

Official Review of the Week.

LONDON, April 13. (Official news operations ending April 11.)—Fighting for Amiens in very little change, the chief alteration on the front being further east, where the French retired from awkward salient southward of LaFere, made by the old and new lines; but north of Amiens the enemy advanced appreciably. On the 8th April violent bombardment of the line between LaBassee and Arras resulted to indicate an attack, but it did not develop. On the 9th, however, an attack was launched on a fifteen mile front aiming at the Portuguese divisions on either side. The wings at Givency and Fleurbaix held, but the enemy assisted by thick mist forced his way through the centre and penetrated beyond the rivers Lys and Laue. Givency was taken on the 10th, and later retaken by the fifty-fifth division with 750 prisoners. A further attack was made east of Arras between the Meuse and the Moselle. On the Meuse front the enemy was checked, but further south he penetrated the British lines, capturing Pongraert Wood, Salients, therefore, were driven on both flanks of Arras, which made the retention of that ruined town inadvisable. A withdrawal to conform with the line north and south was ordered, resulting in one large salient approximately twenty miles long and four deep. To destroy the British army is clearly the enemy's aim. He failed to separate the armies of the Allies and failed to take Amiens, while the solid wall of the Arras front made it imperative for him to find a weaker spot. Viny Ridge through Givency, thence to Bethune. Although there is no sign of cessation in the enemy's offensive against Amiens, which will be renewed in due course, it is clear his main effort was checked, his second effort north of the Somme defeated, and his force, though brief attack, south of the Somme, also completely repulsed. He is now diverting attention from the main front, to which he will ultimately return with all the force available. The rapid rotation of his divisions is calculated to allow him to keep in reserve a greater number of fresh ones. The more quickly he can reform them, the more, temporarily, he has available. Such a system obviously has drawbacks and can only be carried out for a limited time. It is one more sign of Germany's desperation to win the war in this battle and risk all in doing so. The destruction of his own army has proceeded more rapidly, though the situation is still serious. To date the British army has been attacked by double its number of enemy divisions, supported by an enormous mass of artillery of all calibres. In these circumstances it is not surprising the enemy has gained considerable successes but at a great price. On other fronts there have been no operations of importance. In Italy the attack expected to develop in due course will no doubt coincide as nearly as possible with the maximum German effort in France and Flanders.

In Palestine our aircraft successfully co-operated in the operations against the Hejaz railway, bombing the important station of Amman, the railway, and destroying trains and other important enemy material. In home waters, in the Adriatic, Aegean and Mediterranean, sea-planes and airships continue successful co-operation with naval forces on an ever-increasing scale.

From the beginning of this week the whole of Great Britain came under the operation of a compulsory scheme for meat rationing. The institution of a partial scheme for London six weeks ago practically abolished meat queues and it is expected that these will now disappear throughout the country. Seven-eighths of the people are now subjected to local rationing schemes for butter and margarine, while the whole country has been for some time rationed in sugar. A conviction of absolute equality of sacrifice has caused the public to accept the necessary restrictions singularly good-naturedly, and has encouraged the demand for rationing of other foodstuffs. It is intended to reduce the butchers' meat ration after May 5th, and to substitute an additional bacon ration, thus leaving birds and flocks to fatten during the grazing months. Supplies of lard have improved, and it is proposed to include this in a slightly increased fat ration. Cereal imports are still far below requirements of the Wheat executive.

Active measures are being pushed forward by the Government in concert with employers' and workmen's associations to promote the formation throughout the country of representative joint councils to deal with matters of interest in various trades, such as labour, materials, etc., during the critical period of transition following the war. The first series of conferences in the leather trades will commence this week.



New ARROW COLLARS FOR SPRING CASCO-2 1/8 in. CLYDE-2 1/2 in.

HOPE FOR IRISH SETTLEMENT. LONDON, April 13. There are strong hopes in London that the Irish troubles will undergo a gradual and pacific solution. An important fact is that the menace of the critical events in France overshadows all other considerations and imposes restraint upon even all the factions of Irishmen and their ardent British supporters. This restraint has been exhibited in several ways. If ex-Premier Asquith had transformed his judgment against conscription into a motion to reject the Government's proposal last night, he might have arrayed a majority of the members of the House against it. This would have meant a change of Government but Mr. Asquith considered that an impossible thing to propose under the present circumstances, and confined himself to register his conviction that conscription in Ireland would be a great mistake. As a result the minority which voted against conscription was composed of Irish Nationalists and a few Liberals, most of them pacifists and those generally listed as Paddists. John Dillon and Joseph Devlin who have been jointly filling John Redmond's shoes as leaders of the Irish party, might have made a much more troublesome fight than they did. If they had felt strongly enough to go to extremes they might have repeated the old scenes of the Parnell days, when Irish members were dragged out of the House by the police, and popular expectation looked forward to such action. But they refrained from Parliamentary obstruction and limited their offensive to strong words. Both of them tempered their fight against conscription with the statement that they believed the cause of Great Britain in the war was a just cause. Mr. Devlin went further by proclaiming his desire to fight for right. This attitude is bound to have an influence in Ireland.

Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, and his followers, who generally manage to kindle all the animosity there is latent among the Irish factions whenever any Irish question is raised, also exhibited restraint by remaining silent instead of denouncing Irishmen who oppose conscription as they might have done. The Nationalist and Sinn Fein newspapers in Ireland maintain a belligerent tone, but Mr. Asquith once described this as mostly a "contingent and rhetorical belligerency." A striking example was recently given by events in County Clare. Lieutenant General Mahon, Commander of the British forces in Ireland, proclaimed martial law. There were as a consequence rioting and attacks on the police. Small detachments of soldiers took charge of the strategic points. There has been no trouble since, while the people have been very friendly to the soldiers and have given them hospitality which was unheard of in the Land League times. Ireland is enjoying a prosperity hitherto unknown. She is the chief feeder for England.

Her farmers are becoming rich. They are the backbone of the country, and rebellious events would destroy their prosperity. The Sinn Feiners, of course, are irreconcilable, but they represent none of the property interests of the country. The foregoing are the features of the situation which cause optimism here. On the other side is the opposition of the Catholic clergy to conscription. The meeting between John Dillon and Joseph Devlin and the Sinn Fein leaders to come at an early date may develop into a conciliatory influence rather than otherwise.

Photographic PLATES. SEED 26. SEED 27. We have just received a new shipment of Seed DRY PLATES of all the different sizes at the regular prices. Tooton's, The Kodak Store, Headquarters for Everything pertaining to Photography.

Wants Question Answered. Editor Evening Telegram. Sir—Last week I wrote you a letter, asking through the medium of the People's Paper, of the Public Food Inspector, Mr. O'Brien, if it was correct that milk had been supplied to the Poor Asylum which was found to be adulterated, and if the said report was correct that the name of the milkman guilty of the offence, he made public. Mr. O'Brien has evidently decided upon ignoring my request, but if he thinks that this matter is going to be allowed to pass, he is indeed making a mistake. Political influence is not going to shield the culprit of this very serious charge, nor is the cute silence of the Inspector to be permitted to close the affair, as far as I am concerned. At the present time when the infant mortality is at such an alarming rate and when it is absolutely imperative that every precaution be taken to check it, it behoves us, as citizens, to do everything in our power to bring about a better state of affairs, and it must be evident that a matter such as I refer to is of sufficient importance to have the Inspector give the truth of the case to us. All we want is fair play, it is up to him to answer my question. Every one is talking about this affair and it is not because the milk was given to the inmates of the "saddest place in Newfoundland" that we do not think the crime is just as great as if it were given to the highest family in the land. Once more I ask Mr. O'Brien to come out and answer me. If he refuses he will place himself in a very unenviable position indeed. Yours truly, FAIR PLAY. April 15th, 1918.

Chill Chasers. We have received another shipment of these popular portable heating stoves in three sizes which we are selling at \$6.50, \$7.50 and \$8.50.

We also call attention to our special "Humphrey" Gas Iron, in nickel finish, complete with flexible tube connection. We are selling this Iron at \$5.00, and recommend it as a useful Xmas Gift. Phone 97, or call at our Showroom, Oke Building, ST. JOHN'S GAS LIGHT CO. dec22.f

Sealing News. The P. M. G. received a message from the Viking last night stating the crew were aboard and all well. A message from the Diana on Saturday stated she was off Bonaville and the ice was tight. Seventy old seals were taken the previous day and 300 were shot on Thursday.

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, and various Lung Troubles can be cured by taking Stafford's Phorotone Cough and Cold Cure. Price 30c. bit. Postage 5c. extra.—aprs5.f

T. J. EDENS. Selected for you from the best.

- N. Y. TURKEYS. N. Y. CHICKEN. N. Y. CORNED BEEF. FRESH OYSTERS. FAMILY MESS PORK. SPARE RIBS. PIGS' JOWLS. GOLDEN PHEASANT TEA. CALIFORNIA ORANGES. FLORIDA ORANGES. GRAPE FRUIT. TABLE APPLES. CALIFORNIA LEMONS. AMERICAN CABBAGE. PARSNIPS. CARROTS. BEETS. VALENCIA ONIONS. TABLE CORN MEAL, \$1.10 stone, 9c. lb. FRESH EGGS. P. E. I. POTATOES 40 bris. APPLES.—Ben Davis and Nonpareils.

