

MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1918.

Every man in Class 1, that is all men between the ages of 25 inclusive, must report to the war at the Militia Building, St. John's, on forms provided, before the 1st of May, 1918, or send an application for exemption.

Application and forms may be sent to the Post Office or may be personally at the Militia Building, St. John's, on forms provided, before the 1st of May, 1918, or send an application for exemption.

That it is expedient in the national interest that the application should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged otherwise.

That he has one or two brothers and one of them is serving in His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces during the present war.

That he has three or more brothers and two of them are serving or have served in His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces during the war.

That he has persons mainly dependent upon him for support, such as parents, brothers or sisters and

Health or infirmity. EXEMPTION APPLICATIONS made to the Tribunal in St. John's direct to the Commission (magistrates) appointed by the Tribunal. Commissioners have to grant exemptions subject to the provisions of the Act in his (b), (c), (d), and in cases where a man is so obviously unfit for military service. Applications for exemption may be made

AN SEEKING EXEMPTION on his behalf by his employer, or his partner or near relative. Application forms will be found at the Post Offices as soon as they can be had and hurried there by mail.

REPORTS also be found at all Post Offices. Report is filed out hand to the Master or Clerk and get a receipt. Man in the class called up falling short is subject to a penalty of years.

IMPRISONMENT. who have received REJECTION BADGES will report for Service form and send same through Post Office or at Militia Building to Registrar make application to Tribunal in St. John's or to Commissioners (magistrates) in outposts for exemption.

TRIBUNAL. ally in the Supreme Court Chamber, St. John's, and the Commission in St. John's at the most convenient centres.

Insure with the QUEEN, Company having the largest number of Policy Holders in Newfoundland.

Every satisfaction given in settling losses. 167 Water Street, Drain Bldg. P. O. Box 754. Telephone 658. QUEEN INS. CO., GEO. H. HALLEY,

dentistry. The Senior Dentist, 303 Water St

Extracted without pain. Artificial teeth repaired and made as strong as ever.

Upper or Lower Sets, best quality \$12.00. All branches receive careful personal attention.

Address: A. B. LEHR, The Senior Dentist, 303 Water Street, St. John's, Nfld.

With pure, rich blood—a healthy stomach—and an active liver—you may laugh at disease, and you may have it by taking

Dr. Wilson's HERBINE BITTERS. This splendid blood medicine—made of old fashioned herbs—gives the system a regular "spring house-cleaning"—regulates liver and bowels—cleanses the blood of all poisonous matter—tones up the nerves—gives strength, vigor and a feeling of good cheer to the whole system.

At most stores. 25c. & better; Family also, 50c. times as large, \$1. The Brayley Drug Company, Limited, St. John's, N.B.

German Smash Has Not Brought Results Expected.

French Exacting Heavy Toll, and Report 5000 Hun Prisoners. Hand to Hand Fighting. Task Set by Enemy is Impossible.

WAR REVIEW.

The Germans in the centre of their new attack on the front between Mont Didier and Noyon have gained additional ground against the French, but on both the right and left wings they are being held. In violent successive attacks on Monday they captured the villages of Mery, Belloy and St. Maur and also pressed forward and gained a footing in the village of Marquelles, the last named place representing the deepest point of penetration since the offensive began, between five and six miles. The French still are exacting a heavy toll in lives from the Germans as they deliver their attacks in waves, and are giving ground only when forced to under superiority of numbers. Nowhere has the enemy been able to pierce the front, which has been bent back in perfect order whenever the necessity arises. The battle is described by correspondents as one of the most furious that has been fought since the war began with the enemy usually reckless in wasting life to obtain his objectives. The latest official communication from the German war office says additional ground has been gained by the Germans southwest of Noyon against newly brought up French reinforcements, and that the Germans have taken about 8,000 prisoners and some guns.

BATTLE RAGES.

