

FRESH DRUDGE FOR FRENCH ALONG WESTERN FRONT AND GAINS NORTH OF THE

Germans Attack Violently to Recover Ground Lost Tuesday, But Meet With Sanguinary Repulse, Enemy Succeeded in Crossing River.

PARIS, June 12.—The French troops have made further advances around Belloy and St. Maur and have captured four hundred additional prisoners, some cannon and machine guns, according to the war office announcement tonight.

They have also recaptured Montcourt and part of Bussières, north of the Marne.

The official report says that the French troops were withdrawn east of the Oise, along the line of Bailly, Tracy-le-Val, and Nampool under the protection of covering detachments, without the enemy being aware of the movement.

While most of the German attacks were repulsed, the enemy succeeded in getting a foothold on the southern bank of the Matz River, occupying the village of Meicoeq and adjoining heights.

ENEMY HAS ADVANCED ACROSS RIVER MATZ.

LONDON, June 12.—The French forces operating on the east bank of the Oise River south of Noyon, have evacuated the Carpent wood and the Germans are closely pressing them southward, according to the German official communication. The German communication also asserts that the terrain on the opposite side of the river near where the Matz crosses the Oise, has been cleared of Allied troops.

Nowhere else along the battle front running from Montdidier to the region around Noyon is any claim made to further advances by the Germans. On the contrary, the latest communication shows that the enemy has everywhere been engaged in attempts to hold back the French and other Allied troops among them some Americans.

Berlin Omits Some Things. No mention is made in the German communication of the Allies having advanced their front east of Noyon and the German attacks along the Carpent wood, or at the Laigues farm and Ambeul. Neither is there any mention of the fact that the enemy, notwithstanding the numerous attacks, has been unable to debouch south of the Matz River.

The communication asserts that all the counter-attacks of the Allied forces have been repulsed, and that they suffered heavy casualties. It declared that the number of prisoners taken by General von Hutier's army has now risen to more than 15,000.

It had been admitted that the position of the Oise River was a delicate one, owing to the capture by the Germans of outflanking hills to the west, and a successful drive through the Carpent wood on the opposite side of the stream and seemingly would have necessitated a strategic retreat if the troops were not to be entirely cut off.

Americans in Fighting. Southwest of Montdidier, where the Allied forces on Tuesday in violent counter-attacks made notable gains against the enemy, American troops have been thrown into the fray, but how many or to what branch of the service they belong has not yet been indicated. To the north of Montdidier the Germans several times have tried to drive out the Americans from the village of Cantigny, but each time they have been repulsed.

South of the Aisne River there has been fighting close to the region of Villers-Cotterets, where the Germans are attempting to break through the line west of Soissons toward Compiègne. Except that the combat was particularly severe on the front of Domloup, Zutry and south of Amiens, no further details are available.

GERMAN ATTACKS BEATEN AND ALLIES MAKE GAINS.

PARIS, June 12.—The text of the French official statement reads: "On Tuesday, June 12, the enemy renewed his pressure during the day. On our left all his attempts to break through our line were repulsed."

"We made progress in the region of Belloy wood and St. Maur and took 400 additional prisoners, as well as numerous cannon and machine guns. On the front of St. Maur-Anteuil there was no change. On our right the Germans renewed their attacks along the Matz River. After several attempts, they succeeded in getting a footing on the southern bank of the river, in the village of Meicoeq, and on the heights of Croix Ricard."

Withdrawal Well Covered. "East of the Oise our troops on Monday carried out a withdrawal on the line of Bailly, Tracy-le-Val, and Nampool under the protection of covering detachments."

WHY BEAUTY FAD?

