

GERMANS EMPLOY 300,000 MEN TO HACK THROUGH TO PARIS.

Australians Carry Out Ambitious Undertaking. Furious Fighting Continues.

WAR REVIEW.

On the third day of the German offensive on the front between Mont Didier and Noyon saw the Germans still making progress from the center of the line eastward of the Oise River, but being held back in their attempts to reach their positions southeast of Mont Didier in continuing. Every day they were continuing to pay an exorbitant price for the gains they were making. Having reached the Oise in the region of Ribecourt, the enemy, it is supposed to try to fight his way across the west bank of the stream, and must emerge in force upon the banks bordering on the waterway, where the troops of General Foch are to be in strong array both in men and guns, waiting to dispute the road to Paris. Although nearly 300,000 men are being employed by the Germans in their efforts to open a way to French capital, their progress is slow when compared with the progress on other days. Numerous divisions of the attacking troops have been cut to pieces by the French, and forced to withdraw from the battle in order to fill the gaps with fresh men. Not an inch of ground has been given up without the exacting demands of a terrible toll in men killed or wounded, and nowhere has the defending line been pierced. The front of the salient driven by the Germans is still in the center, south of the village of Marquelles. To the west of this point the Germans at one point almost reached the Aronde River, but were driven back for a considerable distance by the French in a very counter attack. The French are counter attacking southwest of Noyon, according to the German official report, which says, however, that renewed efforts of the French to regain lost territory were repulsed with heavy losses. The German war claims the capture of 10,000 additional prisoners, which with the number of captives reported Monday would bring the total to 18,000 in the new fighting. Since the new offensive began along the Soissons-Soissons sector on May 27, it is asserted by the German official communications that the army group of the German Crown Prince has taken about 100,000 Allied troops captive. Comparatively quiet still prevails on the front between Soissons and Rheims, although the Germans announce that southwest of Chateau Thierry, where the American marines are fighting, they have several times decisively defeated the enemy and that the Germans have suffered with heavy losses attacks directed against their front.

One of the most ambitious operations carried out in many days, Field Marshal Haig's troops in the Amiens sector have struck the Germans a heavy blow. It was the Australians who carried out the manoeuvre, and they succeeded in advancing their line half a mile over a mile and a half, and took nearly 300 prisoners, including five officers. In addition, 21 machine guns and a trench mortar were captured. On the Italian front there has been no infantry fighting of importance, but numerous small affairs between the two parties continue daily.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

PARIS, June 11. (Official.) The French have struck the Germans a hard blow along a front of about seven and a half miles between Montdidier and St. Maure, recapturing Bellay, Genlis Wood, and the heights between Courcelles and Morcourt. The official report by the war office says the battle continued to-day from Mont Didier to the Oise. On the four troops supported by tanks, which attacked this afternoon along a front of twelve kilometres between Montdidier and St. Maure and the desperate resistance on the part of the enemy, reached the southern approaches of Le Tretoy, captured the heights between Courcelles and Morcourt and carried our lines more than 10 kilometres to the east of Mery. There also retaken Bellay and Genlis Wood and reached the southern heights of St. Maure. The enemy, who suffered heavy losses, left more than 1,000 prisoners and several guns in German hands. In the centre the Germans, who had succeeded in pushing forward to the south of Loge farm and Bellay, were driven back beyond two points by our troops acting in concert with increasing units on the left. The enemy increased his pressure, seeking to gain the Matz Valley, where several violent attacks launched against Chevignot were repulsed. The enemy succeeded in gaining a foot of ground at Machemont and Bethancourt were bitterly disputed. South of the Ourcq River, the American troops this morning brilliantly cap-

tured Belleau wood, and took 300 prisoners. Our day bombing machine continued their operations on June 10, despite the bad weather against points of a more exposed nature on the battle field. Airplane groups flying low dropped projectiles into the enemy concentrations dispersing reinforcing troops and causing considerable losses. Certain squadrons made sorties and during the day eight tons of explosives were employed in this manner giving the best results. On June 10th and 11th, the bombing of the enemy's rear areas was continued actively. Our escadrilles dropped twenty tons of projectiles on convoys, cantonments and railway stations, as well as on two munitions depots. An explosion occurred in the region of Chaulnes, another in the neighborhood of Soissons. A fire also is reported to have broken out in the station at Fismes. On June 10, 10 German planes and one captive balloon were brought down by our pursuit machines.

