

Cable News.

WAR REVIEW.

The Germans apparently are on the eve of trying to end their retreat from the Soissons-Rheims salient and turning and offering frontal battle in France to the Allied armies. The day of rearguard action seems to be drawing to a close. Violent counter-measures against their antagonists already are in progress by the Germans over most of the front, and seemingly for the present at least the Allied advance has been materially slowed down. Further gains have been made by the Allies, but only after the bitterest kind of fighting, and these gains have been considerably less in extent than those of previous days before the Germans stiffened the retiring armies by rushing numerous fresh divisions to their aid and adding greatly to the aggregate strength of their fighting forces within the fast disappearing pocket between Soissons and Rheims. As a result of violent counter attacks delivered with huge effectives, the Germans have been able to force the falling back by the Americans and French on several positions, but nowhere were they able to find a spot weak enough through which they could penetrate the Allied line. Standing firmly and giving ground only under absolute necessity, the Allied troops everywhere have exacted a huge toll in men killed, wounded or made prisoners from the Germans in their every effort, partly to retrieve their losses of ground. Particularly heavy has been the fighting in the center of the salient and on the right and left anchor points of the salient resting respectively southwest of Rheims and south of Soissons. It is still on the two anchor points that the enemy is keeping a watchful eye, fearful that the Allied troops may yet press back the line and threaten the armies of the German Crown Prince with the pincer manoeuvre, for the enemy is not yet far enough out of the pocket to have passed the danger of such a contingency. In the centre of the pocket north of the Ourcq river the Germans, in a counter attack, drove the Americans out of Clerges, but this slight gain was more than overruled later by the penetration of the Americans north from Serzy, Deugnoux, lying on the west side of the pocket, northwest of Fere-en-Tardenois, also was taken by the Germans but later the Franco-American troops recaptured it, and with Grand Rosier in their possession they still hold vantage points for a small turning movement towards Fere, which, if successful, would give them a goodly number of prisoners. Southwest of Rheims the enemy delivered violent attacks against the French from both sides of St. Euphrase. Their effort to capture the village, however, was futile, although they pushed their line slightly forward on the west side of it. Southwest of Ypres the Australian troops are keeping up their attacks against the Germans, and have captured the town of Merris and 169 prisoners and a number of trench mortars and machine guns. The Germans at last reports were heavily bombarding the new positions of the British, American troops fighting north of the Ourcq in the Soissons-Rheims salient have enlarged their victory of Monday at Serzy, where they defeated divisions of Germany's picked troops and took and held the village against counter attacks. Notwithstanding continued heavy opposition by guns, machine guns and large numbers of the enemy, soldiers from the Middle West and East States drove their line north from Serzy on Tuesday for a distance of about two miles, and were resting at night on the slopes approaching the woods beyond the town of Nesles, where they stood at last reports. The Americans formed the apex of the long line running across the salient. While the fierce fighting was going on between the Americans and Germans, the French on both sides of the battle front also moved forward for goodly gains, west of Fere-en-Tardenois and east of Serzy. In the Nesles forest the Germans are holding strong positions, from which they are shelling, but thus far ineffectively, the menacing Allied lines before them. Prussian Guards and Bavarians were in the thick of the fighting throughout Tuesday, but again they were outmanoeuvred and outfought and again suffered heavy casualties.

A FABULOUS SUM.

LONDON, July 30. The biggest appropriation demanded since the beginning of the war will be submitted to the House of Commons Thursday, says the Daily

In Old Age

Health and comfort in old age depends largely on keeping the liver and kidneys in healthful action. Pains and aches, stiffness of the joints, lumbago and rheumatism tell of poisons left in the blood by sluggishness of the liver and kidneys. People in advanced years hold Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in high esteem because of the promptness and certainty with which they awaken the action of kidneys, liver and bowels.

Telegraph. The vote of credit to be asked will be for £700,000,000; the previous highest was £650,000,000 voted a year ago. The new appropriation is required to finance the war until the end of October.

INTER-ALLIED FOOD CONTROL.

LONDON, July 30. The Conference in London between the Food Controllers of the United Kingdom, United States, France and Italy is continuing its labours, and meetings are being held almost daily, and it is expected that the controllers will conclude their discussions by the end of the week. Satisfactory progress has been made and the establishment of an Inter-Allied Food Council, composed of the controllers, is now an accomplished fact. A resolution adopted to-day emphasized the need for economy and the elimination of waste, as well as increased production. In order to build up the stocks as an assurance against all possibility, it concludes, "We cannot administer the food problem on the basis of one year's wants but we must prepare for long continuance if we are to insure absolute victory."