The girl who returns home from school or from work thoroughly tired out will be fortunate if she escapes a physical breakdown, because the first warning symptom of a thinning blood that must not be disregarded if her health is to be preserved. When the blood becomes thin and impure the patient becomes thin, pale, haggard and angular. She not only tires out easily, but suffers from headaches, palpitation of the heart, dizzy spells and a loss of appetite. This condition will go from bad to worse, until perhaps fatal consumption sets in. If prompt steps are not taken to increase and enrich the blood supply. To make the rich, red blood that brings the glow of health, no medicine yet discovered can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It gives a fair trial the use brings rosy cheeks, bright eyes, a good appetite and good spirits. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have made thousands of pale, languid girls active and strong. On the first sign of poor, thin blood mothers should insist upon their daughters taking a fair course of these pills. They will not only restore health, but will save further doctor bills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can be obtained from any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

How You Can Quickly Remove Hairy Growths

(Aids to Beauty.) A well-known beauty specialist advises this treatment for the removal of hair from the face. Mix into a paste some powdered talc and water, apply to hairy surface and after about 2 minutes rub off with the skin and every trace of hair has vanished. This method is quick and entirely safe. To avoid disappointment, however, it is well to make certain you get genuine talc—Advt.

GREY FRENCH ARMY IS NOT YET PAID MRS. JOSEPH JONAS

Analysis of Facts Refutes Von Stein's Words.

GERMAN PEOPLE WORRIED

It Is a Hopeful Sign When
Enemy Begins to
Explain.

BY FRANK H. SIMONDS.
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NEW YORK, June 12.—The first and the obvious thing to be said about the statement of General von Stein, the Prussian war minister, in which he declares that the great German army has been beaten and that the so-called Foch reserve army no longer exists, is that it is unique and demonstrably untrue.

The second observation must be that the German is forced to make false statements officially and publicly to cover conditions and facts which have disturbed his own people and are inconvenienting him at the present moment.

To deal with the statement that a great part of the French army has been destroyed, in the March offensive, no part of the French army was involved at the moment of the attack, which fell upon fourteen British divisions, and these were not involved in the attack.

In succeeding days a certain number of French divisions came up and soon after their arrival the Picardy front was stabilized.

The Amiens Battle. Terrific German attacks between Montdidier and Amiens in the closing phase of this operation resulted in heavy German losses. In the gain of ground, and the French losses by comparison were small. Obviously then, no large part of the French army was defeated or even seriously engaged in the battle of Picardy.

In the subsequent battle in Flanders the British again suffered a great defeat and sanguinary losses lasting over two weeks. Toward the close of this battle a certain number of French divisions were engaged in the fighting against Kemmel, suffered severe losses, but in the aggregate no great losses. Nor were any great number of French divisions seriously engaged. It is true that any considerable part of the French army was defeated in Flanders, and apart from the local loss of Kemmel there was no reverse of any sort. The German advance being pulled down promptly.

No Great Loss on Aisne. Turning to the case of the battle of the Aisne, the situation is different. On the front attacked four French and three British divisions were involved. The three British divisions suffered considerably. The four French divisions were practically destroyed. And this was the heaviest loss to the French at any time in the three offensives. Following the German, the French divisions were sent to the front between Chateau-Thierry and Soissons, the line stabilized itself, the fighting was not particularly severe, American troops in part bore the burden with the French, and aside from the four divisions overwhelmed at the outset—no great part—no part of the French army was defeated.

There remains to discuss the present operation now going forward on the west bank of the Oise, in which the Germans claim so far to have taken 13,000 prisoners. But facts and figures as to this offensive would not be available for the Prussian war minister's speech. His reference must have plainly been to the three previous operations. However, it is clear that in this latest operation there has been no great French defeat, and no large destruction of French divisions.

Recourse to Explaining. It is a hopeful sign when the enemy begins to explain. It is an even more hopeful sign when his explanations are palpably falsehoods. In the present case, General von Stein's assertions are obviously intended to have the effect of mustard shells flinging the eyes of the Kaiser's enemies with tears. A very little reflection will serve to demonstrate how idle his claims are.

The French army has suffered losses, but the gains have been made. It has not suffered the kind of losses which destroyed its organization. Its reserves have not been defeated, but in every case have succeeded in checking the German rush when they have been put in and have thereby been able to inflict upon the German a much larger loss than they have suffered. What the French armies are holding out for the enemy within a restricted area. It is essential that we should not permit the enemy to shake our confidence or achieve behind the lines what he is not able to accomplish in front.

