

New Offensive In the West.

French Positions Assaulted, But Enemy Makes No Progress. Italians Take More Prisoners. Plumer's Men Do Good Work

GERMANS OPEN NEW ATTACK.
PARIS, June 19. (Official.)
Last night about six o'clock, the Germans delivered a violent preparatory fire along the whole front of Rheims, from the region of Avriigny, west of the city, as far east as La Pompelle. At nine o'clock the enemy infantry began an attack on the French positions between these two points. The French troops resisted the German attack with complete success, the counter barrage of the French artillery proving very strong. Between Avriigny and Ormes German assault troops were stopped by the French fire and forced to return many times to their places of departure and were not finally able to reach the French positions. Around Rheims violent combats developed, during the course of which the enemy suffered heavy losses and was everywhere repulsed. East of Rheims the fighting likewise ended to the advantage of the French. The Germans having been successful in penetrating the woods northeast of Sillery, they were driven out by a French counter attack. Prisoners taken in the region of Rheims declared that the town was attacked by three divisions, which were ordered to take the place at all costs during the night.

GERMANS SUFFER HEAVILY.
WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 19.—Large units of German shock troops had been concentrated on the west side of Rheims, between Vriigny and Ormes, and which went over to the assault last night, were met with such an awful fire from the French defence that they were unable to make the slightest progress. They suffered such losses after trying time after time to reach the French positions that only a few of the attackers were able to return to their own lines.

SPLENDID WORK OF BRITISH.
ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, June 19. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)
Montello, the oval-shaped chain of hills which hinges the Austrian offensive, has been occupied for several months by the British, who came to Italy under General Plumer. A British division occupies the southwestern ridges of Asiago plateau with the French on their right. The British, after reconnoitering the advanced positions momentarily abandoned on Saturday morning with a view to strengthening the line, not only resisted all Austrian attempts, but gallantly counter attacked in a fashion that caused an Italian superior officer to remark they are slugging the gates of Italy in the face of the invader. A detachment of British cyclists accomplished heroic deeds. They

were changing position and moving along a sunken road parallel to the front. Suddenly they ran into a vastly superior Austrian contingent barring the way. Instead of fleeing they dismounted and advanced with fixed bayonets. Simultaneously the Austrians were ordered to charge, and the two waves of bayonets clashed. A terrific fight ensued, but the splendid physique and undaunted courage of the British cyclists proved too much for the Austrians, who fled, abandoning their rifles, the British pursuing and capturing many rifles and prisoners. One of the most successful features of the organization of the Italian Army consists in the wise distribution and the close rapid handling of reserves which is illustrated by the brilliant feat on the British sector, and is further testified to by the splendid Anglo-Italian camaraderie. The British defenders of a certain position were ordered to retire with a view to straightening the salient. A small detachment was left on the crest of the hill 3,000 feet high to cover the withdrawal. The Austrians who immediately perceived the operation tried to overwhelm the detachment, but the latter though almost completely surrounded and outnumbered tenfold succeeded in holding the enemy at bay. The commander of an Alpine detachment decided on his own initiative to attempt to rescue the Britishers. The question was whether the Alpine would be able to arrive in time to find the defenders alive. The commander of the Alpine said, "We would be too late if any but the British bulldogs were defending the position and if any but the Alpine Chamois were rushing to their rescue." The Italian Alpine thereupon dashed forward and were received by the British with cheers for Italy. The Austrians were so taken aback by this unexpected onslaught that they wavered whereupon the commander of the British detachment leaped to the top of the trench and ordered a charge. The Austrians were forced to withdraw in face of the attack, both in the front and on the flank.

AUSTRIAN PRISONERS TAKEN.
ROME, June 19.
The Italians captured since the beginning of the Austrian offensive on the Italian front, prisoners to the number of 9,011 and many guns and several hundred machine guns the war office announced to-day. Austrian attacks delivered on each side of the Odesa-Treviso railway broke down under heavy losses. The Austrians broke through several Italian lines at the southern foot of the Montello. The battle of the Piave River broke out again yesterday afternoon the statement adds. The fresh efforts of the attackers to cross the right bank from San Andrea to Candela were repulsed. An intense struggle took place in the Fossalta sector, north of Capellite.

ZEEBRUGGE BLOCKED.
AMSTERDAM, June 19.
The entrance to the harbor of Zeebrugge is blocked, according to Lieuts Geo. Coward and John Read, of the British Royal Air Force, who landed in the province of Zealand, Monday, and are to be interned at the Hague. In an interview published in the Telegram they say the Germans are working night and day to clear the passage, but each night British aviators demolish the passages. The cement ships sunk in the harbor are still there, and the Germans are afraid to blow them up for fear they will also destroy the sluices. The Lieuts. assert that no submarines can enter or leave Zeebrugge. The blockade of Ostend is not so complete, but the Germans are having great trouble there. The motor of the seaplane carrying Coward and Read failed while they were bombing Zeebrugge.