IN THE FAR NORTH.

LONDON, July 30. A conflict between Entente forces, in the Murmann region, and combined Finnish and German troops is imminent near Enerejaesen, according to passengers on the first steamer to arrive at Varde, Norway, from Archangel since the autumn of 1917, says a Christiania despatch to the Daily Express. The Germans are reported to be moving toward Petschenga on the coast from Enerejaesen, and are repairing a road built some years ago by the Russo-Finnish Government. It is believed the Entente forces are constructing a road from Petschenga to Salljaervi to meet the foe half way.

AUSTRALIANS AGAIN.

LONDON, July 30. German positions in the Ferris region on the Flanders front were entered last night by Australian troops, who took forty prisoners, the War Office announced to-day.

JAPO-SIBERIAN AGREEMENT.

STOCKHOLM, July 30. (British Admiralty per Wireless Press).—The official order of the Siberian Government, published at Omsk, stated on July 12th that Japan had granted to the Siberian Government £5,000,000 sterling, for the formation of a strong army. In return, Siberia undertakes to supply Japanese troops which arrive there with provisions. It was also announced that the Serbian Government is carrying on negotiations with America.

RIOTING IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, July 30. (Bulletin).—A new strike has broken out at Kalk, Rhethish Prussia, near Cologne, according to the Echo Belge. Machine guns were used to repress the movement and the leaders were arrested, the paper declares. The police, it is added, were still busy when the troops were sent dispersing the crowds which continued to gather in the streets.

A HUN SEASM.

LONDON, July 29. (Bulletin) By the A.P.—The Germans began counter attacking very heavily along the battle front, according to news that reached London shortly after noon to-day. There was an especially heavy one in the American sector, resulting in driving the Americans out of the village of Clerges, about five and a half miles southwest of Fere-en-Tardenois. Another thrust drove the Americans back from Boughneux near Grand Rosier, northwest of Fere-en-Tardenois.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

LONDON, July 30. Thomas Francis Anson, third Earl of Lichfield, Director of the National Provincial Bank of England, and of the Bank of Australasia, was found dead to-day at Shagborough Park, Stamford, with a gun shot wound in the head. Lord Lichfield was born in 1856.

INDEPENDENTLY OF GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, July 30. Turkey is going to handle the situation in the Caucasus, according to her own ideas. This is indicated in a

telegram from Constantinople dated July 28th, which quotes an article in the newspaper "Wastir Ektjar" presenting the Turkish viewpoint. "We have nothing to say against the principle laid down in the Brest Litovsk Treaty," says the newspaper, "but when the Caucasus, newly re-organized, turned to us, and master of its own destinies, refused to be bound by the Treaty, what was more natural for us than to take into consideration the necessities of this new situation created on one important eastern front. Could we close our ears to the appeal of the Government of a people largely of the same race and same creed as ourselves? We are aware of the action, and its present progress to place under German control, Thrace and Baku, is a logical consequence of the application of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty. How could this treaty be taken into consideration in the affairs of the Caucasus seeing that the Bolshevik Government has not even been able to return to us in accordance with the treaty, our eastern frontier, and that in the Caucasus influences, freely independent of the Bolshevik Government, have arisen." 3 am.—This reported attitude on the part of Turkey accounts in part for the report received through Copenhagen, that Turkey and Germany had severed relations.

ENEMY'S WITHDRAWAL ORDERLY.

LONDON, July 30. There has been heavy fighting near the Buzant railway, five miles south of Soissons, and also in Flessier Wood about five miles further south. In this latter locality 45 prisoners were taken belonging to three divisions of the enemy. Now engaged in the Marne salient there are 71 divisions of which ten belong to the northern army of Crown Prince Rupprecht. The enemy's withdrawal is reported still orderly and military opinion in London discounts the possibility of rounding up of Germans in the salient.

INTERESTING STATEMENT OF SIR ERIC GEDDES.