IMPORTANT ADVANCE SCORED BY ALLIES IN MACEDONIA AREA

Heights of Oravruza Are
Conquered With Much
War Material.

PARIS, June 12.—The official statement from Macedonia reads: "Eastern theatre, June 12.—There was sustained artillery activity on both sides west of the Vardar. The enemy attempted surprise attacks against our positions at Dobrudja and in the region west of Lake Ochrida, but these were repulsed."

The operation on June 10 against Monte Kamia and Lela enabled us to reduce the salient in the enemy lines. The region occupied by us gave us extended observation facilities and assured the covering of the positions newly conquered by our troops on the heights of Oravruza. This operation, despite the difficulties of the ground, which is very mountainous, presenting summits 2,000 meters in height still covered with snow, met with vigorous opposition on the part of the enemy. Only after continued hand-to-hand fighting, it was carried out with remarkable spirit by the French troops and Albanian contingents. The number of prisoners taken exceeded 225. Two cannon and several mortars, and important war material also were captured."

[Special to The Advertiser.] OTTAWA, June 12.—Commissioner of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police who resigned the position recently as a result of some differences of opinion regarding the disposition of the police unit which has gone overseas for cavalry purposes, has been reappointed to his position pending the return of Hon. N. W. Rowell from England.

A party of 700 members of the famous force enlisted for overseas in the recently raised squadrons.

SOCIALIST CHAIRMAN OF 'MAIN' COMMITTEE

AMSTERDAM, June 12.—Frederick Ebert, German Socialist leader and vice-president of the Y.M.C.A. Democratic party, has been elected president of the main committee of the Reichstag.

FARMERS GET THE CREAM

Grain Growers Make 200 Per
Cent, Yet Kick on the
Tariff.

MONTREAL, June 12.—In a statement made during this afternoon's session of the annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, President Parsons touched upon the charge that has been made that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was being "run by a Toronto clique of small men." He repudiated the suggestion as a reflection on the members of the executive who lived in other cities than Toronto.

During the discussion that took place on the announcement in the executive committee's report that \$41,000,000 is being spent in Canada by the Imperial munitions board in the establishment of plants, Sam Harris of Toronto said this was very true, but the Imperial munitions board had no permanent stake in the country. It was, he said, paying wages that were out of all reason, to the disturbance of privately-owned plants. The executive should get into touch with the people who make these plants and see if they could be brought to some measure to see that they were in better conditions and raising the cost of living.

"That would be a difficult and delicate matter in war," suggested the president.

"All the more necessary," retorted Mr. Harris, amidst applause.

Voice of Agriculture. Rodrick MacKenzie, when introduced as the representative of the National Council of Agriculture and Grain Growers' Association, was warmly received by the delegates.

He said he was glad to discover from reading its reports that it existed for other essential reasons than was doing a lot of good. Canada was a country of great possibilities, and its resources could only be properly developed by united effort. Both the manufacturer and farmer were the things the farmer had to struggle against, the depopulation of rural districts particularly.

He concluded by saying: "I want you to show me an undertaking that needs protection and which we cannot do without. I hope that there will be conferences between the farming and manufacturing interests, when all the cards will be placed on the table."

Must Work Together. J. T. Henderson echoed the contention of the previous speaker that there be no division between the farmers and manufacturers. They had to work hand in hand, and were both those who sought to stir up division between them. He was sure their friends of the northwest were willing to bear any burden required in developing Canada.

Senator Nicholls pointed out that the average cost of a bushel of wheat was 80 cents, but the Dominion had set the price at \$2.20. Allowing for depreciation and interest on investment here was a profit of 200 to 300 per cent for the farmer. No manufacturer ever made a profit like that. They must also remember that farmers were immune from the war profits, too, and very largely, from the income tax. He was not objecting to the farmers making big profits. They must, however, live and let live, and he agreed they should meet all buyers.

As indicative of the prosperity of the west, Senator Nicholls mentioned that on March 1, automobiles in the number of 20,000 were registered in the Province of Saskatchewan. This was, he thought, a great number proportion than were registered in Ontario and Quebec.