STRIVING FOR A DECISION.

PARIS, June 11. In summing-up its comment on the military situation, the Echo de Paris says the enemy is striving to attain a decisive success at all costs expecting to end the war. Before the end of the month all the German forces will have been brought into action. In this supreme moment it wouldn't be a surprise if he should shortly attempt a naval attack with full naval forces combined with a new effort on the British front. The military critic of the journal bases his hopes of Allied success on the wearing out of the enemy's effectiveness. He declares before the offensive on May 27th was begun, the Germans in two months had used more than 260 divisions, and had to use 53 more in the late May offensive, while that of June 9 exposed 15 additional divisions to the Allied fire, accordingly some 330 divisions have been under fire in less than three months. Evidently the critic is counting a division as new each time it is employed in action. The enemy's effort is a gigantic one, but it can't last for ever. He is now bringing into action about 190 divisions. The time is not far distant when all of these will have reached a dangerous state of exhaustion and this at the same moment that the young and vigorous American army impatient for action, will have been formed. Experience shows that an offensive is bound to play itself out in not more than three and a half months.

ENEMY THROWN BACK.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 11.—Late last night the Allied infantry re-entered the village of Mery, which had formed a protective point for the German advance through the valley. The strongest effort made by the Germans in the course of last night and this morning in the new offensive was in the direction of the railway connecting Estres, St. Denis, Mont Didier. The enemy met with such resistance that they renounced for the moment their attempts in this region. Negro troops supported by the Entente allied tanks which did great destruction, delivered a brilliant counter attack in this vicinity and recaptured the crest running southeast of Marquelles. Seeing their progress hindered on this side the Germans turned towards the other flank and nearly reached Ribecourt to the north of which place the hottest encounters occurred in the woods of Dressincourt. The enemy will be forced to debouch on the plain near the Oise River, where he will find himself without the shelter of woods and will be subjected to a concentrated fire of Allied artillery and machine guns. The Germans have found it necessary to bring forward more divisions to fill the gaps in their ranks caused by the terrific allied gunfire.

ATTACK CONTINUES WITH FURY.

PARIS, June 11. The battle along the front continues with fury. Attacks and counter attacks follow each other without interruption and the losses of the Germans are formidable. The evening journals in reviewing the results which have been obtained during the past two days by the Germans agree that they are not to be ignored, but doubt that they were worth the losses which the Germans suffered. Along the whole front, says the journal Debats the situation is not modified sensibly. The general immediate objective of the enemy is Compiegne, but this city hasn't been reached. The advance along the right bank of the Oise is not sufficient to disturb our position on the opposite bank of the

river. Between the Oise and the Aisne on the other end of the line the situation upon the plateau of Mont Didier is not changed.

AN ALLIED SUCCESS.

LONDON, June 11th. The military correspondent of the British wireless service writes:—In the Mont Didier-Noyon sector the enemy attacks is meeting with so little success in proportion to the heavy sacrifices he is making, that so far the engagement may undoubtedly be called an Allied success. The French continue to hold stubbornly, taking over 500 prisoners, a signal proof of the enemy's desperation.

A HAIG REPORT.

LONDON, June 10. Field Marshal Haig's report from the British front to-night says:—The number of prisoners captured by us in a successful operation carried out last night south of Morlaucourt is 298 including 5 officers. There is nothing further of special interest to report.

BOMBING RAIDS.