LONDON, July 30. Sir E. Geddes, 1st Lord of the British Admiralty gave the House of Commons to-day a review of the naval situation, and particularly defended the policy of starting national shipbuilding yards. In discussing the shipbuilding programme in connection with the navy estimate he compared the situation to-day regarding tonnage with that of a year ago. Then the net loss in tonnage was 550,000 gross tons monthly. Submarines then were not being destroyed as fast as the Germans were building them, while the merchant shippers were short of men and material. Four hundred thousand tons net loss monthly was the British deficit. Every yard that could take naval work has been put on naval building. Gradually during the year Sir Eric continued the position had changed in many directions. Instead of losing tonnage the world's net result loss in the last quarter had been a gain roughly of 100,000 tons a month. The Allied and neutral world was as well off on June 30, as on Jan. 1, 1915. This result, he said, had been obtained by reduced sinkings and increased build-ups. The reduced sinkings had been arrived at said the First Lord by a greater productive effort devoted to warships and small craft of anti-sub character. Nothing was included of commandeered or acquired tonnage in this result. The problem of a year ago was considered by many almost inconceivable and insoluble, Sir Eric Geddes continued mercantile carrying power was being sunk at a rate which soon would have meant an inability to continue the war and there was no tried recognized means of combating the campaign. It was necessary to provide a building programme of anti-sub, craft, mines and other appliances and merchant ships on a greatly increased scale. The total increase in Labor last year in shipbuilding yards and marine engineering was 65,000. The original demand of a year ago was for 50,000 additional part of them skilled. Owing to events on the west front and the great demands for technical men for the force and army, it was impossible to get the proper quota of skilled men by the withdrawal from the army. Unskilled men were offered freely, but couldn't be absorbed because of the lack of skilled men.

SEVERE FIGHTING ON THE OUBOUQ.

WASHINGTON, July 30. Severe fighting resulting from heavy counter attacks by fresh enemy troops beyond the line of the Ourcq, was reported in General Pershing's communication for yesterday received to-day at the War Department.

DELUING THE PEOPLE.

AMSTERDAM, July 29. Admiral Von Holtzendorff, Chief of the German Admiralty staff, interviewed the Cologne Gazette on a statement attributed to Sir John Jellicoe, the former British Sea Lord, that the U-boat war was a failure, and that more U-boats were being destroyed than were being built, said the statement is incorrect, and its credit would prove a fatal error for our opponents. The fact is that merely by appropriating neutral tonnage the situation has undergone a temporary amelioration especially regarding military supplies for America. Admiral Von Holtzendorff asserted that the German policy in attacking every ship sailing in the enemy service, resulted apart from the destruction of large quantities of war material and supplies the infliction of enormous economical damage upon the enemy. The enemy losses in ships and cargoes alone to July 1st, 1918, are estimated to fully surpass fifty billion marks. Asked the reason why few American transports were sunk, the Admiral replied the Americans have at their disposal for disembarkation the coastal region from the northern point of Scotland to the French Mediterranean ports. With dozens of embarkation places we must put our boats to lurk off these harbours on the chance of getting a shot at the strongly guarded convoy of fast American transports. If one remembers all that must be realized, and what little progress.

WHY THE GERMANS ARE FIGHTING DESPERATELY.

LONDON, July 30. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency).—The capture of the formidable Butte Chalmont, which it was once expected the Germans would be able to hold, shows that the German retreat has by no means ended, and it is doubtful if the enemy will be able to hold the Vesle line for the Allied pressure on the two pivots of defence south of Soissons and south of Rheims is increasing. In that connection the communiqué's mention of the Scots at Buzance, south of Soissons, is interesting, showing that the British now are engaged on the western as well as the eastern side of the salient. Should these pivotal positions go in, there is still the possibility of the re-entrenching a disaster. Therefore the Germans are desperately defending the triangular bastion between Soissons, Culchy and the Aisne, which General Mangin is hammering from the west, while General Degoutte is advancing northward from Fere endeavoring to turn it.

LINES HOLDING STEADILY.

WITHTHE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 30. (By the A.P.)—Under a fire from the enemy only slightly less than that of yesterday the Americans on the front north of the Ourcq held on to their positions this afternoon and even advanced a little to the road from Seringes to Soray. Repeated efforts by the enemy to dislodge the Americans were futile. On the American left the French were moving forward to the right. The lines are holding steadily. The guards that were brought up by the Germans to attack the Americans yesterday appeared to have been withdrawn by the German command. The fighting is the heaviest the Americans have experienced.

WORK OF BRITISH AIRMEN.

LONDON, July 30. (Official). On July 29th ground mist and low visibility interfered with artillery observation, but our bombing and fighting machines carried out the usual work. Eleven tons of bombs were dropped on enemy dumps and billets, and 14 hostile planes were destroyed, with the loss of two of ours. During the night, in spite of unfavorable weather, bombs were dropped by us on Bray and Bapaume. All our machines returned.

