

EARLY MESSAGES

IMPORTANT GAINS.
BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, May 21.—(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—The Australian captures at Ville Sur Ancre exceed four hundred. Several prisoners state that when they learned that they had to face the Anzac-Janzacs they felt considerable foreboding. The casualties inflicted during the attack were very heavy. The successful little operation greatly improved our position, and we now hold the entire village. The Germans have been forced back from the little salient they had then occupied there, and are now probably back upon the railway. Over thirty machine guns were taken from the enemy between Ribemont and Derancourt. The heavy firing mentioned in a previous attack relation to a French attack on a front of three to four thousand yards, apparently pivoting on the Locré hospice and extending eastwards. It is reported that the operations succeeded and over three hundred prisoners have already been collected. Every yard of ground the Allies take in this locality represents an important gain, inasmuch as it pushes the enemy from important hills running west of Mont Kemmel.

OFFENSIVE HELD UP.
BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, May 21.—(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—While the Germans still delay the renewal of their offensive, the Allies continue to effect local improvements in their positions which result not only that the defence is strengthened at various spots, but the difficulties of the enemy are correspondingly increased. The French attack on Locré mentioned in the official communique was fought with characteristic valor and won at a comparatively small cost. The French carried the Locré Hospice which lies on the Kemmel side of the village, cleared the whole of the surrounding wood south of the hospice, advanced through Bruiooze Hamlet, and gained the cross roads, which lie three hundred meters southeast. Several farms formerly scenes of much fierce fighting fell before their onrush and a front carried forward their line on a front of about a quarter of a mile northeast to the southeast, east of Hill 44, where they fought their way forward some distance. The Germans resisted desperately. This is tactically a success of great importance as it still more effectually bars any further frontal attack on Mont Rouge and Scherpenberg. Useful raids have been carried out on various parts of the front. The heat wave continues.

GERMAN ATROCITIES.
LONDON, May 21.—(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—The Times gives prominence to the authentic atrocity, systematic tortures and cold-blooded murders of British prisoners in Germany, in which the suffering of the prisoners is incredibly inhuman. There is the instance of the British soldier at Minden, who was deliberately shot dead because a dozen Britishers did not want to draw the ration of filthy undrinkable wash served as coffee. At Meresberg a number of British soldiers were wounded and wholly unfit British soldiers were, after vain protests, forced to work twelve hours a day. Soon after this did not satisfy the Germans, who ordered the British to commence at four o'clock in the morning. The men refused, but after brutal blows all except two gave in. Sentries with kicks and blows drove the two recalcitrants over the work. One of these British soldiers held up a badly wounded hand to show the sentries he was unfit for work. He was thereupon shot dead, and the body thrown aside into a nearby house. A German officer, on a visit of inspection, shook hands with the murderer. The body was buried the following day in the presence of a crowd of jeering Germans. At Schneidmühl the British prisoners were without huts, and had to live in holes in the ground, which the prisoners themselves scooped out. One morning an order bread parade a sentry gave an order to one of the Britishers, who was not understood. The sentry rushed at the prisoner and struck him, the latter thereupon going to his room. A German officer, then ordered that an example be made of this British prisoner, although he had committed no offence. He was captured and stripped to the waist and tied up to a barrel. Six Germans with thick wooden axes, which were used for holding up barbed wire, proceeded for ten minutes over the head and back, and then the body was used up to a post and left there. Subsequently a German officer came up and struck the prisoner with his sword, and spat in his face, calling him "English swine." The British prisoner never recovered, a few weeks later dying. Neutral representatives visiting the camp were informed that his death was due from typhus. At Langensalzka camp three hundred wounded British soldiers arrived in the night time and were hurried into a large hut without bedding or blankets. By the next morning five had died. The remainder were taken out and left in the sun for three hours, when seven more died. Subsequently, through calculated neglect and ill-treatment, fifty succumbed. The funerals at this camp from the summer of 1917 to the spring of 1918 were the greatest scandal, and the details in the evidence are too revolting for publication.