FRENCH ARMY HEADQUARTERS June 10. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency).—Throughout the night and the morning the battle raged along the new front of attack, with unabated fury. On the wings the enemy is still held on the same line despite his persistent and reckless attempts to push on. On the extreme right, the element of surprise was absent, the enemy's dense masses being exposed to the fire of our machine gun and artillery for the past thirty-six hours. The Germans had to assemble beside their lines under our counter preparation fire, which had been sweeping the German rear three days before the battle. The enemy has eighteen or twenty divisions in the attacking-line, the divisional front between his reserves ready to replace shattered divisions. A prolonged and desperate struggle must be anticipated, and also there is the possibility of meeting the shock of Von Hindenburg's disposable reserves before the enemy breaks off the battle. The enemy, instead of sweeping on victoriously as in the first days of the battle of the Aisne, is advancing painfully yard by yard and paying a full price for every step of his advance. His main effort is still in the centre toward the Oise with the object of returning the salient we hold in his line with the apex at Pontlevaque on the Oise.

IMPOSSIBLE TASK.

FRENCH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 10. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency).—The scene of the latest offensive is a wooded, hilly country, bisected by the River Matz, which, flowing south, joins the Oise at Mont Matz. The enemy's principal progress yesterday was along the course of the Matz. His first objective was probably to reach the Oise and therefore to take in the flank of the whole French salient north of the Oise, which might result in our withdrawal to the south bank. Supporting the enemy's objective to be Paris, he would naturally thrust a tentacle down the Oise valley and another westward from the Ourcq line, thereby encircling the vast mass of the Aigle, Compiègne, Villers, Cotterets forests, which, being impregnable to frontal attack, the enemy probably intends to pass north and south thereof, bringing the tentacles together. This enemy plan is over-ambitious and impossible of accomplishment. As soon as its impossibility is realized the enemy's efforts will probably be directed at Amiens or toward Calais.

Meanwhile the German battalions are being depleted in the constant fighting from Noyon to Chateau Thierry and from Vernoil to Rheims. His reserves of manhood are declining. Out of two hundred prisoners taken in the first few days of June, over one-fourth belong to the 1918 class, and the class of 1920 made its appearance on the battlefield among the prisoners captured at Bligny by the British, a considerable proportion being lads of this class.

IN DEATH GRIPS.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN FRANCE, June 10.—Fighting in this war probably never has been more severe than that going on to-day in the great battle of the French and German armies between Mont Didier and Noyon. The Germans attacking on a ground where the Entente Allies were ready to receive the shock have found themselves thrown into a slaughter house whence most of them will never make an exit. At the conclusion of the first twenty-four hours of the new battle between Mont Didier, the impression gained is that the powerful German smash has not brought the enemy the result he expected. The Allied line is bent in the center quite insignificantly and the resistance which the French are opposing on the actual position of the combat appears to be efficacious. Extreme violence was the dominant feature of the battle on the first day and desperate assaults with huge masses of troops seem likely to continue not least for some days. With the concentration of troops such as the Germans have been enabled to bring into the line at the point chosen for the attack, it was physically impossible for the defenders to resist in their advanced positions. When the masses of German infantry came over, the Entente Allied troops spread lightly in the forward works fell back coolly, fighting yard by yard to the actual line of resistance. They held back the enemy just sufficient to make him show his strength and to permit the main body of defenders to make the proper disposition to meet him. Only at one point was the real French line forced to recede, and that was in the neighbourhood of Rezon-sur-Matz. After the German infantry had started fighting had brought them only partly across the Allied advance zone. They were battered thoroughly by the Allied artillery, whose target was so plain that the enemy losses must have been frightful with very little to compensate him for his sacrifices. When the enemy infantry began coming over in the densest masses they encountered immediately an extremely hot fire from both machine guns and artillery which mowed them down. Ever since as fresh waves entered the conflict they were subjected to a similar punishment. The German progress mustn't be taken to mean that the German forces have overcome the defenders, who intended from the beginning to retire to their actual lines of combat as soon as the action developed. Some idea of the determined nature of the struggle on each wing. The village of Coucelles changed hands numerous times, and when this despatch was sent was in the hands of the Allies. At the other end of the line Mont Renaud was still making a

