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EARLY MESSAGES

BATTLE CONTINUES WITH THE GREATEST VIOLENCE.

PARIS, June 4. Between the Oise and the Aisne the Germans were prevented from making any progress, says today's official statement. The battle continued with the greatest violence between the Aisne and the Ourcq the Germans capturing Permen. Further south the French lost a little ground. The Germans have made a further advance in the Ourcq Valley, capturing the town of Sully Lapoterie. On the Marne front German troops which had forced a passage of the River were driven back again by the French and American troops.

HOLDING AND COUNTER ATTACKING.

FRENCH ARMY HEADQUARTERS June 3. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—This afternoon the battle seems to have taken a general turn in our favor. Our line is holding, the troops are only resisting, but counter attacks are being made and successfully. Further factuations are still probable, as the front is not yet continuous. There are places where the Boche methods may yet secure local advances, but as the line stiffens hour after hour, the points where the enemy can hope to pass without severe fighting are becoming rare. During the last thirty-six hours the enemy has made no real progress on any part of his new front, south of the Aisne. There are signs that the Germans are about to make another big attack on the plateau between the Aisne and Villers Coterets forest, in order to straighten the depression in their line between the Aisne and Vierzy. Their front in this sector is only a little in advance of

the western end of the Oise Valley. The German command is naturally anxious to obtain a firm footing on the plateau, but there is every reason for confidence that we will be able to hold them here as we did in the battle for Villers Coterets forest yesterday.

DEFINITELY CHECKED.

LONDON, June 4. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—Yesterday's news from the front is the most satisfactory since the 27th. Reports have been growing brighter in the last two days, but yesterday gave the first indication that the enemy is being definitely checked. The entry of General Foch's reserves is undoubtedly having its effect. The recapture of Mount Choisy is most important, for it is one of the main positions defending the road to Paris by way of Compiègne, while the repulse of the enemy attempts to enter the forest of Retz, in front of Villers Coterets, is no less significant for it is now evident that the enemy's plan is to capture the forest clad heights of Villers Coterets and Compiègne and then enclose Paris inside an enormous salient by way of the valleys of the Oise, Ourcq and Marne. It is in pursuit of this object that the enemy is now trying desperately to free his left wing on the Marne. His front here is narrowest, barely fifteen miles between Chateau Thierry and La Ferté Milon, and as it is impossible to manoeuvre an immense array of assault on such a narrow front the Crown Prince is striving to widen the front, ineffectively as it appears. If the Germans are brought to a standstill here there will likely be a prolonged contest east of Paris in further pursuit of the enemy aim to destroy the French armies and bring their batteries to bear on the city.

The threat on Paris has intensified the patriotism of its citizens. The Socialists, hitherto at loggerheads with the government, have announced their intention of doing everything to support it.

AUSTRALIANS FIGURE.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 4. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—Australian troops figured largely in the brilliant success of Sunday night between Strazelle and Lamotte. Ground was gained in this district which is the sector in which the first Australian division was billeted on its arrival in Northern France in March, 1916. A considerable proportion of the prisoners are mere fads of the 1916 class.

ADVANTAGE WITH ALLIES.

FRENCH ARMY HEADQUARTERS June 4. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—The latest reports of yesterday's fighting confirm that the enemy was held. The fighting was bitter along the whole front from the Oise to the Marne. The balance of the advantage rested with the Allies and such progress as the Germans made cost them an exaggerated price in casualties. Extraordinarily bitter fighting is taking place in the Ourcq Valley for the possession of the road on the southern edge of Villers Coterets forest in the direction of La Ferté Milon where a French cavalry division fighting on foot are engaged in obstinate conflict with crack army divisions, including the first division of Prussian Guards, and making the enemy pay dearly for every foot of ground gained. The record of these mounted divisions since the beginning of the German offensive has been extraordinary. The Rolling Incident illustrates the dash of dismounted cavalry. On May 31 a battle of foot-

cavalry was surrounded by the advancing flood of Germans, north of the Marne. The German commanders sent a message demanding their surrender, when they charged with the bayonet and cut their way through and remained in touch with their own front. When an order was given to retake the position the battalion unhesitatingly obeyed and charged in the reverse direction over ground they had previously traversed in escaping and drove out the Germans from the village.

ADVANCE CEASES.