LONDON, June 11. During the period between June 6th and 9th inclusive, ten bombing raids were carried out, according to the Admiralty statement to-day. The objectives were Thorout, Zebrugge, Lockgates, the Bruges works, Bruges docks, Bruges canal, Chistilles air-drome, Marillier air-drome, St. Denis Western air-drome and the St. Denis-Western air-drome. Four fires and two explosions were caused in the eastern basin at the Bruges docks. Two direct hits were observed on the mole at Zebrugge. Heavy anti-aircraft fire was experienced, and attacks by enemy aircraft were driven off. All our machines returned. In home waters during the same period numerous anti-submarine and hostile aircraft escort patrols were carried by airplanes, airships and airplanes. Submarines were sighted and bombed. Enemy mines were located and floating mines sunk. On occasions while on patrol, single British machines have been attacked by enemy formations. In one case a stray bullet shot away the control, and a British machine was forced to alight. The crew subsequently was rescued by another British seaplane which had been sent to search for them. In another instance one machine, after being disabled, was sunk by hostile machine gunfire, the crew being rescued.

WORK OF BRITISH AIRMEN.

LONDON, June 11. The official statement on statement operations to-night says:—In spite of the cloudy weather yesterday our airmen on the French battle front worked early and late dropping eight tons of bombs on enemy troops, transport and munition dumps, guns and trenches. Direct hits were observed on the railway at Rore, Sur Metz, and concentrations of infantry "in the triangle comprising Mont Didier and Rore. Flying low our machines attacked with machine gunfire every target that offered itself along the roads. Behind the fighting line an immense number of rounds were fired in the air with good effect. In this area we shot down enemy airplanes and drove down several out of control, we ourselves losing five machines. On the British front there was little air activity. One German plane was destroyed, and one was driven down out of control. We lost two machines. During Monday night we dropped seven tons of bombs on Cambrai and Bapaume. All our night bombers returned.

SUFFERING BIG LOSSES.

FRENCH HEADQUARTERS, June 11. (Via Reuters' Ottawa Agency.)—The enemy yesterday at immense cost succeeded in pushing his advance from a mile to three miles deeper into our front. At Marquelles, the southernmost point of his salient, he was about seven miles from his starting point. Yesterday morning the fighting was almost unprecedented in fury. The Germans continue to attack in compact masses, which are mown down by our gun fire. Others and still others follow, and when the position is finally taken by the enemy as often as not it is promptly retaken by the French. In these counter attacks the French invariably find the ground littered with German dead often lying in heaps. The little night called Plomont, south of Lassigny, must be paved with enemy dead. It is held by dismounted cavalry. The last despatch

runners who got through from Plomont before its fall, say they saw 14 unsuccessful German attacks on the hill, and there were others after they left. It is estimated that the Germans used between twenty and thirty divisions up to last night.

ENEMY'S GREATEST EFFORT.

PARIS, June 11. All the advices from the battle-front show the enemy is putting forth every possible effort in his design to push toward Paris, throwing division after division into the melting pot. So far he has succeeded in two days of fighting in carrying forward his line at the maximum line of advance at Vimont, a distance of six miles. The enemy at first succeeded in widening the point of his wedge by bringing up two divisions of the Guards and two Bavarian divisions borrowed from the army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht. These troops captured the villages of Mery St. Maur and Bellay. If the danger to the French is in lessening ground in which to manoeuvre the German peril lies in the human wastage that is in progress. The German army as a whole has been engaged for the past three months with slight relief. The balance seems to be in favor of the French. The resistance by the French in this battle has not been surpassed in determination during the whole war. One little group of dismounted Cuirassiers at Plomont, while almost surrounded, beat off fourteen German attacks and contributed largely to the checking of the German advance.

AUSTRALIAN CAPTURES.

LONDON, June 11. (Official.)—Last night another minor operation was undertaken with complete success by the Australians in the region of Morlaucourt. The line south of the village has been advanced to a depth of half a mile on a front of over a mile and a half, and 23 prisoners, 21 machine guns and a trench mortar were captured by us.

The Coolest Deed of the War.