THE RAID.
LONDON, May 21.—(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—A feature of the narratives in connection with Sunday night's air raid is the remarkable number of escapes as compared with the damage to dwelling houses, though the number of people who were compared with the magnitude of the German effort and the extent of the area affected. Many of the fatalities and injuries were among people standing in doorways or on the street thus emphasizing the lesson that the safest place is indoors. Fifteen persons were killed in a district where two shops and houses were demolished. Six occupants of a shop in another district were killed, but in another district where there is a large tenement population only one death is reported, although three bombs

were dropped greatly damaging property and the fronts of the tenements were riddled with holes, practically all the front windows and doors being blown in. In the hot reception the roofs and ceilings fell. Women worked splendidly, climbing walls and clearing the debris in order to rescue the remainder partially wrecked. Yet there was no single fatality, most of the occupants having taken refuge in a prescribed shelter. Twelve occupants of a house wrecked in another district escaped scathless. Their Majesties visited the bombed areas in London yesterday, covering in the kindest manner with the inhabitants. The newspapers are of the opinion that London escaped fairly well, thank mainly to the hot reception given the raiders who discovered that the home defences are in no way weakened, though our superiority on the battlefield is being maintained. The barrage of the defending guns was undoubtedly more heavy and continuous than ever before and airplanes harassed the raiders to the utmost. The authorities are being congratulated on the steady developments of the defences and it is emphasized that Londoners are prepared cheerfully to accept their share of danger, now that they know the enemy is being repaid with interest. As at Cologne, it is hoped that before long German cities even more distant than Cologne will appreciate the crushing allied superiority in aircraft.

BRITISH IMPROVE POSITIONS.
LONDON, May 21.—(Official.)—A successful local operation was carried out by troops of the Surrey battalion yesterday evening northwest of Merville. A regiment in our line in this sector was closed up, and thirty prisoners and six machine guns were captured by us. Early this morning a hostile counter-attack on the British positions was shattered by our artillery and machine-gun fire.

NEW WEEKLY SERVICE.
NEW YORK, May 21.
 The Federal Line and associated interests announced yesterday the inauguration of a regular weekly service, both freight and passenger, between New York, Halifax, N.S., and St. John's, N.F. Arrangements have been made under which the new line will act in co-operation with the Canadian Government for the shipment of the United States of many Canadian commodities, for which in recent months owing to war conditions, irregular carrying facilities have not been available. The new line will be known as the Nova Scotia Steamships Ltd., and will be operated by the Federal Line, incorporating the owners and agents, Frank C. Chipman, formerly General Manager of the Plant Line steamers, operating from Boston to Halifax, and having personal charge of the new service.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.
LONDON, May 21.
 We carried out a successful raid last night southeast of Arras, and brought back a few prisoners and a machine gun from the enemy trenches. During the night the hostile artillery was active in the Albert sector about Hebuterne between the forests of Orléans and Mœren, and more active than usual between the Scarpe and Hill 70, north of Lens. The gas shelling reported to have taken place yesterday north of Bethune, was heavy.

A MONTH'S SUBMARINE TOLL.
LONDON, May 21.
 Allied ships other than British and neutral merchant ships lost during April, totalled \$4,393 tons, the Admiralty announced today. During the day in the presence of a crowd of jeering Germans. At Schneidmühl the British prisoners were without huts, and had to live in holes in the ground, which the prisoners themselves scooped out. One morning an order bread parade a sentry gave an order to one of the Britishers, who was not understood. The sentry rushed at the prisoner and struck him, the latter thereupon going to his room. A German officer, then ordered that an example be made of this British prisoner, although he had committed no offence. He was captured and stripped to the waist and tied up to a barrel. Six Germans with thick wooden axes, which were used for holding up barbed wire, proceeded for ten minutes over the head and back, and then the body was used up to a post and left there. Subsequently a German officer came up and struck the prisoner with his sword, and spat in his face, calling him "English swine." The British prisoner never recovered, a few weeks later dying. Neutral representatives visiting the camp were informed that his death was due from typhus. At Langensalzka camp three hundred wounded British soldiers arrived in the night time and were hurried into a large hut without bedding or blankets. By the next morning five had died. The remainder were taken out and left in the sun for three hours, when seven more died. Subsequently, through calculated neglect and ill-treatment, fifty succumbed. The funerals at this camp from the summer of 1917 to the spring of 1918 were the greatest scandal, and the details in the evidence are too revolting for publication.

