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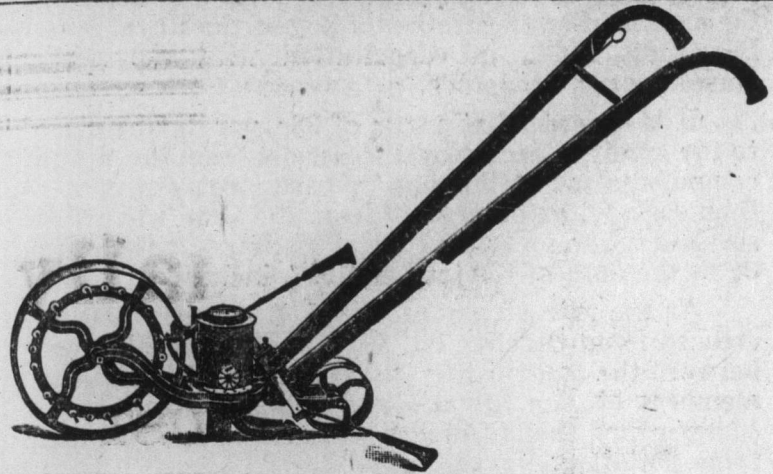
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Captured Position Retaken by British

Big Problem Confronting Germans. Britain's Output for Three Months is 1,320,280 Tons of Shipping.

A COSTLY ATTACK.
BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, May 9. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—Throughout yesterday the enemy pushed his attack in the direction of the northeastern slope of Scherpenberg with great determination. At first he made several successful stages of progress, pushing with an infantry attack launched at 9.30 o'clock under cover of an intense bombardment. It was directed against the right flank of our northern army and overlapping our position with the French. An hour after throwing in several waves of assault troops the Germans gained a footing in our front line of considerable width. Enemy parties penetrated to Kleinviestraat. Kabaret. The situation at this time seems to have been rather difficult. Henceforth until the early afternoon the Germans made vigorous efforts to get through the ridge wood. About half-past one when the battle was still raging with unabated fury we still held the hamlet of Kleinviestraat, but had been pressed back south of the wood. The French were then holding a line along the Wyverbeek. The Germans continuing to throw in fresh troops pressed us back toward the western end of the ridge wood and momentarily occupied the greater portion of this. We still had parties holding out in Kleinviestraat and later the French helped to restore our complete possession of this place. Before sunset the Germans fought themselves to a standstill having suffered heavily, but had gained ground of some tactical importance, in the ridge wood, being a distinct step towards the covered position of Daphin Schenpenberg. Just before dusk we counter attacked under cover of a terrific bombardment and the enemy was forced to yield the front he had occupied at such cost. By night we had restored the original line practically everywhere, leaving only one or two little pockets of Germans to be mopped up. Further south the Australians around Morlaucourt further improved the line gained by their advances north of the Somme Canal.

ENEMY OFFENSIVE SEPT.
BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, May 9. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—The enemy has made no progress since the capture of Mont Kemmel, and is showing no disposition to follow up his initial moves which were generally anticipated. So long as his local attacks continue to be naturalized as was the case yesterday, so long a bigger attempt is likely to be postponed. His dense concentration remain in position, but the momentum has gone out of his original push and the offensive has spent itself. He is now in a position of having to start a fresh one. The Allies having had liberal time for overhauling their defences, the enemy is now presented with the same problem as on March 21st last.

BRITISH USING GAS SHELLS.
WASHINGTON, May 9. The British are using gas shells in the western front with excellent results, the British war mission announced today. During the last few days, said the statement, the British have consistently shelled the German support trenches and tram heads with gas shells with marked results. The German concentrations have been disturbed and their preparations paralyzed by the effectiveness of these bombardments. Prisoners captured on May 4 said they had been unable to obtain rations since May 1, owing to the constant artillery fire.

RUSHING UP TONNAGE.
LONDON, May 9. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—Publication of the Admiralty statement on the new merchantship construction shows that for the first three months of 1918 there were 1,320,280

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THIS SPACE GIVEN TO THE REGIMENT BY AYRE & SONS, Ltd.

to the effect that the combatant strength of the British Army was greater in January, 1918, than in Jan. 1917. Field Marshal Haig, at one time was under the impression, Lloyd George said, that the cabinet had taken the decision as to the extension of the line without his consent, but the Imperial Chief of Staff had sent a memorandum explaining the matter. The military representatives at the Versailles Council had examined into the proposals for the extension of the British line and had suggested a compromise, the Premier stated, and the extension took place under agreement between Field Marshal Haig and General Petain, the French Commander. A judicial tribunal would have been the best for an examination of facts, said Lloyd George. It would have been short and sharp and have given a decision immediately. "Since I have thrown myself into the vigorous prosecution of the war, I have been drenched with 'cocoa press slop.' The 'cocoa press' slop is the Daily News group of papers controlled by Quakers, formerly the Premier's strongest support. It was General Maurice's duty, the Premier asserted, to tell the Ministers they had erred in an important statement of facts. He had never heard a syllable of the matter until he saw it in the papers. He would ask the House to give a judgment respecting it to-day. Regarding the extension of the British front, the Premier said General Maurice was at Versailles, but wasn't in the Council Chamber. He was in a building outside with others, assisting the Council. The extension of the front of General Gough's Army, the Premier declared, was never discussed at that Council, and the extension was an accomplished fact before the Council met. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Lloyd George said, was reluctant to extend his line and so was the War Cabinet. The extension was in response to very great pressure from France. Mr. Lloyd George said, General Maurice, in the absence of the Chief of Staff, attended a cabinet meeting on the day after his (the Premier's) speech. He was there on the following day. He didn't call attention to the fact that Mr. Lloyd George's statements were incorrect. The Premier added that he was in daily contact with the General on war business; they were constantly discussing the question of figures, because General Maurice was in authority as the Director of Military Operations. The Premier explaining the extension of the British front, said, the French defence had to be assisted and it was agreed to leave the time and extension to the Commander in Chief. At no time had the Cabinet swerved an iota from the principle laid down by Sir Wm. Robertson, then Chief of Staff. There was an actual notification to the French authorities that the question couldn't be discussed in the absence of Field Marshal Haig. The Premier declared that such controversies as the present one were distracting and paralyzing. "I beg that they may come to an end," he added. "National unity and the Army are threatened. The Germans are preparing the biggest blow of the war, and I beg and implore that there shall be an end to this sniping."

Secretary Baker saw need of tobacco "Over There"

How about Newfoundland Soldiers and Sailors, some of whom have been fighting nearly four years? Isn't it essential to keep them supplied with their favorite smokes from home GEMS and MAYOS?

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