The most amazing story of this amazing war has just been told. It is a tale of stark courage and downright clear-headedness in the face of the grimmest ordeal, by a stoker in a British submarine sunken fathoms deep, and it has been related by a writer in the "Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post," who has obviously gleaned his facts from official news. In point of fact, the story is well known in naval circles here, though it has never been published in detail before. No writer could do justice to this tale so convincingly as the hero himself, a stoker petty-officer (the sole survivor), whose highly technical, matter-of-fact report needs no journalistic embellishment.

His First Impulse.

"At 10.30 a.m. on Tuesday," he states, "something was heard to come in contact with the boat forward, twice in quick succession. . . . I proceeded forward to ascertain the position of the leak. Finding no leak above the battery-board, I came to the conclusion that she was holed low down. My first impulse was to close the lower conning-tower hatch, but a get a pressure in the boat, but the men were then going up the con-

ning-tower in the hope of escape. I put on a lifebelt, and closed the valve on the air-trunk through the engine-room bulkhead, as at this time I thought I would have to use the engine-room as a way of escape.

"I then returned to try to close the lower conning-tower hatch, but before I reached it water began to come down through it and the engine-room bulkhead scupper, so I shouted to the hands forward to come aft to the engine-room. There was no response." All hands were dead except this cool-headed, iron-nerved stoker petty-officer, who had not the slightest intention of making the same finish. He was an engineer who knew every nut, bolt and gadget of his boat, and had a mind infinitely fertile in resource. His explanation of what he did is highly technical in spots, and bristling with conscientious details. It makes it difficult to realize that he was labouring for his life in a flooded submarine at the bottom of the North Sea, with a crew of dead men and no more than one chance in a thousand of survival.

Juggling With Death.

"It was impossible for me to leave the engine-room door," he goes on to explain, "as it would have closed behind me, and would have been impossible to open again, owing to increase of pressure in the flooding compartment. I remained there, still hoping that some of the men might come aft, until the water rose to eighteen inches above the sill of the door, and chlorine gas began to come through from the midship compartment. I was then reluctantly forced to close the door, and proceeded to unscrew the clips of the torpedo-hatch above me as the only hope of escape through the deck. At this juncture the engine-room was in complete darkness, with the exception of the port pilot-lamp.

"The water was slowly rising in the engine-room through the voicepipes, which I had left open to relieve excessive pressure on the bulkheads. The heat at this time was excessive, and therefore I rested a while, and considered the best means of flooding the engine-room."

This captive, penned like a rat in a trap, tried one expedient after another, each one failing him in turn—a refractory torpedo-hatch, impossible caps and traps, nuts that refused to budge—and yet he was undismayed and stubbornly resolute, splashing in the gloom to a place where he could "consider the problem once more."

"He returned to the hatch, crawling on top of the engines, in order to struggle with the exhaust and induction valves, using a spanner for a tool. This he had thoughtfully picked up in the engine-room before it was flooded. Hammering away at the fastenings, he knocked out one pin, but was unable to remove the other. He then dived under water and eased the wheel of the rearing, which sounds like a ticklish bit of work in itself, and bobbed up again to find that he could now drive out the remaining pin.

"I have always held the theory," he says, "that the pressure in a sunken, air-locked vessel can be greater than the external pressure, the deciding factors being the weight and shape of the sunken hull. I now discovered that the boat was flooding very slowly, and as a last resource I decided to open the scupper in the engine-room bulkhead. I anticipated chlor-

ine gas generating from this water, which proved to be the case. Also, as the water came in, the air was escaping through the hatch. So I tried three times to open the hatch, and succeeded in raising it about half way, but the air rushed out, and the hatch fell down again. So then I dived down, and retrieved the clip-bolts, and shipped two of them, and lightly secured them to the end of the dogs, the idea being to get sufficient pressure in the boat, then knock the bolts away, hoping to be blown out by the pressure.

Blew Himself Out.