SEDITION BILL LAW.
WASHINGTON, May 21.
 President Wilson today signed the sedition bill, giving the government wide powers to punish disloyal acts and utterances.

BRITISH MASTERS OF THE AIR.
NEW YORK, May 21.
 As evidence that the British have obtained the mastery of the air in France, the British Pictorial Service made public today a cable from the British Ministry of Information saying that 90 per cent. of the combats which the British machines now engaged, take place over German planes. It is very exceptional, the message adds, for any British aviator to be brought down over British lines. Since March 21, it is further stated that documentary evidence shows that among the German casualties 22 German regimental commanders corresponding in ranks to British Brigadier Generals have been killed in action.

FOR HOME AND NEUTRAL FOLK.
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 21.—According to information obtained from a captured German officer, the published monthly figures of German airplane losses are intended merely for people at home and for neutrals, and not accepted by German aviators. As an illustration of German methods it is learned that a machine was shot down within the German lines, of which even only parts were saved and not counted as a loss.

BOUND TO END IN DISASTER.
DUBLIN, May 21.
 John Dillon, the Nationalist Leader, in an interview with the Associated Press correspondent today, emphasized the divergence between his party and the Sinn Fein whose policy he declared to be wrong and foolish, and bound to end in disaster.

Exemption Tribunal.

At yesterday's sitting of the Exemption Tribunal the attendance was exceptionally large. Out of fifteen cases previously brought forward and held for consideration three exemptions were granted, six applications were refused, and in five cases the Military Authorities were asked to investigate and report on Monday next to state their objections. One case was referred to the Medical Board, consisting of Drs. Macpherson, Fraser and Keegan.

The cases decided involves some questions of public interest. In referring the sections of the Act giving exemptions because of a brother rendering military service, it was held that an applicant when stating the number of brothers he had should include all over military age, whether married or not, and that the military service in respect of which exemption could be claimed must be in "His Majesty's Military and Naval Forces," and could not include service in the U. S. Army.

The Tribunal laid down the rule that in considering whether a man had depended on the support of a brother residing with them must constitute their chief means of support, and that the dependent brother otherwise unable to support themselves.

The Tribunal gave the following decisions with regard to cases that had been deferred for consideration:

11. J. W. Kean, referred to the Medical Board for examination; 12. Ernest Williams, 47; 13. Joseph A. Dwyer, 297; Geo. Scully, 214; Jas. Squires, 275; Greely; these should be investigated by the military authorities as to whether an objection should be made, and such objections to be submitted by Monday; 56. Martin Moores; 58. Mark Gosse, and 293. Aug. R. Gosse are refused exemption. Claim 209, Samuel Gosse, is allowed. The claims of 258, Winsor, 218, Wm. E. Davis, and 219, C. C. Davis, are disallowed; service in His Majesty's forces alone being considered under the Statute. 268, Summers, and 284, C. J. Curran, are allowed.

The following were found exempt: 233. Kennedy, under (b); 302. Brown, under (d); 267. Ford, under (b); 268. Ford, under (b); 108. Baird, under (b); 359. Moore, under (d); 354. Murray, under (d); 280. Fry, under (b); 305. Curran, under (b); Lewis, under (d); 48. Davis, under (d).

The following applications were disallowed—365. Barry, 369. Mitchell, 227. Willis.

The following were referred to the Medical Board—319. Allen, 353. Rowell, 370. Crocker.

The following applications were referred to the Local Commissioner, Mr. Milfin, for his inquiry and report, some of them being interrogated by the Council: 298. Sweetapple, 299. Wells, 300. Barry, 301. Moss.

Dillon Wants Friendly Settlement.

