured territory is more fully surveyed.

If the situation is filled with high promise in the south, it is no less satisfactory in the north, where the English and Americans stood off German counter attacks after taking the heights on the Somme.

There is some question whether the progress of the Canadians at Santerre heights is intended as a local operation. In fact, there is no such thing as a limited offensive, for in any surprise operation the attacking force must be ready to take advantage of every opening.

Natural objectives are set in advance of the attack, but that operations cannot cease the moment they are attained was shown when Byng surprised the enemy at Cambrai and the British were unable to follow up their great advantage. In the present operation Haig prepared for anything. The operation may end suddenly or it may continue for many days, as none can say when the battle is concluded.

Dangerous Prophecy

From eight to ten days has been the limit of previous attacks, after which the lines were stabilized. On the Marne, Foch hit with his greatest weight for three days and continued to reap the reward for the following fortnight. There may be a repetition of this in the present operation, for the enemy cannot settle down where he is now. To say that an enemy's power of resistance has been broken down is dangerous prophecy. The Allies have been relieved of two great perils—the threat at Amiens and the threat at Paris. The Germans have lost the initiative but where armies number millions they recuperate rapidly. Ludendorff is being sorely tried, his reserves dwindled rapidly and his army is staggering, but the military decision will not be found on the next corner.

Bright Allied Prospects

The Allies prospects were never brighter and Germany's hope of a military victory is fading away rapidly. The outlook is highly encouraging. There are two distinct movements along the southern end of the front, the Canadians and French driving southeast toward Roye, while the French working north by northeast are approaching the same point. Rupprecht has reason for anxiety over the Allies progress at the centre, which is now approximately fifteen miles, because there is a broad river behind his army's back. There is no real enemy reaction up to date. The demoralization and disorganization in the German ranks is so complete that General Hutier is collecting his reserves slowly and his difficulties are being multiplied by the strafing he is receiving from droves of airplanes and tanks.

Splendidly Organized

No better organized and executed remunerative operations have ever directed by Haig. There is no doubt now that the place of attack was a complete surprise to the Germans, who expected the drive between Arras and Albert. All threats to Paris are gone for the moment, if not for the rest of the war. The menace to Amiens is gone, and the road to Abbeville and the Channel lengthened. The Amiens-Paris Railway, by way of St. Just, is no longer under gunfire. Haig has already won a big victory, and future operations offer high promise. The transition from gloom and anxiety to buoyancy and high confidence has been so rapid, it is difficult to keep the balance. If we remember four, three, or even two months back and compare our present emotions with those of the Germans we can appreciate what kaleidoscopic changes are taking place in this campaign.

Canada's Big Part

The Canadians and Australians, who have been training as storm troops, have played a big part in this battle. The English cavalry, following close behind the tank squadrons, is having the opportunity for which it has been patiently waiting and training. In this primarily British show, with British troops directed by a British Field Marshal they are vindicating themselves after the March disaster. The French are filling a role, relatively minor at first, but now becoming of major importance.

Probably the divisions which took part in the initial drive found some eight divisions in front of them. Though considerably outnumbering the enemy, the Germans didn't face such great odds as the British did on March 21. The defensive force, with the exception of the wings, was totally unprepared and the British tabbed prisoners so rapidly they were almost unable to handle them. A divisional general, taken before he could escape to the transports, miles behind the original positions, fell a victim to the small but smart tanks and armored motor cars. A second divisional head was taken at Lihons. In two hours positional warfare had given