LONDON, June 4. The military correspondent of the British wireless reported that between the Aisne and Marne while fighting continues all along the lines, the operations may almost be said to have ceased to be a German advance and to have subsided into fights for local positions. Thus while the enemy claims taking Chaudun and the heights west of Chateau Thierry, the French have retaken the village of Favereilles and the Mont de Choisy, but except on a large scale map the change in the line is scarcely perceptible. On the rest of the new ground there have been no changes except for the operations by which the British advanced their lines locally at Thillers to the southwest of Rheims. The moment has evidently arrived when the Crown Prince's armies must appreciate that they alone can achieve no decisive result, and the German higher command must make a decision of great moment. Meanwhile, on the northern sector west of Armentières the British have not remained passive, but carried out a remarkably successful raid, capturing 288 prisoners, 20 machine gun, several trench mortars, and an anti-air gun.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.

LONDON, June 4. Field Marshal Haig's report tonight says: Hostile raiding parties were repulsed during the night in the neighborhood of Beaumont Hamel and Boyelles. Another raid attempted by the enemy northwest of Kemmel Hill, was driven off by the French, who took some prisoners. There is nothing further to report on the British front.

STILL HAVE PREPONDERANCE.

PARIS, June 4. The German losses grow more serious daily, but they are still numerically superior on the whole front, and may be able to embark upon a new offensive in some other sector, perhaps Mont Didier-Noyon. The French command is therefore wisely biding its time before putting forth all its efforts.

VALUABLE AMERICAN AID.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES ON THE MARNE, June 4.—American machine gunners only one hour or so after their arrival on the banks of the Marne on the 31st of May took a most active part in the defence of Chateau Thierry, which then was menaced with imminent capture by the Germans. Scarcely had the Americans alighted from their motor lorries when they were ordered into Chateau Thierry with a battalion of French Colonial troops. The Americans immediately organized their defence, and by rapid action and excellent shooting caused the approaching enemy to hesitate. The north half of the town of Chateau Thierry was finally captured by the enemy. The south half of the town, lying on the left bank of the Marne, still is being firmly held by the Allied forces.

COLOGNE PANIC STRICKEN.

WASHINGTON, June 4. A recent allied air raid on Cologne caused the death of 146 persons, the department was informed today. About 150 were injured. The people of Cologne, the department advised, were thrown into a state of "the most absolute panic."

WERE ADVISED OF SUBS. INTENTIONS.

NEW YORK, June 4. It is now known that intimation of the German authorities to raid Atlantic waters on this side had reached the British officials and through them the Washington Government some time ago. The vessel that brought Prince Arthur of Connaught to this country, en route to Japan, it was learned, was warned by the British Admiralty and followed a zigzag course to the United States from Bermuda. This suggested that the real objective of the raid which has now turned to harrying American coastwise shipping might have been to capture a member of the British royal family. The Prince reached the United States about the time that the three schooners wrecked off the Virginia Capes were attacked.

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PASSENGERS SAFE.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 4. Three hundred passengers and crew of the torpedoed steamship Carolina were picked up at sea in open boats by the schooner Edna B. Douglas. The schooner anchored a mile off Barnegat Inlet at 1.30 o'clock this afternoon, apparently awaiting orders regarding the disposition of the shipwrecked cargo.

SIXTEEN DROWNED.

LEWES, Del., June 4. Sixteen of the 35 who were in the motor boat of the Carolina, landed here to-day, were drowned in a severe thunderstorm on Sunday night while the boat was drifting about the ocean seeking rescue.

AMERICAN SHIPPING RULE.

WASHINGTON, June 4. The transfer to a foreign flag of any American ship of more than one hundred tons is forbidden under a resolution adopted to-day by the Shipping Board. Foreign Governments, or their citizens, who have been seeking ships in the United States, will be permitted to contract with American yards for sailing craft not larger than 1,000 tons.

TANKER AFLOAT.

WASHINGTON, June 4. The steamer Herbert L. Pratt, attacked yesterday off the Delaware Capes, remained afloat, and is now being towed to harbor for repairs, the Navy Department announced.

GERMAN EXAGGERATION.

LONDON, June 4. Stories of Germany's submarine-cruisers may be dismissed, says Archibald S. Hurd, the widely known writer on naval subjects, in an article in the Daily Telegraph. They are merely large subs, such as we have been building. They do not represent a triumph of German engineering any more conspicuous than a triumph our shipbuilders have achieved. It was because German submarines of about 800 tons could remain at sea only a short time, were very uncomfortable and the conditions were very telling on the nerves of the crew, that the enemy evolved a larger type, modelled on the Deutschland. This type having been designed it was decided to indulge in exaggeration in order to impress the world. What's the truth about German subs? he continues. These cruisers displace not 5,000 tons, but about 2,000, they are not 400 feet long, but less than 300 feet; their speed on the surface is not 28 knots, but about 12 knots; when submerged they don't travel at the rate of 15 knots per hour, but about 10 knots or so.

