ARLY MESSAGES

WAR SUMMARY.

e great German military machine full motion along the twenty-t front in the Aisne sector between e and Berry au Bac, and greatly mbered, the British and French where are giving ground accord-e German official reports. Nu-s towns and villages in the ing zone have been taken by the er and 15,000 Allied troops al-e have been made prisoners. At accounts the Germans were en-ering to press back the defen-upon the Vesle River, which runs ld with the Aisne and at many s had reached positions domina-the Vesle valley. The offensive ing carried out with the great-apidity, for General Foch's re-e have been reported to be com-up rapidly to reinforce the hard ed British and French who are ing valiantly against the terri-odds and making wave upon wave e enemy pay dearly for every of ground they obtain. Notwith-ding the rapidity of the drive and large number of the enemy press-t, unofficial estimates places the ber of shock troops alone at 25 ions or about 340,000 picked men. Allied front nowhere has been ed, but under the onslaughts has back in perfect liaisson all the giving battle. With such precis-has the retirement been con-ected that both the British and ch troops have been able to carry with them all of their supplies runs or to destroy those they not able to handle. At present impossible geographically to de-the extent of the German gains, it seems evident that the deepest nts they have driven are in the on due east of Vailly about eight s. Although the enemy for the ment, at least, seemingly is having own way on the southern part of line in France, on the sectors and Mont Didier and northwest of es, they are being sorely harass-by the Americans, British and nch. Tuesday's fighting marks epoch in the war so far as the erican troops are concerned. Here n attack they captured their first ge, Cauligny, which lies a short tance northwest of Mont Didier. y also took many other objectives held them in the face of counter ks. The enemy suffered heavy es in men killed or wounded and addition left behind them 200 men e prisoners, among them two of-ers. The American casualties were atively small. The German official ort announces the taking of Ameri-prisoners. The report from Am-an headquarters, however, show ly two Americans missing, one in arty and the other in the Lune-ly sector. Likewise southwest of es the enemy received hard usage e hands of the British and nch. East of Dickebusche Lake, re Monday the Germans in an at-k had taken ground, starting im-diately after the gain was made the itish and French began counter at-king in an endeavour to wipe out captured salient and Tuesday suc-ded in completely nullifying the emy's manoeuvre which had been ried out with heavy losses. In the lian theatre the Italians are keep-up their offensive against the strians on various sectors in the untain regions and along the lower nches of the Piave River. At Cap-lle near the Adriatic coast the Ital-s pierced the enemy lines to a pth of more than 750 yards, inflict-g numerous casualties, took prison-s and captured four trench mortars, machine guns, and many hundreds rifles and stores.

THE ADVANCE RAPID.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, May 28.—Notwithstanding the smallness of the Allied armies they did their best to stay the enor-ous push of the enemy troops ten imes their number. The German offensive, which was one of the most rapid since the war, couldn't be held, in wave after wave in dense lines came forward. The western Allied flank has maintained its positions well, and reserves are hurrying to-ward the danger point of the greatest advance. The retreat of the French and British was made in orderly fashion, the troops destroying their material as they left, or taking it along with them. The Army Staff still retains the fullest confidence in the outcome of the battle.

BERLIN REPORT.

BERLIN, May 28.

The attack of the German Crown Prince south of Laon, says the report, completely defeated the French and English divisions station-ed there. Early this morning Pinon, Chavignon, Fort Malmaisson, Cour-tecon, Cerny, Winterberg, Craonne, Villerberg and fortified works near Berry au Bac, were taken by storm. In the afternoon Vailly was taken. Between Vailly and Beaurieux were reached the heights north of the Vesle. The enemy was thrown out of strong positions between Sapigneul and Bri-mont, and back across the Aisne-Marne Canal. Cormicey, Courcy and Livre were taken by storm.

ALLIES WERE READY.

LONDON, May 28.