C. K. Parsons, president of the association, announced that it would be glad to meet the grain growers of the west and bring about a conference in Winnipeg.

Sir John Willison suggested that reserves have not been defeated, but in every case have succeeded in checking the German rush when they have been put in and have thereby been able to inflict upon the German a much larger loss than they have suffered. What the French armies are holding out for the enemy within a restricted area. It is essential that we should not permit the enemy to shake our confidence or achieve behind the lines what he is not able to accomplish in front.

Among the great mass of people in the west, there was a sincere desire for good relations with Quebec and the French-Canadians, and he urged them to have an equal part in the government of the country, according to their power.

After War Problems.

Sir John passed next to the problem of 250,000 persons from munitions work in Canada and the return of 300,000 to 400,000 persons. Canada would have to adjust itself to the return of this great number of men. It was also the question of revenue. The most this country had ever raised in a year was \$170,000,000. If the war lasted another year between \$350,000,000 and \$400,000,000 a year will have to be raised.

The lesson to be drawn was that we must expand our industrial resources to the greatest extent, raise as many new enterprises as possible, and to get more settlers for the land. The country that made the greatest progress in the next 25 years would be the one possessing the greatest resources. It would be a sound national policy to develop manufacturing within our own boundaries. If we determined to do this, we should develop beyond anything ever dreamed of before.

Having shown the commercial greatness of Britain, France and the United States arose from their war efforts, Sir John urged that greater attention must be paid to technical and scientific training, and that the universities, far from those of the United States in this, must be patterned on Harvard, Columbia and the French universities. It was also the industrial research methods adopted by the big firms in the United States to follow. The Canadian Government should unite with businessmen on this subject. He pointed to Germany.

TEETHING TROUBLES

Baby's teething time is a time of worry and anxiety to a mother. The little ones become cross, peevish, their little stomachs become deranged and constipation and colic sets in. To make the teething period easier on baby the stomach and bowels must be kept sweet and regular. This can be done by the use of Baby's Own Tablets—the ideal laxative for infants. Consult your doctor, Mr. Henry Bernard, St. Emile, Que., says: "Baby's Own Tablets cured my baby of constipation and made his teething easier. He is now a healthy baby and is thriving. He is now a healthy baby and is thriving. He is now a healthy baby and is thriving."

BRITAIN CHRISTENS NEW WARSHIP 'H.M.S. EAGLE'

LONDON, June 12.—Mrs. Walter H. Page, wife of the American ambassador to Great Britain, today christened H. M. S. Eagle, one of Great Britain's largest naval ships, which was launched on the Tyne. The royal naval ensign and the Stars and Stripes flew from the bow of the vessel.

U. S. STEEL PAYS 233 MILLIONS IN TAXES

NEW YORK, June 12.—The United States Steel corporation announced tonight that its federal income and excess profits tax bills, aggregating \$233,465,000, have been paid. The payment is declared to be the largest in history.

DUNLOP
TRACTION TREAD
"THE MASTER TIRE"

Reflections of Quality

Today—

In ordering from your grocer—be sure to order a pound tin of **DALLEY COFFEE**.

Those who have never tried it will find it different in flavor—different in aroma—a superior drink.

Follow the directions on the label. Keep the coffee pot scoured clean. Serve the coffee piping hot.

In sealed air-tight tins. 1 lb. and ½ lb. sizes. Never sold in bulk.

The F. F. Dalley Corporation, Ltd.
Sole Distributors, Hamilton, Canada

Identified by this Mark of Quality

DRINK DALLEY COFFEE

STEEL CUT COFFEE

TRADE MARK

GOVERNMENT FIGURING ON SAVING EELS FOR FOOD

OTTAWA, June 12.—Applications made by the Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Rapid Railway Company and the Chatham, Wallbridge and Erie Railway Company for permission to file tariffs providing for a general advance in the rates of freight charges. The railway companies have been granted by the railway board.

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WENTWORTH'S GRANT TO 'Y.M.C.A.'

HAMILTON, June 12.—At this afternoon's session of the county council, it was decided, but the motion was voted down, 2 to 1.