A FRENCH SUCCESS. PARIS, June 10th. (Official).—The German push was continued yesterday evening and last night with the same ferocity. On the French left wing violent attacks were renewed on several occasions, but they were broken by the French fire and by counter attacks by our troops. The town of Courcelles was captured and recaptured and finally remained in our hands. On the right the French forces maintained their positions to the southeast of Villa. Here there was bitter fighting. The French took more than 5,000 prisoners in the course of those various engagements. On the centre the enemy endeavored by bringing in fresh forces to continue his progress. He was successful in reaching the southern edge of Cuvilly Wood and Rosser-Sur-Matz on the plateau of Beltinguis. Further to the east the fighting was continued at Thiescourt Wood. According to the unanimous reports of prisoners the battle up to the present time has cost the enemy enormous losses. To the north of Rheims there has been fairly spirited artillery fighting. French forces completed the operation on which they embarked yesterday to the east of Haute-brage and took 150 prisoners. Between the Rivers Ourcq and Marne French forces repulsed several German attacks east of Vindry, continuing their progress in the region of Bruisieres. French and American troops gained ground and brought in 250 prisoners and captured thirty machine guns.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT. ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, June 10.—Railroads behind the Austrian lines are being rushed to their capacity night and day in bringing troops to the front and distributing them to different sectors and moving heavy guns and large quantities

of munitions to positions near the battle line. Special systems of drills to improve the physique and condition of the Austrian soldiers and give them training for assaulting positions has also been put into effect. The enemy is being watched carefully by the Italians who seek to check-mate a threatened offensive whether it be of a large scale or merely intended to bluff the Italians, from sending troops to France or to satisfy German demands for an offensive. Behind the Italian lines the aspect of the country is peaceful. Children are seen playing in the sun, and streams or playing on the great highways leading up to the front.

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SITUATION IN FAR EAST. LONDON, June 10. Although signs do not seem to point to intervention in Siberia, developments in the Harbin zone may possibly force Japan to act, says the correspondent of the Daily Mail under date of June 1st. Bolshevism is sweeping eastward and threatens to reach Harbin and extend in the direction of Vladivostok. The defeat of General Semenov, anti-Bolshevik leader, opens the way for the spread of Bolshevism in the far East. Japanese military leaders, it is added cannot afford to ignore it. The correspondent concludes: "My belief, founded on good information, is that the Far East may witness a dramatic denouement."

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MISSING SEAMEN SAFE. AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 10. Captain J. Mackenzie and 16 members of the crew of the American steamship Pinar Del Rio, who have been missing since the vessel was sunk by a German submarine off the coast of Maryland on June 5th, reached here to-day on a Norwegian steamship which rescued them from a small lifeboat about 50 miles off the coast of New Jersey.

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THE OBJECTIVE PARIS. LONDON, June 10th. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency).—There is no element of surprise on the renewal of the German offensive. The sector chosen, between Noyon and Mont Didier, was anticipated in the reviews of expert opinion recently cabled. The principal objective in the famous town of Compiègne, between which and Noyon the ultimate objective is obviously Paris. The French line covering the capital forms a salient from Mont Didier to Troesnes on the Ourcq, with an extension thence to the Marne at Esome. Inside this salient the main military centre is Compiègne, while Villers Cotterets is the subsidiary centre. All this fortified territory is the last remaining bulwark of the capital. It consists of detached masses of rising ground lying across the head of the Oise valley and containing the great road and railway toward Paris. The line is vital, and in defending it the Allies are defending the very heart of France. There is little space for retreat, and the French and British armies have to bear the weight of battle, but both are still unbroken, and every counter blow will perhaps, as a French writer says, make Paris a gigantic Verdun and the tombs of the German army. In any case it is expected that the fighting will be prolonged, for the battle may be extended north or south by other desperate German attacks.

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THE U. S. ARMY IN FRANCE. WASHINGTON, June 10. More than 700,000 American soldiers have been sent to France, Secretary Baker said to-day to the French blue devils who came to the United States to aid in the third Liberty Loan campaign.

SITUATION IN FAR EAST. LONDON, June 10. Although signs do not seem to point to intervention in Siberia, developments in the Harbin zone may possibly force Japan to act, says the correspondent of the Daily Mail under date of June 1st. Bolshevism is sweeping eastward and threatens to reach Harbin and extend in the direction of Vladivostok. The defeat of General Semenov, anti-Bolshevik leader, opens the way for the spread of Bolshevism in the far East. Japanese military leaders, it is added cannot afford to ignore it. The correspondent concludes: "My belief, founded on good information, is that the Far East may witness a dramatic denouement."