(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—Though the German attack on the Rheims-Soissons sector was scarcely expected, the resumption of the long overdue offensive found the Allies everywhere ready. Observers in Lon-don are confident that the German at-tempt to smash the Allied armies will fail as before. The enemy has the ad-vantage of inter lines of splendid rail-way, but its operating is in a devas-tated country with an improvised transport. His position in this re-spect is inferior to that prior to March 21st. The fact that the Brit-ish troops are so far south is regard-ed as indicating that General Foch was quite prepared for an offensive in this region, while the brilliant Ital-ian stroke is a further proof of the advantages of unity of command. It may be intended to anticipate a threatened Austrian attack or merely to prevent the Austrians from trans-ferring troops to the Western front. It is still uncertain whether the south-ern onslaught is the main German effort. The consensus of expert opin-ion is that it is merely a preparatory blow. Even with the Chemin des Dames in their hands the Germans must still advance across difficult country to the Aisne line behind which there are no great strategic objectives. It was comparatively easy for the Germans to despatch a force from the main concentration areas, with the object of making Foch dislocate his reserves, hence it is not surprising if General Foch yields ground in order to husband his reserves for another great blow in the direction of Amiens, which is still regarded by experts as the point of greatest menace.

BATTLE ONLY BEGINNING.

PARIS, May 28.

Commenting on the news from the battlefront the Temps says: "We have retired, that is unfortunately in-contestable, but we are only begin-ning the battle. The French com-mand has only begun to place in the line the reserves which will go into action when the enemy's intentions are perceived, and this is why the role of the commander of a defensive army is more difficult than that of his adversary.

LINE RE-ESTABLISHED.

LONDON, May 28.

Field Marshal Haig's report from France to-night says that the coun-ter attacks this morning by the Brit-ish and French troops re-established our line east of Dickbusche Lake.

PRISONERS CAPTURED.

BERLIN, May 28.

(Official.)—Up to the present 15,-000 prisoners have been taken.

SITUATION REASSURING.

PARIS, May 28.

The situation to-night is more re-assuring. The latest reports from the front show that while the violence of the enmy's effort as yet is unabated, he is only making headway on the center, and that even there the Ger-man momentum is giving signs of slackening. The Allies are beginning to react with effect on the wings. The French left is holding well and block-ing enemy attempts to widen the salient towards Soissons. The French retain a wide bridgehead above the city, a circumstance highly menacing for the enemy's flank. On the right the British still cling to the group of hills north of the Vesle river.

PRISONERS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 28.

There are 65,000 German prisoners of war in Great Britain it was an-nounced in the House of Commons to-day by Jas. McPherson, Parliament-ary Secretary of the War Office. Of these, he said, 42,000 were employed in farming and other work of national importance, while 10,000 more had been designated to similar work.

ITALIANS TAKE MORE PRISONERS.

ROME, May 28.

Italian troops Monday night broke into the Austro-German defences at Cape Silo on the Lower Piave River to a depth of 750 yards. The Italians captured 433 prisoners.

TOOK IT CALMLY.

LONDON, May 28.

The British public read the news of resumption of the German offensive with less manifestations of anxiety than were observable during the cri-tical days of last March, at that time the enemy sprang a surprise. As the British people didn't expect the Allied line to fall back on the present occa-sion the much advertised resumption of the German onslaught found the public prepared. Furthermore the at-tack comes under somewhat changed conditions, such as the unified com-mand and new troops dispositions, all of which give the people greater con-fidence in the final outcome of the huge struggle. The crowds which thronged the streets, the parks and other places eagerly read the latest reports from the front, and the first editions of the evening papers which appeared shortly after mid-day with Field Haig's official despatch, the longest in many weeks, were snatched up quickly and some persons stood in the middle of the street at the immedi-ate risk of being run over while they scanned the statement.

A MESSAGE ACROSS THE SEA.

WASHINGTON, May 28.

The Countess of Reading, widow of the British Ambassador, released three carrier pigeons here to-day bearing a message from the British recruiting mission to the head of the mission in New York who will read it at a meeting to-night of the campaign for recruiting men for the British and Canadian armies. The message said: "This is the supreme crisis of the war. Honor and loyalty call every British subject of military age to the firing line. Our American comrades are pouring across in their thousands, don't lag behind, time presses. Come now and join your brothers who are in arms to crush perfidy and cruelty and to win freedom and happiness for a suffering world."

OFF FOR THE FRONT.

PARIS, May 28.

Premier Clemenceau after to-day's Cabinet meeting was over, left for the front.