T. J. EDENS, Duckworth St. and Rowlands Cross.

Ingenious Ways of Destroying U-Boats.

These are not happy days for the U-boats. Not only is the prey more elusive than in the halcyon days of 1915 and 1916, when merchantmen were unarmed and without convoy, but the U-boats are being actually pursued and destroyed even when seeking the seclusion of the ocean depths. So the U-boat has come to be pursued just as much as the pursuer; and months hence it may be almost entirely the prey; if Allied efforts are pushed still further; for we are told that the U-boats are now being destroyed as fast as they are constructed. When American destroyers and submarine chasers take to the seas in large numbers, when our building program in this direction is realized, then the doom of the U-boat will be effectively sealed.

Encounters with submarines are always interesting, especially if the corsairs permit them to be described in full. Recently, for instance, an American steamer had a brush with a U-boat which resulted in the probable destruction of the latter. It appears that the crew of the steamer saw a torpedo coming toward them, but there was not time enough to stop or alter the course. Fortunately, however, the torpedo missed; and the master of the steamer, with rare presence of mind, ordered the course to be shifted so as to follow the wake of the torpedo. Having gone but a short distance along the foamy path left by the torpedo, the steamer suddenly came up to the U-boat which was then riding to the surface. The submarine tried to avoid the blow, since it was too late to submerge. But the steamer's wheel was shifted, and it crashed full tilt into the U-boat. The badly battered hull of the German raider was seen to sink rapidly after that.

A more interesting case is that recently described by a writer in the Liverpool Journal of Commerce, as follows: A seaplane had "spotted" a submarine lying on the sea bed. Instantly the observer's finger commenced to tap a key, and 10 miles away a long, lean destroyer and four squatly trawlers detached themselves from a pack of hounds working a covert and hastened to the kill. Meanwhile the seaplane circled around, but when the surface ships arrived her instructions, delivered by wireless, were curt and precise.

Acting upon them the trawlers stationed themselves at the four corners of a wet quadrangle, while the destroyer kept her guns ready to talk to the enemy should he appear above the surface. The trawlers at the corners of the quadrangle got out their sweep-long wire hawsers of an incredible stoutness, with a heavy "kite" in the centre to keep their wires simultaneously engaged themselves under the U-boat's bow and stern and commenced to work their sinuous way between her hull and the sea bottom. Then the strange thing happened. Two round, black objects seemed to detach themselves from her hull and then, to her astonishment, they bobbed down, to her surprise, to a second stage, and then to a third, and then to a fourth, and then to a fifth, and then to a sixth, and then to a seventh, and then to an eighth, and then to a ninth, and then to a tenth, and then to an eleventh, and then to a twelfth, and then to a thirteenth, and then to a fourteenth, and then to a fifteenth, and then to a sixteenth, and then to a seventeenth, and then to an eighteenth, and then to a nineteenth, and then to a twentieth, and then to a twenty-first, and then to a twenty-second, and then to a twenty-third, and then to a twenty-fourth, and then to a twenty-fifth, and then to a twenty-sixth, and then to a twenty-seventh, and then to a twenty-eighth, and then to a twenty-ninth, and then to a thirtieth, and then to a thirty-first, and then to a thirty-second, and then to a thirty-third, and then to a thirty-fourth, and then to a thirty-fifth, and then to a thirty-sixth, and then to a thirty-seventh, and then to a thirty-eighth, and then to a thirty-ninth, and then to a fortieth, and then to a forty-first, and then to a forty-second, and then to a forty-third, and then to a forty-fourth, and then to a forty-fifth, and then to a forty-sixth, and then to a forty-seventh, and then to a forty-eighth, and then to a forty-ninth, and then to a fiftieth, and then to a fifty-first, and then to a fifty-second, and then to a fifty-third, and then to a fifty-fourth, and then to a fifty-fifth, and then to a fifty-sixth, and then to a fifty-seventh, and then to a fifty-eighth, and then to a fifty-ninth, and then to a sixtieth, and then to a sixty-first, and then to a sixty-second, and then to a sixty-third, and then to a sixty-fourth, and then to a sixty-fifth, and then to a sixty-sixth, and then to a sixty-seventh, and then to a sixty-eighth, and then to a sixty-ninth, and then to a seventieth, and then to a seventy-first, and then to a seventy-second, and then to a seventy-third, and then to a seventy-fourth, and then to a seventy-fifth, and then to a seventy-sixth, and then to a seventy-seventh, and then to a seventy-eighth, and then to a seventy-ninth, and then to an eightieth, and then to an eighty-first, and then to an eighty-second, and then to an eighty-third, and then to an eighty-fourth, and then to an eighty-fifth, and then to an eighty-sixth, and then to an eighty-seventh, and then to an eighty-eighth, and then to an eightyninth, and then to a ninetieth, and then to a ninety-first, and then to a ninety-second, and then to a ninety-third, and then to a ninety-fourth, and then to a ninety-fifth, and then to a ninety-sixth, and then to a ninety-seventh, and then to a ninety-eighth, and then to a ninety-ninth, and then to a hundredth.