AUSTRIAN PREMIER'S PEACE TALK.

AMSTERDAM, July 30. We are ready to conclude an honorable peace as soon as our opponents renounce their hostile plans aiming

Get a Remington UMC 6-shot Pump Gun

When it's your turn at the traps, or at the ducks, you want to know that your gun will get you anything a shot charge will reach. That means the old reliable Remington UMC hammerless "Pump"—as thousands of shooters will testify.

You'll often be glad of the extra shells, and you'll always be proud of the performance of your Remington "Pump".

Nitro Club and Arrow Shells

The steel lining grips all the force of the powder behind the shot, where it belongs—making an exceptionally fast shell with a splendid pattern. By an exclusive process these shells are absolutely waterproof and exceptionally strong in the crimp and top end—where most shells are weakest.

Rem. UMC Rifles—All calibres 22 and high power. Metallic for every known make of firearms.

The Remington UMC dealer—you'll know him by the Red Ball trade mark—is an authority on fire arms. See him.

REMINGTON ARMS UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE COY., 233 Broadway, New York City.

Just Received into Store:

Economical. Delicious.	PURE COMB HONEY.	Healthful. Wholesome.
------------------------	------------------	-----------------------

Finest Orange Pulp

Shredded, for Marmalade, made from bitter Seville Oranges. FINE OLD ENGLISH PURE ORANGE MARMALADE, 7 lb. tins. STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PULP.

McCormick's Biscuits

in Social Tea, Water Iced Wafers, Peach Turnover, Nursery Rhymes, Verdun, Abernethy, Rich Butter, Pat-a-cake, Patricia, French, Shortbread, Ginger Snaps, Jersey Cream Crackers. CITRON, SULTANA and PLAIN CAKE.

Duffy's Apple Juice, Puffed Rice

SUNKIST ORANGES, APPLES, GRAPE FRUIT, PEACHES, PEARS, WATER MELONS, TOMATOES, LEMONS, PLUMS and CUCUMBERS.

New Cabbage.

WE HAVE THE BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN CHOICE GROCERIES.

AYRE & SONS, Ltd., Grocery Dept., PHONE 11.

HOISERY! HOISERY!! HOISERY!!!

Every pair of our Hose is guaranteed to be as represented and is constructed to give the best possible service to the wearer for price and fabric.

BLACK, TAN AND WHITE FIBRE SILK BOOT HOSE. Special fast and stainless dye. Made to fit and fit to wear. Extra good value.

45c and 55c per pair

BLACK Burson HOSE

Knit to fit without a seam. Widened leg, narrowed ankle, shaped foot, fast colour.

45c, 50c, and 65c per pair.

WHITE Mercerized HOSE

Made of the best selected yarns, reinforced at all wearing points to insure satisfactory wear, comfort and appearance. Selling at

25c, 40c, and 50c per pair.

EXTRA SPECIAL!

BLACK and TAN SEAMLESS COTTON HOSE. This lot we bought when prices were low. You get the benefit.

25c and 30c per pair.

ALSO, full range of CHILDREN'S HOSE in Black and White. Next week is picnic week, commence now to buy your Hosiery for the kids. You make no mistake in buying from us, we offer you unusual values.

S. MILLEY.

trial will not be alone, he added. Our alliance with Germany is a real affair of the heart and will deepen under the influence of peace. There is nothing menacing in this alliance, the war-like contents of which were forced upon the Central Powers by their opponents will cease as soon as they extend the hand of peace. (Continued on 5th page.)

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

Everything

set. Lines at a sacrifice foot are decidedly unsatisfactory.

Corsets

comfortable — guaranteed to shape fashionably. They cannot break or rust, the fabric tear. Try a pair and you will declare that it is the Perfection.

From \$2.00 per pair up.

Brothers

Newfoundland.

Modern SERVICE.

WM. WHITE, Manager.

Nothing Co., Ltd.

WATER STREET, ST. JOHN'S.

(The Fruits of the Water Street, ST. JOHN'S.)

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS THE HALF

NO DRUGS

(The Fruits of the Water Street, ST. JOHN'S.)

1170, Broadway, N. Y.

Gods" and samples of "Les July 16, 1918, ead

SPECIAL!

Balbrigan UNDERWEAR. to 44. garment. W, Water St. e Public ening Telegram

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

PREPARATION OF THE BROTHERS DODD, ST. JOHN'S, N.F.

NO. 23 THE PROPHET