RAIDING GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, May 28.

Nineteen bombs have been dropped on Landau, Germany, by ten Allied airmen, the Tageblatt of Berlin re-ports. The garrison headquarters and some private houses are said to have been damaged.

NEW REVOLUTION EXPECTED IN RUSSIA.

ROME, May 28.

The possibility of a new revolution in Russia is causing lively apprehen-sion in Austria. According to the Czas, a newspaper published in Cra-cow, the extreme shortage of food-stuffs is the impelling cause of the un-rest.

GERMAN ADVANCE

PARIS, May 28.

The Germans last night crossed the Aisne between Berry-au-Bac and Vail-ly, it is officially announced. The bat-tle continues fiercely between the Vesle and Aisne rivers.

GERMAN AIR RAIDS FAILS.

PARIS, May 28.

German aviators attempted last night to raid Paris; they dropped bombs in the suburbs but were pre-vented from flying over the city.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, May 28.

British casualties reported in the week ending to-day reached a total of 33,694. They are divided as fol-lows: Killed or died of wounds, of-ficers 168, men 3,527; wounded or missing, officers 735; men 29,264. The total for last week was 36,677, and for the week before 41,612, the largest of any week since beginning of the German offensive. The falling off in the total reflects the lull in the fight-ing between the attack which ended in April and the one now beginning.

NO STATEMENT RE IRELAND.

LONDON, May 28.

Andrew Bonar Law, Government spokesman in the House of Commons, to-day announced that he had no in-tention at present of making any statement regarding affairs in Ire-land.

AMERICANS MAKE SUCCESSFUL ATTACK.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, May 28 (via Reuter's Otta-wa Agency)—The Americans have carried out a successful attack near Mount Didier and taken 140 German prisoners.

ENGLISH TROOPS WITHSTOOD THE ATTACK.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, May 28 (via Reuter's Otta-wa Agency)—Except to the north of Mont Kemmel the enemy artillery has been particularly quiet on the Flan-ders front. The four British divisions which withstood the first onslaught on the Aisne, are composed of Eng-lish troops, representing many Eng-lish counties, contradicting the Ger-men assertions that the English leave the heaviest fighting to the overseas troops. There is great satisfaction among the British troops at the news of a successful attack by the Ameri-cans near Mont Didier, in which they took more than 140 German prisoners. The popular sentiment was expressed by a Scotch Corporal, who remarked: "We shant be lang the noo."

DR. A. F. PERKINS has resumed practice at his Dental Surgery, 216 Water Street.
may28,5i

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By Rail to-day, May 27th:
1,000 5 lb. Boxes
NEW ENGLAND CONFECTIONERY CO'S. CANDIES:
Signet Chocolates.
Royal Chocolates.
Acme Mixture.
Cocoanut Caramels.
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Smooth Almonds.

AMBROSE JANES'
No. 1 Salmon,
in Tins.

FIDELITY HAMS.
TABLE MEAL—Yellow.
(2 lb. ctns., 7 lb. sacks, 100 lb. sacks)
COFFEE EXTRACT in btls.
KRAFT'S CHEESE, ¼ lb. tins.
IMPERIAL CHEESE, ¼ lb. ctns
POTATO FLOUR.

LIBBY'S TOMATOES, 30 lb. tin, 30c.
ROLLED OATS, 8c. lb.
HAYSEED, finest, 13c. lb.
EDDY'S MATCHES, lge. box, 6c

Fresh Country Eggs,
by Rail to-day.

BLUE BELL METAL POLISH
ADAMS' FLOOR POLISH.
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Duckworth St. and Rawlins' Cross.

NEWFOUNDLAND

THE INCOME WAR TAX ACT, 1918.

FORMS GIVING PARTICULARS OF INCOME FOR THE YEAR, 1917, MUST BE FILLED IN AND FILED ON OR BEFORE THE 30th JUNE, 1918.

Section 4 of the Act provides that all persons resident or ordinarily resident in Newfoundland, shall pay a taxe of five per centum upon all income exceeding One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) in the case of unmarried persons without dependents, and widows or widowers, without dependents, and exceeding Two Thousand Dollars ($2,000.00) in the case of all other persons; and in addition thereto, a supertax, when the income exceeds Six Thousand Dollars ($6,000.00). It also provides that all Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, no matter how created, shall pay the normal tax upon income exceeding Two Thousand Dollars ($2,000.00).