The Bed Room. We are showing a great variety of BRASS and WHITE ENAMEL Bedsteads, In the Newest Models from the Moderately Priced Article to the Luxuriously Finished Ribbon Designs. This is part of the purchase of our Furniture buyer who recently arrived from the American and Canadian markets, and represents the cream of value, when you consider the market price of metals.

Come and See Them. THE ROYAL STORES LIMITED.

An Appeal. Friday night last there were 25,000 "live-wires" on the streets of St. John's. How long are you going to stay alive? To-day is the most critical period in the history of the British Nation and our Regiment is short of 300 men. Are you going to stay dormant and watch the most democratic nation in the world, a nation whose flag you are proud to be under, whose protection has always been open to you,—are you going to watch it go down because you are wanted? Remember, a few years ago, one poor man was taken prisoner in Abyssinia. It cost the British Government over £2,000,000 to release him. Think of it, over ten millions of dollars to get the prisoner back. What would you do for a nation that would do that for you? Men, you cannot refuse. I would sooner have a wooden cross in France, than come back to live in a country whose manhood is so degraded that they would think more of the price they are getting for their products and labour than of their Honour. Men, I don't believe it, I won't believe it. It is now up to you to prove that it is not true.

Here and There. DR. LEHR will resume his Dental Practice on April 15th. ap13.2t

Welch's Grape Juice. By JOHN BURKE. (Author of "The Topsail Goshawk," etc., etc.)

LYMPH SHORTAGE.—There has been a shortage of vaccine in the city for the past few days, but a large supply is expected to arrive by the next express.

When you want Sausages, why—get ELLIS'; they're the best. AT THE DRY DOCK.—The repairs to the S. S. Ruttenjell which has been delayed owing to the strike, were resumed this morning. The repairs will be completed in about two weeks.

LONG OVERDUE.—Much anxiety is felt for the safety of the schooner Jean Campbell, 60 days out from Halifax. The schooner is a new one and was making her maiden voyage.

When you want Roast Beef, Roast Veal, Roast Mutton, Roast Pork, try ELLIS'. BURIED AT HEART'S CONTENT.—The body of the late Dr. John W. Anderson which was taken to Heart's Content, on Saturday, by train was interred there yesterday.

When you want something in a hurry for tea, go to ELLIS'—Head Cheese, Ox Tongue, Filled Ham, Cooked Corned Beef, Bologna Sausage. TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Three Bluejackets."—Your letter is to the point on the work of the Navy, but we are of opinion that the other matters to which you refer are open to question, and as you have omitted to send in your names, its publication cannot take place.

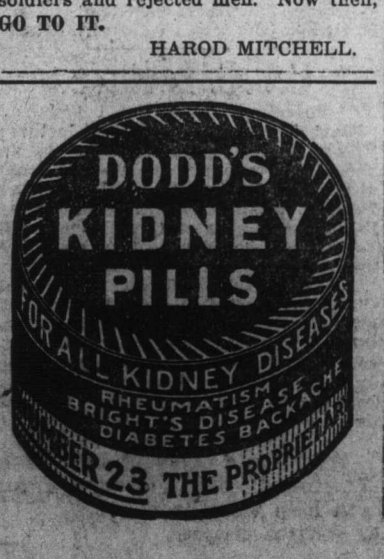
Yesterday morning's message from Sir Douglas Haig said "our backs are now against the wall. We will go back no further." Later the startling news came, "We are slowly being pushed back." Why are we being pushed back? Because we have not the manpower. Therefore, I say it is up to you.

Finally, all those 25,000 who took part in Friday night's parade, all those patriotic people in the Dominion of Newfoundland must become recruiting agents. If you find yourself running out of current, get in touch with the dynamo, which consists of returned soldiers and rejected men. Now then GO TO IT.

HAROLD MITCHELL.

English Manila. Large Stock of all Sizes Now on Hand. Prospective Buyers Should Secure Their Requirements Before Price Advance Further.

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