FULL CONFIDENCE EXPRESSED.

LONDON, June 4. The Supreme War Council, which has had under advisement the whole war situation, has expressed, in an official statement made public tonight, full confidence in the outcome of the war with the aid of American forces. Full confidence in General Foch is also expressed, and thanks are expressed to President Wilson for his co-operation in the work of transporting and bringing American troops over.

"HANDS OFF THE PACIFIC."

LONDON, June 4. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—The Daily Telegraph referring to Premier Hughes' Australian declaration, "Hands off the Pacific," says that Germany restored to her old position and fortified by her recent experience would make every arrangement to help her armies and navies in a future campaign. "The strategic consequences of the return of the Pacific Islands to Germany would involve the most serious issues. It would hardly be possible to allow the natives to decide the question. Self-determination is a principle in the future European settlement, but it is largely impracticable in countries where the native population are still undeveloped. The security of the Pacific must be the indispensable

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basis of the final settlement of the German colonies in question. South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, the United States and Canada are vitally concerned in this matter, having identical interests. Nor can we omit Japan whose position enables her to be a valuable ally.

PRAYER FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

MELBOURNE, June 4. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—The House of Representatives has decided that the usual opening prayer in future shall include a prayer for the soldiers and sailors of the Entente. Hon. Mr. Watt, Acting Premier, has announced that the Australian Journalists' delegation to Great Britain will include Labor representatives. Replying to a question in the House, Mr. Watt said that if cablegrams from London were true the Sinn Fein would have been much more dangerous in Australia, if measures had not been taken to suppress it.

SHOULDERING THE BURDEN.

LONDON, June 4. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—Rt. Hon. Bonar Law in the course of his comments on the double income tax said that the war was going to leave a financial burden which would outlast many generations, that it would have to be considered as how each part of the Empire should bear its own burden and having regard for the immense natural resources of the dominions he thought they would be better able to bear their share than the mother country would be able to bear hers.

ON THREE MONTHS CRUISE.

NEW YORK, June 4. A member of the crew of the U-151, the German submarine which disclosed the raid in American waters hadn't ended with yesterday's tale of destruction, upsetting the theory that the raiders probably were speeding homeward. Coast patrol ships hadn't

acted on the theory. They now are closing from all directions on the scene of the raid's last exploit, scouring the sea for further trace of enemy U-boats. Reports from survivors who were aboard the vessels established the fact during the day that at least two subs. have been at work in American waters. They are the U-39 and the U-15 and a report to the Navy Department shows that one of them at least had stores to last three months. Secretary Daniels believes that the main purpose of the raid is to create a demand among the people for the return of American craft that are fighting submarines abroad. If so the German effort to crush the United States participation in the war has again met flat failure. Not a voice has been raised for the call of fighting ships. The transport lines have been held safely against a lurking foe and for days the troops have gone forward without delay. The raiders have created panic among coastwise shipping, but have done no military damage whatever. So far as coastwise shipping goes it is certain that everything at sea equipped with radio knows of the raid, and is moving on courses to avoid them. The sailing craft are also getting the word. There were also indications to-day that the army aviation service had joined the U-boat hunt. No statement of the orders could be obtained, but it is learned that a great number of army fliers have mobilized near the coast to co-operate with the naval patrol squadron. The picking up of a floating mine off the New Jersey shore was announced to-day by the navy department. Possibly the raider was closely pursued and sought to lay a trap for her pursuers or she might have hoped the bombs would prove to be in the path of a convoy flotilla. The official list of ships sunk by the U-boats as given out tonight by the Navy Department included seven schooners and four steamers.

LATEST ABOUT THE SUBS.

WASHINGTON, June 4. Enemy subs. still were operating off the American coast to-day. A French tank steamer—the Radioline—the first trans-Atlantic craft to be attacked by the raiders and which later arrived at an Atlantic port, was saved from destruction at 9.30 a.m. to-day by an American destroyer 60 miles off the Maryland coast. The same destroyer found the coasting schooner Edward R. Bain, Jr., sinking after having been bombed in the same vicinity, making seven schooners and four steamers known officially to have been sunk by the raiders. The announcement by the Navy Department of the facts late to-night disclosed that the raid in American waters hadn't ended with yesterday's tale of destruction, upsetting the theory that the raiders probably were speeding homeward. Coast patrol ships hadn't

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