way to open fighting. There has been nothing like it, not excepting the March battle, because mobile guns are being employed in greater numbers and variety. Not only have vast quantities of ammunition and supplies fallen into the hands of the British but the enemy has lost hundreds of guns of various calibres—some of them of the largest size, which had been shelling Amiens. Ten of Rupprecht's divisions have been swept into the discard, while as many more will be severely mauled before this reading. Tanks and cavalry, which for some time have played a small part in the fighting on the battlefield, came out of their obscurity in the present British attack on the Somme and have proved themselves to be of inestimable attacking value, while aeroplanes have added to their fighting accomplishments. In the present campaign, the air fighting has surpassed in magnitude and importance of results, anything hitherto attained, but in the last attack all records were smashed. The British announcement of the destruction of sixty-five enemy machines and the loss of fifty of their own gives a slight impression of the tremendous struggle going on in the air. Instead of flying at the height of ten thousand feet, aviators now are flying only a few hundred feet above the battlefield. Machine guns and even rifles are performing the work of anti-air craft guns. The Allies can sacrifice many mach-



FOOD SHORTAGE IN GREAT BRITAIN.
A "queue" outside a London shop waiting for the weekly allowance of four ounces of oleomargarine.

TWO STEAMERS ARE SUNK BY U-BOAT

British Steamer Penistone and Swedish Steamer Syldland Torpedoed.

Nantucket, Mass., Aug. 12—Sinking of the British steamer Penistone by a German submarine off the Georges Bank, is reported. The Penistone, a vessel of about 4,000 tons gross, apparently was sunk by the same submarine that destroyed nine schooners on Saturday. No news of the crew.

Boston, Aug. 12—Fifteen survivors of the Swedish steamer Syldland arrived here today and reported that their vessel had been sunk by a German submarine on Saturday. Fifteen others of the crew were picked up by another ship. An Atlantic Port, Aug. 12—A British merchant steamer was sunk recently off the North Atlantic coast, according to the second officer of the German submarine, which sent nine fishing schooners to the bottom of George's Banks Saturday and Sunday. This report was given members of the crew of the Kate Palmer, a fishing schooner, when they were taken aboard the submarine, prior to the destruction of their vessel. The fishermen reported that probably sixty fishermen were cast adrift in small boats after the submarine's attack upon the fleet.

They still hold their superiority. Their machines are doing deadly destruction with bombs and machine guns attacking troops and transports not only in the line of battle but in the depots far behind.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA CRITICAL

Lenine and Trotsky Flee To Kronstadt, Naval Base Near Petrograd—Czecho-Slovaks Strong.

London, Aug. 12—Premier Lenine and his chief assistant, Leon Trotsky, have fled to Kronstadt, the naval base near Petrograd, according to a despatch sent out by semi-official Wolff Bureau of Berlin, and printed in Zurich newspapers, says a Havas Agency report from Paris.

The German newspapers today admit that the situation in Russia is critical, a change of government may come any day, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Amsterdam, Aug. 12—The position of the Soviet government in Russia is considered very serious by the Moscow correspondent of the Tageblatt of Berlin. He announces that the Czecho-Slovaks have increased from 75,000 to 300,000 and are being reinforced by Serbians, Cossacks and counter-revolutionists. Dr. Helfferich, the German ambassador to Russia, has informed the Soviet government that he will move the embassy from Moscow to Pskov, because he fears for the personal safety of his staff, says an official telegram from Berlin.

Amsterdam, Aug. 12—The Bolshevik government will shortly leave Moscow for Kronstadt, the Berlin Lok-Anzeiger states today. Premier Lenine and War Minister Trotsky have already reached there, the newspaper adds.

OBITUARY.

Joseph Ruddock.

The death of Joseph Ruddock, a well known North End citizen, took place early yesterday morning, after a long illness. His father, the late Francis L. Ruddock, was once a prominent shipbuilder. Deceased leaves one brother, Francis, of Queen street, and one sister, Mary A., at home. Funeral Wednesday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock from his late residence, 251 Douglas avenue.

Mrs. Edna Ross.