Mr. Dillon said he still believed in a friendly settlement with Great Britain. He adheres to the declaration of the late John Redmond made at the outbreak of the war, "That the cause of the Allies is the cause of freedom." In an appeal to American people Dillon said that the Sinn Fein had been supplied with unlimited financial resources from New York, and he urgently asked all of Irish blood in the United States to support his party as against Sinn Feiners.

Famine Will Help Entente.

"I feel confident that the time is at hand when the famine, stark, midwinter famine, will join with the political and military ally against Germany and Austria," the correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphed from Annemasse in France, near the Swiss border. The correspondent says he draws this conclusion from oral statements by an expert witness, whose observations extended up to the end of April. The great masses of the German and Austrian people, this informant declares, are more than sick of the war. They think and talk of nothing but bread, and their morale is so low that the Londoners are fearful of the Bolshevik movements.

Successful Recruiting.

MELBOURNE, May 21. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—The recruiting revival continues throughout the Commonwealth. The quota has again exceeded that of the previous week.

Plotting in United States.

WASHINGTON, May 21. Evidence of plotting between German and Irish agents in this country for an uprising in Ireland has been uncovered by United States Government agents and the arrest of Irish leaders by the British Government. This evidence, which may be made public soon, is understood to show definitely that Irish leaders, mainly Sinn Fein sympathizers, in the United States have been in touch with German representatives, who are endeavoring to furnish money to finance a rebellion in Ireland, and possibly to send arms and ammunition to Ireland by submarine blockade-runners. There was even some discussion of the chances of sending German soldiers to take part in war in Ireland.

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He Says He Owes His Life to Them.

NEW BRUNSWICK MAN'S TRIBUTE TO DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

After Years of Suffering Mr. George Rabits Tells How He Found Relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Upper Rexton, Kent Co., N.B., May 21st.—(Special.)—"I believe that only for Dodd's Kidney Pills I would be dead."

That statement is made in all sincerity by Mr. George Rabits, a well-known and respected resident here. And those who know the suffering he has endured are not surprised that Mr. Rabits is so enthusiastic in his praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I suffered greatly from urinary trouble," Mr. Rabits says, in speaking of his troubles. "I had cramps in my muscles, and when I worked all day I could only get to sleep for a little while at a time, and then I had all kinds of bad dreams."

"I was weak and nervous, with a heavy, dragging feeling across my back. I could see specks floating in front of my eyes, and I was often dizzy."

"I tried doctors, but there was no help for me, so I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. I had almost about twenty boxes, and I am almost cured. I think they are the best medicine I have ever struck, and my wife finds them a wonderful pill. She says she will never be without Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Mr. Rabits' troubles all came from his kidneys. If you have any one of them, try Dodd's Kidney Pills, or ask your neighbours about them.

For the Little Ones.

Don't forget the grand variety entertainment which some of the best talent in the city will put on the boards of the Casino Theatre, on Empire Night, the object of which is to provide fun for the giving of an outing to the country to the numerous children of our Soldiers and sailors. This Fresh Air Fund will be under the direction and control of the Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire, who are undertaking the management and conduct of the children's day. The programme for Empire night will be in two parts, the first consisting of vocal numbers by Mrs. W. R. Warren, Misses Orr and Herder and Captain Campbell. The second part is a one act drama, entitled "The Bishop's Candlestick," a dramatization of "Les Miserables," Victor Hugo's great work. This will be produced under the direction of Mr. T. H. O'Neill, and the leading parts will be taken by Captain Campbell, Mr. Angus Reid, Mrs. Colville and Miss Frances Gosling.

Tickets are on sale to-day at Gray and Goodland's, and if you wish to help the "kiddies," make the process a record.

Stafford's Phorotone for all kinds of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and various Lung Troubles.—may21,1f

Rev. J. K. Curtis.

ACCEPTS CALL TO CHURCH IN ST. JOHN'S.

(From Montreal Herald.)