PENNED IN CANAL.
LONDON, June 20.
Twenty-one German destroyers, a large number of submarines and numerous auxiliary craft are penned in the Bruges canal docks as a result of the recent British naval operations at Zeebrugge, the German submarine base on the Belgian coast, Thomas J. McNamara, Secretary of the Admiralty, announced in the House of Commons to-day, and said the operations were more successful than had been at first supposed. He added the German craft were now subject to constant bombing.

POLES FIGHT FOR ALLIES.
PARIS, June 18.
Fighting under the national flag of Poland, the first Polish Regiment of the first Polish Division entered the

front line trenches opposite the Germans yesterday. Within the sound of the roar of cannon, and in the presence of military and civil authorities, the regiment received its battle flag and entered the war on the side of the Allies. It is a reply to Germany's contention that the Polish question is settled, said General Archinard, chief of the Polish mission to France. Poles who have escaped from Germany and Poland, or who have succeeded in leaving America and other countries, form the bulk of the Polish legion, which may shed its blood to-morrow against German autocracy in the defence of Liberty and the autonomy of Poland. Amid an impressive silence the chaplain of the regiment facing the troops and raising both hands above his head gave them this oath: "I swear before God, before the Holy Trinity, than in allegiance to my country I am ready to give up my life to the last drop of blood in the service of the holy cause of Poland, to obey my chiefs and to remain true to Poland one and indivisible." The Polish officers and soldiers cheered as they repeated the oath.

COUNTING OUT ENEMY PLANES.
PARIS, June 19.
The war office report says: There was nothing important to-day. On June 18th our air squadrons brought down or put out of action six enemy airplanes and set fire to one captive balloon. Our bombing machines dropped ten tons of projectiles last night on railway stations, cantonments and bivouacs in the regions of Villers, Franquet and Flammes. West of Lake Doiran and on the right bank of the Vardar there were artillery duels. North of Monastir our troops repulsed an enemy surprise attack. Our patrols penetrated several points of the enemy's lines and brought in prisoners. Allied planes carried out numerous bombardments. British aviators brought down three enemy machines.

REVOLT AT KIEV.
LONDON, June 19.
A great revolt has begun at Kiev, according to an intercepted wireless transmitted from Moscow to the Exchange Telegraph Co. Artillery stores have been exploded and there is continuous street fighting. The revolt is spreading to several points of the Kiev districts. Forty thousand peasants, armed and organized, are participating in the revolt.

PARISIANS' NERVES RELAX.
PARIS, June 19.
Reports of the Austrian repulse on the Italian front, the comparative quiet on the French and British lines, the silence on the part of the long range guns for six days, and the inability of the Gothas to cross the terrific defence barrage in their last three attempts to reach Paris, only one German having succeeded in flying over the city, have caused the faint nerves of Paris to relax. The city has assumed an appearance nearer that of before the war than at any time since the opening of hostilities.

NERVOUS ABOUT BULGARIA.
LONDON, June 19.
The resignation of the Bulgarian Cabinet caused a sharp decline on the Berlin and Frankfurt Stock Exchange, says an Amsterdam despatch to the Morning Post. While the German newspapers declared that the resignation of the Radoslavoff Ministry will not affect the Bulgarian Foreign policy, uneasiness is felt in Germany, as it is clear that strong differences exist in Bulgaria.

TURKS SACK AMERICAN CONSULATE.
WASHINGTON, June 19.
The sacking of the American hospital at Tabris, Persia, and the seizure of the American and British Consulates there by invading Turkish troops was reported to the State Department to-day by the American Minister at

Teheran. If the report as it reached the Minister is officially confirmed, the outrages may be considered an act of war and settle the long-pending question of whether the Ottoman Allies of Germany should be formally listed among America's enemies. According to to-day's despatch the Turks sacked the hospital over the protest of the Spanish Consul in charge, as representatives of American interests, and in defiance of the Spanish flag flying over the buildings.

DROWNING FATALITY.
MONTREAL, June 19.
Caught by a heavy wind storm in the St. Lawrence off Caraque, N.B., a fishing boat belonging to Capt. Jas. Doorman, was capsized and her master and crew of three were drowned this morning.

RUSSIA.
PARIS, June 19.
The French Government has confidence that Russia will eventually pay her debts, declared the Finance Minister in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday.

WAR EXPENDITURES.
LONDON, June 19.
A note of warning against increased war expenditures, is stated by the Daily Chronicle and the Daily News, in their comment on the statements made by Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in moving a vote of credit in the House of Commons yesterday. Other papers do not question the huge outlay. We are getting our money's worth, says the Daily Express. It adds that the Allies look forward to another three months of insistent anxiety. The Daily News says the sinister fact is the difference that prevails on the subject. The Treasury long since ceased to exercise control, and Parliament offers nothing with which to dam the tide. The Government's idea of getting on with the war does not include any consideration of economy, and there is no check on the torrents of waste in the departments themselves.

Soldier Ill at Petty Harbour.
Pte. Edward Greene, who is doing guard duty at Petty Harbor, was taken suddenly ill yesterday. The Military Department was immediately notified and word sent to Dr. McDonald to go to his assistance. It was feared at first that the young soldier would not survive but after being treated by Dr. McDonald he came through all right. The doctor found Greene to be suffering from heart trouble, a complaint that he is subject to. Green enlisted a little over a month ago.