Mrs. Edna Ross, wife of Roderick Ross, of 105 Chesley street, died suddenly at her home Sunday evening, at

ter leaving the General Public Hospital, where she had been under treatment. Mrs. Ross was removed from the institution to her home in an automobile and was quite able to walk and talk brightly, being apparently quite well again. However, a weak turn soon followed. She was a resident highly esteemed. Three sons and the husband survive. Mr. Ross is himself an invalid, having to relinquish his work in the rolling mills some time ago because of paralysis of the throat. The sons at home are Kenneth B. and Roy A., but Walter H. is a sergeant in overseas forces. Mrs. Thomas Jenkins of Wisconsin is a sister. The funeral will be held from her late residence this afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

INDIGESTION AND CONSTIPATION

Quickly Relieved By
"Fruit-a-tives"

Rochon, P. Q.
"I suffered for many years with terrible indigestion and constipation. A neighbor advised me to try 'Fruit-a-tives.' I did so and to the surprise of my doctor, I began to improve and he advised me to go on with 'Fruit-a-tives.'
"I consider that I owe my life to 'Fruit-a-tives' and I want to say to those who suffer from indigestion, constipation or headaches—try 'Fruit-a-tives' and you will get well."
CORINE GOUDREAU.
50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

WEDDINGS.

Philip Breen.

Lucy P. Breen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hunter, P. E. Island, was united in marriage to Sydney H. Philip, of this city yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, at the Cathedral, with Nuptial Mass, by Rev. W. M. Duke. Mrs. J. C. Comeau, sister of the bride, and her husband were the witnesses. Mr. and Mrs. Philip will reside on Elliott Row.

London, Aug. 11—The anti-Bolshevik movement in Russia is growing rapidly, the Bolshevik Soviet organization has virtually gone to pieces and Nikolai Lenine, the premier, and Leon Trotsky, his war minister, intend to flee to Germany should the situation become too serious, according to recent Russian newspapers, the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen telegraphs.

But butter evenly by folding some of the waxed paper, in which the butter is wrapped over the edge of the knife. Wet the paper before beginning to cut, and the butter will have clean, straight edges.

It is easier to lead a man to the altar than it is to make him eat war biscuits.



How Much Useful Power Does Your Engine Deliver?

CORRECT lubrication—freedom from friction load, from power leakage at the piston rings, from racking vibration and excessive wear on cylinders, bearings and gears—governs the useful power your engine delivers, and the length of its useful life.

Improper lubrication is expensive at any price. The right oil will keep an engine powerful and enable it to deliver the maximum of power under all conditions.

Polarine is a carefully manufactured oil designed for the correct lubrication of all types of internal combustion engines.

It feeds freely and lubricates correctly at low temperatures, and does not break down at cylinder heat.

It maintains the vitally necessary, gas-tight piston-to-cylinder "seal" that prevents power shooting past the pistons.

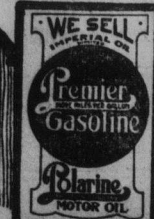
It cushions every bearing and moving part with a wear-preventing film.

And Polarine burns up clean and goes out with the exhaust, thus minimizing carbon troubles.

Polarine is made in two grades—Polarine and Polarine Heavy. It is supplied in one-half, one and four gallon sealed cans, also in 1½ gallon steel kegs, barrels and half-barrels.

There are also Polarine Oils and Greases for effective transmission and differential lubrication. Buy Polarine where you get Premier Gasoline—at the Sign of the "Red Ball."

Write us at Room 704 Imperial Oil Bldg., Toronto, for interesting booklet on Polarine for Automobile Lubrication.



**IMPERIAL OIL
LIMITED**
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT
CANADA

Canada Food Board Licenses 11-003 14-115.

**HAVE you tasted
McCormick's Jersey
Cream Sodas made from
Government Standard Flour
according to Government
regulations? They're crisp,
full of flavor—altogether de-
lightful.**

A wholesome and economical food. Sold
fresh everywhere. In sealed packages.

**McCormick's
Jersey Cream Sodas**

Factory at LONDON, Canada.
Branches at Montreal, Ottawa,
Hamilton, Kingston, Winnipeg,
Calgary, Port Arthur,
St. John, N.B.