"The Rev. John K. Curtis, B.A., minister for the past three years of Mountain Street Methodist Church, Montreal, and previous to that travelling from Western Ontario to Newfoundland in the interest of the Young People's Societies, has accepted the call to become, after the Conference meets next month, pastor of the Bell Street Church, St. John's. He will succeed Rev. T. A. Halpenny, who has accepted the position of secretary of the Sunday School Association of Ontario."

The numerous friends of Rev. Mr. Curtis in Newfoundland will be delighted to learn of his continuance of office in Canada. To be invited to become the pastor of Bell Street Methodist Church in St. John's is a mark of the esteem and eloquence of his ability as a preacher and pastor. His last charge in Newfoundland was the pastorate of Wesley Church, this city.

Friends And Foes.

The fickleness of nations is proverbial. Just before America entered the war, Germany appealed to that country to join in a league of friendship, and the "traditional friendship" between the two countries, and pointed out that the British were her "traditional enemies." Those were the words of Bernstorff's words, and if we are guided by history, they are not worth the scrap of paper on which they were written.

Down to four years ago, Prussia and England had a record of unbroken friendship, and of more than one alliance; but that fact did not stand in the way of the present bitter struggle for place, and of other countries, Prussia, Austria in 1866, but now the two are allies. England and France were at war for many years, down to 1815. Then they were allies in the Crimea. England was America's foe in 1776 and 1812, but they joined hands over the Holy Alliance. France was America's friend in the latter's Revolution, but there were times subsequently when they nearly came to blows.

Our allies of to-day are, however, fighting shoulder to shoulder for a cause which has no parallel in history. They are out to preserve civilization, and if possible, to prevent a repetition of the horrors of war.

If "traditional foes" is a justifiable term, what price the Turks and Bulgars? They were always snarling at each other, and now they are allies against two Powers which were formerly their best friends and protectors. And so the story runs the world round.

Cannot Get Crews.

There is a large number of Labrador schooners in Conception Bay, Trinity Bay, Bonavista Bay and Green Bay which are proceeding the States, greatly undermanned. In some cases only three men are left to handle a boat where there is to be five and six. In Harbour Grace there are twelve crews that cannot be made up this season.

Great Fashion Show of Ladies' Dresses, Costumes, Spring Coats and Millinery at the British Hall to-day.—may21,1f



OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THE LADIES.

To-day we present on OUR SECOND FLOOR A SPECIALLY SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies Silk Sweater Coats

ALL MODELS. NO TWO ALIKE.

Silk Blouses

and

Silk Skirts.

Exceptionally High-Grade Goods, reflecting Elegance, Refinement and Distinctiveness in every piece.

THE SWEATER COATS
 Are all models, no two alike; best silk make; the last word in style and something entirely different from those you have seen elsewhere. Excellent shade range.
 Prices from \$10.00 to \$35.00.

THE BLOUSES
 Are just the dreamiest imaginable; White and Coloured in Georgette Crepe and China Silks, etc. Be the first to see these, the stock is small, select and distinctive.
 Prices from \$10.50 to \$25.00 each.

SILK SKIRTS.

Right here we would like to say that these cannot be equalled to-day in this city. They show Plain Silks, charming Plaid Silks, and others in Fancy Silks; an exquisite assortment showing a distinctive originality in shapes and trimming effects that cannot fail to please the stylish dresser. Come, these alone are worth a visit.
 Prices range from \$15.00 to \$25.00.

Also a line of LADIES' WOOL SWEATER COATS selling at Cost.



ESTABLISHED 1875

Our Baseball Column.

PLAGIARISED AND OTHERWISE.

LEAGUE NOTES.

The teams are now settling down to hard practice. The Cubs have been it consistently the past three weeks. The Red Lions had a try out on Monday and shaped up well. The B. I. S. started last evening with a whole string of recruits together with nearly all last year's players. The Wanderers will get down to work this evening at Stancoombe's Field. Following is a list of the old timers and rookies who have enrolled with the different clubs:—

Cubs—Clouston, Hall, Murphy, Dugan, Thomas, Canning, Channing, Winter, Phelan, Roberts, Carter, Walsh, Organ, Bearn, Keegan, Simms, W. Collins, Finn, O'Keefe, Donnelly.