Black as Dirt About the Eyes.
Liver Was All Upset and There Was Pain Under the Shoulder-blade—Two Interesting Letters.
So many people suffer from derangements of the liver that we feel sure these two reports, just recently received, will be of interesting reading and valuable information to many readers of this paper.

Mrs. F. L. Harris, Keatley, P.O. Sackville, writes: "I was suffering from liver trouble—had a heavy pain under one shoulder blade all the time, and was nearly black as dirt around the eyes, so I concluded to try some of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I did so, and before I had taken one 25c. box the pain had left me and I commenced to gain in flesh, and by the time I had taken two boxes I was completely cured and felt like a new person. My trouble was caused by heavy work out-of-doors, and, of course, heavy eating and constipation. I would advise anyone suffering from kidney or liver trouble to give Dr. Chase's Pills a trial."
Mrs. Charles Terry, Tweed, Ont., writes: "Before I was married I was troubled with enlargement of the liver. My liver became so enlarged that you could detect the swelling on either side, and it was only with difficulty that I could get my clothes on. A friend advised me to get Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and take them. I commenced this treatment, and used nine boxes, which cured me and nearly black as dirt around the eyes, so I concluded to try some of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I did so, and before I had taken one 25c. box the pain had left me and I commenced to gain in flesh, and by the time I had taken two boxes I was completely cured and felt like a new person. My trouble was caused by heavy work out-of-doors, and, of course, heavy eating and constipation. I would advise anyone suffering from kidney or liver trouble to give Dr. Chase's Pills a trial."
Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25c. a box, 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers, or Edmanston Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Household Notes.
All woodwork close to stoves or furnaces should be covered with zinc.
A good cooking oil is better to grease a baking pan with than a hard fat.
Bread should be watched carefully while rising, if one would have it perfect.
Fruit juice can be prepared without sugar to be used later for jelly and loaves.
Potato salad is delicious if you add a little minced celery, peppers and tomatoes.
Heavy salads have no place with the dinner. They had better be served with innobee.

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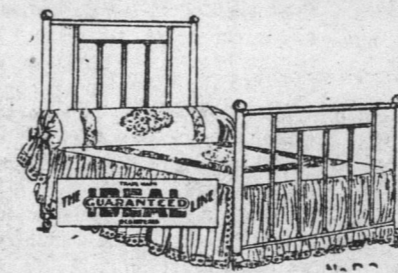
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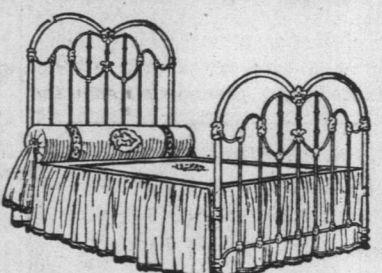
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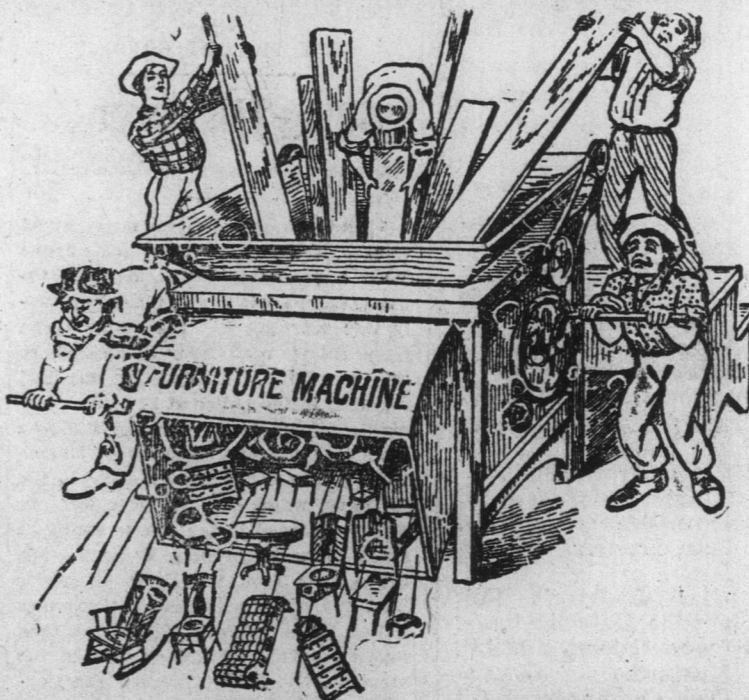


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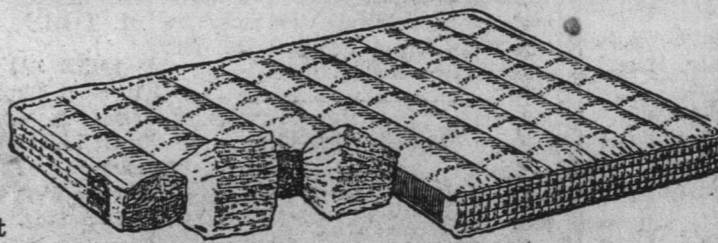
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