"I then proceeded to put this idea into execution. The hatch flew open, but there was not enough pressure to blow me out, nor yet time for me to escape before the hatch came down again. I tried once more to lift the hatch with my shoulder, but it descended upon my hand. I managed to raise the hatch and free my hand, which was quite badly smashed. I now concluded that it was impossible to attempt to blow myself out by means of internal pressure.

"I allowed the engine-room to flood until the water was up to the coaming of the hatch. I then raised up the hatch and escaped, rising to the surface, and being picked up by H. M. S. F."

This indomitable stoker petty-officer floated out through the square hatch-opening, after letting the compartment fill to the roof, and was picked up unconscious. The comment of the officer commanding the flotilla sums up one of the most wonderful feats in the whole story of submarine warfare:

"Although the man was fighting for his life, it is a wonderful example of unflinching courage and perseverance, and of refusing to acknowledge defeat. He was by himself, in almost complete darkness, receiving electric shocks, and towards the end, suffering from the effects of chlorine gas and a crushed hand; and yet, in spite of continual disappointments, he worked on for nearly two hours, keeping his head to the last; and at the seventh attempt at opening the hatch he succeeded, and escaped."—Answers.

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Proceeds Children's Picnic, St. Mary's School, Herring Neck, per Misses Small and Lizzie M. Ludlow . . . 7 00
A. J. Harvey, Botwood . . . 10 00
Empire Day Collection, Millertown, per A. Morey:—
W. T. Batstone, H. J. Hansen, J. D. Gilmour, and C. J. Kendall, M.D., \$10.00 each; J. W. Bartlett, S. Sparks, Wm. Harris, P. Gaulton, Alf. Wells, Joe Gill, \$5.00 each; S. F. Slade, \$10.00; C. O. Johnson, Geo. Vardy, Ronald Kelly, Douglas Holloway, \$3.00 each; Elihu Purchase, Jos. Groen, V. Stratton, J. Blandford, Jos. Goodyear, Ben Barrett, D. Oake, R. D. Thorne, T. A. Winton, W. J. Verge, W. Matthews, J. W. Follett, B. A. Hardigan, A. Manuel, L. Furlong, W. Wellen, Rev. Nottal, I. Gillard, A. Morey, R. Fogwill, S. Woodman, Geo. Jones, P. Rowsell, F. Hicks, J. N. Davis, Ed. Kelly, \$2.00 each; Selby Garrett, P. L. Butler, B. Ricketts, Wm. Hicks, A. Turk, R. Morey, S. Pond, Joshua Mills, John Jones, R. Whalen, G. Wilcox, Jos. Lane, F. Powell, Wm. Kneeb, B. Hicks, R. Day, Wm. Kelly, Jos. Snook, P. Whalen, Geo. Gidd, W. A. Morey, R. W. Woodman, The Golden, Chas. Campbell, Obe. Kneeb, J. Reid, Ken Campbell, J. M. Taylor, M. Boulas, F. Maidment, Ben Eastman, Hy. Grant, J. Snook, B. Stride, H. Pritchard, Alf. Barrington, R. Kelly, W. Mercer, \$1 ea.; lesser amounts, \$15.90; total \$121.90
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\$38,214 61

F. H. STEER,
Secretary-Treas.

June 11th, 1918.

Here and There.

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LABRADOR SAILINGS.—Practically all the schooners from Carbonear that intend prosecuting the Labrador fishery, have sailed northeast.

When you want Roast Beef, Roast Veal, Roast Mutton, Roast Pork, try ELLIS'.

SALMON PLENTIFUL.—Salmon are fairly plentiful in nearby outports, and this morning fishermen were selling their catch at 11 and 13 cents a pound.

Just arrived for Stafford's Drug Stores, Nyal's Face Cream. Theatre Hill Store open every night till 9.30.—June 6, 11

RUSHING REPAIRS.—Repairs to the S. S. Ethie are being rushed, but it will take sometime before she will be ready for sea as several plates have to be put on below the waterline and a length of keel scarfed in.

THE NEW FRENCH REVIEW
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