BIG PROGRAMME FOR DOMINIONS' PREMIERS. LONDON, June 10th. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency).—The newspapers carry long special articles and editorials welcoming the members of the Imperial Conference. The Daily Telegraph says: "To have them among us, moving in our midst and sharing the innermost councils of the British Cabinet, is at once a stimulus and an inspiration." It goes on to point out that the conference will consist, as last year, of a special continuous series of meetings of the War Cabinet, though the War Cabinet can of course call in at any time any other Minister whose department is specially interested. It says that something further may be done at the forthcoming conference to give sharp definition of the principles laid down last year affecting the Dominions. Though it is not likely much time will be spent on the theoretical problems, the whole and sole preoccupation of every delegate is how to speed to bring the war to a victorious end. "Australia and New Zealand," it continues, "have sent premiers who declare fearlessly for the new Australian Monroe doctrine of heads off the Pacific. Discussions of them alone must be of first rate importance, from the obvious bearing it has on any possible terms of peace. The Times says the second meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet is in itself a proof that the Dominions' members were very clear last year that the work done then was indispensable. Calls upon their time at home are sufficiently imperative, and Sir Robert Borden is saying that he and his colleagues are anxious to accomplish their mission without delay, expresses the feeling of the representatives of the other Dominions. As the crisis of the war unfolds, every thing depends upon the power and use of every form of national activity at the place where it is most needed and in the most effective way. Great Britain's instrument to this end is the Imperial War Cabinet, whose creation forms the most suggestive contrast to the marked increase of German autocracy's authority over its allies. So huge is the scope of war activities to be considered that the Dominion members cannot wholly undertake them at the moment of their arrival. They must have time at least to acquire a knowledge of the facts, and become familiar with the war's atmosphere in the Empire's capital. Assuredly the Dominion members will eat no bread of idleness.

MISSING SEAMEN SAFE. AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 10. Captain J. Mackenzie and 16 members of the crew of the American steamship Pinar Del Rio, who have been missing since the vessel was sunk by a German submarine off the coast of Maryland on June 5th, reached here to-day on a Norwegian steamship which rescued them from a small lifeboat about 50 miles off the coast of New Jersey.

OFFENSIVE AGAINST GREECE. LONDON, June 10. A prospective Bulgarian offensive against Greece under the command of General Liman Von Sanders and the Bulgarian Command-in-Chief, is discussed by the German papers.

NO COMPROMISE. SCHENECTADY, N.Y., June 10. Prussianism and the idea of evading peace among nations can never be brought into harmony, compromise can not even be considered. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, declared here in an address as Hon-

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Special Offering of LADIES' COLOURED HOSE in Sky, Helio, Pink, White and Cream, 15c. per pair.

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Ringworm on Child's Head

Caused Great Distress and Spread to Neck and Ears—Cure Was Speedily Secured When Right Treatment Was Recommended.

There is no disease of the skin more obstinate than ringworm, an mother who writes this letter does so fully realizing what it will mean to her child to know about it. This remarkable cure was brought about two years ago, and as there has been no return of the distressing disease there can be no doubt that the cure is permanent.

My little girl had sores come out on her head which looked like ringworms. They were spreading fast, and I tried home treatment, but nothing helped her. I took her to a doctor, and he opened some of the sores, which were as big as the yoke of an egg. The salve he gave me to put on was very severe, and the poor child would cry for an hour or more after an application. For six weeks it continued to spread, and she had a very bad time. She suffered terribly. At last some kind ladies told me about Dr. Chase's Ointment, so I got a box, and she had finished the first box the sores were nearly all gone. I have told all the people around here about you Ointment, and it cannot praise it too much. It is now two years since my little girl was troubled in this way, and never came back, so you can see she is completely cured. You are at liberty to use this statement for the benefit of others who may be suffering in a similar manner.

Joseph Brenner, J.P., endorses this statement as follows: "This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with Mrs. D. Stebbins, of Grand Bend, Ont., and believe her statement with reference to Dr. Chase's Ointment to be true and correct."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, all dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Be suspicious of the druggist who tries to talk