Wanderers—Hartnett, Ford, Britt, Brown, O'Flaherty, McLeod, Frithard, Gardner, McCreidie, Dobbin, Jerrott, Balford, Larkin.

B. I. S.—McGrath, Carew, Bradie, French, Burke, Brien, Doyle, "Doc" Power, C. Grace, P. Grace, B. Channing, O'Leary, Wallace, M. Channing, Connelly, Heneberry, Manning, Murphy, O'Brien, Hickey, Phelan, Williams, Sinnott.

T-H-O-M-A-S.
 The Cubs have a shortage of promise, The popular "A. Harry Thomas," The other clubs pine For a player so fine, But "Ern" says he shall never go from us.

THE SONG OF THE BALL PLAYER.
 There's a song, my boy,
 In the sweep and swing
 Of bat to the ball.
 And the crash and ring
 Of a smashing, slashing, slithering drive,
 When the day is right
 And the game is tight,
 And your heart's in the play and your soul's alive.
 There's joy in a rush
 To a rickish fly,
 But a keener zest,
 When it's long and high,
 You turn and race to the end of the lot.
 While the breathless, tense,
 Expectant suspense
 Of the crowd is loosed in a roar when it's caught.
 There's a thrill of pride

WHAT'S YOUR EXCUSE

For not being with the Boys?

YOU ARE BADLY NEEDED

"OVER THERE"

Your duty is to go!

Why not TODAY?

THIS SPACE GIVEN TO THE REGIMENT BY G. M. BARR.

DID YOU

Watch For T

THURSDAY

A Rounding Up of Odd Lines and Odd Sizes

MEN'S SUMMER OXFORDS.

A great opportunity. Sale of real leather for Men, Black and Tan, some of these at least two years. In most cases you get a half price mark. This an attractive proposition to you if you want value in cool, wear. Regular values from \$4.50 to \$9.00 and Monday.

\$2.50 to \$

MEN'S SOCKS.—Fast Black and Cotton present wear, extra good value the pair or two, they will save your fine pair. Thursday, Saturday and Monday.

Special Hosiery Values.

LADIES' HOSE.—Half silk-leg Hosiery that is hard to match for value, we have about 500 dozen of Black, White, Grey and Pale Blue. Lisle tops. Value for 40c. pair. Thursday, Saturday & Monday. **28c**

CHILDREN'S WHITE STOCKINGS.—We can offer all sizes in these, fine ribbed, closely woven summer or put at stockings. Some with a mercerized finish. Reg. to 40c. pair. Thursday, Saturday & Monday. **33c**

INFANTS' SOCKS.—Pretty little white 5/8 socks with fancy plaid and striped tops, others in plain blue. Special the pair. Thursday, Saturday & Monday. **25c**

Figured Crepes.

About a dozen patterns in mixed shades, all fancy, nice light airy goods for summer frocks, waists, etc. Just 2 dress lengths in each piece, that is the way we received it. Reg. 45c. yard. Thursday, Saturday and Monday. **40c.**

SPRINGING STRONG MEN'S SPRIN

SOFT BOSOM SHIRTS.—The Shirt weather wear, soft bosom and neat, attractive looking striped newly opened lot. Reg. \$1.50. Thursday and Monday. **1.00**

KHAKI SHIRTS.—A nice shade of tan makes this a shirt to be seen, has 2 breast pockets, with seams and snug fitting collar, shirt. Reg. \$1.45. Thursday, Monday. **1.00**

NECKWEAR.—At a price that even is not extravagant, so good is the fancy in wide end style, lots of Regular 45 cent value. Thursday, Monday. **35c**

WHITE LACE CURTAINS.—50 pair JOB, value to-day for \$1.60 pair. Keepers would do well to give a superior value, every pair will be special price. Thursday, Saturday and Monday. **1.00**

WHITE CURTAINS.—Some very pretty having as a border and relief 4 nice wide frilled edge; these will be Bedroom Curtains, 24 yards long. Thursday, Saturday and Monday. **1.00**

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARDEN GET IN COWS.