The Forms provided by the Department of Finance to be filled in with particulars of the 1917 income of all those whose incomes are liable under the Act, and by Trustees, Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, with information required of them, may be obtained at the Assessor's Office, Customs' Building, St. John's.

Forms to Obtain and Special Features to Observe.

Individuals—Get Form T1 to give particulars of their own incomes. In stating Dividends received, give the amount from each company, listing Newfoundland and foreign Companies separately. Fill in pages 1, 2 and 3 only. Do not mark on page 4.

The following answers (printed in black type) to questions asked on pages 2 and 3 of Form T1 will help you to fill in correctly your copies of the Form.

PAGE 2—DESCRIPTION OF INCOME.

Gross Income Derived From:	
1. Salaries and wages	None
2. Professions and Vocations	$2000.00
3. Commissions (from sale of Real Estate)	1000.00
4. Business, trade, commerce or sales or dealings in property, whether real or personal	5000.00
5. Farming (Horticulture, Dairying or other branches)	None
6. Rents	50
7. Dividends (A) Newfoundland Corporations:	
Standard Manufacturing Co., Ltd	50.00
(B) Foreign Corporations:	
Dominion Iron & Steel Co.	20.00
New York Trading Co.	10.00
8. Interest on notes, mortgages, bank deposits and securities other than reported in item 7:	
Interest on Mortgages	300.00
Bank Interest	500.00
100 Par Value Bonds of Jones Paint Co., Ltd.	70.00
100 Municipal Debentures, Town of Sydney	90.00
9. Fiduciaries (Income received from guardians, trustees, executors, administrators, agents, receivers or persons acting in a fiduciary capacity):	
Income from Estate of John Jones (Eastern Trust Co., Executor)	320.00
10. Royalties from mines, oil and gas wells, patents, franchises and other legalized privileges	None
11. Interest derived from Bonds and other Securities of the Dominion of Newfoundland, issued exempt from Income Tax, $3000	150.00
12. Other Sources not enumerated above:	
½ Interest in Smith Hardware Co'y Partnership	900.00
13. Total Income	10910.00

EXEMPTIONS AND DEDUCTIONS—PAGE 3.

Amount Claimed For:	
14. Depreciation—On Store Building (not land) Brick	125.00
On Equipment used in business	140.00
Store Fixtures	100.00
15. Bad Debts; actually charged off within the year	40.00
16. Allowance for exhaustion of mines and wells	None
17. Contributions actually paid to the Patriotic and other approved War Funds	200.00
18. Interest paid on moneys borrowed and used in the business—Mortgage on Store Property, $1000	60.00
19. Municipal taxes on property used in the business: General Municipal Taxes	120.00
20. Income derived from Bonds and other Securities in the Dominion of Nfld. issued exempt from Income Tax ..	150.00
21. Other claims for deductions must be specified in detail: Business Operating Expenses	4200.00
Repairs (Stating particulars)	190.00
22. Total Exemptions and Deductions	$5325.00

23. Amount paid under Business Profits Tax Act, which accrued in the 1917 Accounting Period....year ending December 31st, 1917.....None

24. Section 7 provides that the return must be on oath—Form V.

Date.....

Signature.....

CORPORATIONS AND JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Use Form T2—giving particulars of income. Also attach a financial statement. Under Deductions, show in detail amounts paid to Patriotic Fund or other approved War Funds.

Trustees, Executors, Administrators of Estates and Assignees use Form T3. Full particulars of the distribution of income from all estates handled must be shown as well as details of amounts distributed. A separate Form must be filled in for each estate

Employers must use Form T4 to give names and amounts of salaries, bonuses, commissions and other remuneration paid to all employees during 1917, where such remuneration amounted in the aggregate to $1,000.00 or over.

Corporation Lists of Shareholders. On Form T5 corporations shall give a statement of all bonuses and dividends paid to Shareholders residing in Newfoundland during 1917, stating to whom paid, and the amounts.

Department of Finance, Assessor's Office,
St. John's, Newfoundland.