END OF TUNNEL GETTING NEARER

Premier Lloyd George Expresses Satisfaction With Advance.

PUT IN ALL STRENGTH

"Annihilated Army" Hits Back — Real Peace Coming.

Neath, Wales, Aug. 9. — Premier Lloyd George, who came here to attend the Welsh National Eisteddfodd, in receiving the freedom of Neath today, declared that "the end of the tunnel" thru which the allies have been traveling for four years was getting nearer.

Lloyd George made no apology to any man, he said, for any part he had played during the war.

"And I propose to fight on to the end," he added.

Some people had complained, continued the premier, that he was too optimistic in the view he took of things.

"I don't think I am," he insisted. "I was not one of those who thought it would soon be over—never. I thought it a long job and a terrible job, but I have always been confident we would get thru, for I knew we were fighting for the right and that the God of righteousness would see us thru".

The premier appealed to his countrymen to put all the might of the empire into the fight, "and," he continued, "we will be thru the tunnel into the broad daylight of God's sun again, in a land of peace, real peace, without apprehension of sinister, dark, plotting forces to renew the slaughter. No, never again.

"That is why I am appealing to my countrymen. Now we have confidence. We have good news. The annihilated army hit back yesterday morning at dawn. If anybody had told Ludendorff on the 22nd of March that up to the month of August he would be trying to get his guns away from the advancing French and British armies—well, I don't know German and therefore I cannot tell what his answer would be, but I believe it would be in very strong language indeed.

"In that victory which will come for the alliance there will be no tearing up or greed, yea, and no vengeance, on this path which we pursue with a holy purpose of re-establishing right and peace on earth."

As he was leaving London last night for Neath to attend the Welsh National Eisteddfodd, Premier Lloyd George expressed great satisfaction with the news from the front, remarking: "We are smashing thru."

GERMANS ORDERED TO DESTROY PROPERTY

With the American Army on the Vesle, Aug. 9.—Information that the German soldiers had been ordered to destroy all property possible, particularly chateaus and houses of good appearance, during the retreat from the Marne, is in possession of the French and Americans. It came from several sources, a detailed account being furnished by a deserter from the 4th Prussian Guard division.

The deserter said that sappers had been ordered by General Finck von Finckenstein to destroy everything within their power. Similar orders also were issued by lieutenants to bombers.

Prisoners say that the order for the retreat from the Marne was joyously received by most of the German troops, especially the Saxons, who expressed the hope that this last German failure to reach Paris would hasten the coming of peace.

Prisoners taken from different divisions on various parts of the front agree that it is the German plan to retire to the Aisne.

GEN. OTANA COMMANDS FORCE AT VLADIVOSTOK

Washington, Aug. 9.—General Kikizo Otana, one of Japan's most distinguished soldiers, has been chosen to command the Japanese section, and will be the ranking officer of the American and allied expedition in Siberia.

As senior officer, General Otana in effect will be commander-in-chief of the combined forces, with the consent of the various governments participating. General Otana, who is 63 years old, has been a soldier all his life. He was a staff officer during the Chino-Japanese War, and commanded an infantry brigade in the Russo-Japanese War. When Japan entered the world war he was assigned to the forces which captured the German colony of Tsing Tau, and until recently he commanded the Japanese garrison placed there.

BOLSHEVIKI MAY FIGHT.

London, Aug. 9.—"It is not true that we have actually declared war on Great Britain, but our troops are fighting against the British invaders and a declaration of war can hardly be avoided," is the statement ascribed to M. Joffe, the Bolshevik ambassador at Berlin, by the Amsterdam correspondent of The Daily Express. The German newspapers, it is added, welcome this "momentous step" and predict that Great Britain "will be sorry some day."

DUTCH SHIPS SUNK.

Amsterdam, Aug. 9.—The Dutch shipping council announces that, after an investigation, it has been found that the Dutch cross-channel mail steamboat, Koningen Regentes, was struck by a torpedo early in June. No parts of the torpedo were found, it is added, and evidence of the nationality of the submarine, therefore, is lacking.

GEN. FOCH EARNS TITLE.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Commenting on the conferring of the title of marshal on General Foch, The Frankfurter Zeitung, according to an official despatch today from Switzerland, says: "In any case General Foch is a good soldier and his strategy has been crowned with success."

SPANISH NOTE TO ENEMY.

Madrid, Aug. 9.—Spain has addressed a new note to Germany concerning the torpedoing of Spanish ships. Foreign Minister Dato made this announcement late today after the cabinet had held an extraordinary session.

GERMANS BLOW UP AMMUNITION DUMPS

With the British Army in France, Aug. 9.—The Germans are blowing up their ammunition dumps in the battle area. This is considered an indication that they are preparing to retreat.

The British casualties since the beginning of the present drive are but three-fifths of the number of prisoners counted up to three o'clock this afternoon.

Allied airmen have blown up many of the bridges over the Somme River, and the enemy's retreat is seriously embarrassed.

The British cavalry has rounded up many prisoners, but the larger part of the 14,000 so far taken were captured by Australians and Canadians.

An enormous quantity of stores and ammunition has been abandoned by the Germans in their hasty retreat.

FOCH REPEATS BLOW DELIVERED ON MARNE

Paris, Aug. 9.—Marshal Foch has struck the Germans on a new front.

The present manoeuvre is similar to the counter-offensive north of the Marne in that it is directed toward squeezing two sides of a salient. Ahead of the front, which the allies already have reached, lies the Peronne-Roye highway, and they are gaining rapidly toward it.

This road has the same importance to the present battle as the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road in the battle for Fere-en-Tardenois. If the allies reach it all the German troops south of a line thru Montdidier, Lassigny and Noyon would be placed in as serious a predicament as those on the Marne on July 18. That would be the first and immediate consequence.

Quite apart from the ultimate effects, the first day's fighting relieved Amiens from the German menace.

Montdidier has been surrounded, and it will be possible to re-establish the great northern railroad thru Amiens, the lack of which has seriously handicapped the allies during the past four months.

GERMANS WAKE UP OVER SITUATION

Influential Paper Protests Against Prince's Optimistic Speech.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The continued attempts to deceive the German people regarding the progress of the war and America's participation are meeting with protests in a part of the German press, according to an official despatch today from Switzerland.

The Muenchner Post, according to the despatch, protests against a recent speech delivered at Hamburg by Prince Henry of Prussia in which the last battles were represented as German victories. "It is scandalous," says the newspaper, "to see a person like Prince Henry of Prussia giving the German people a picture of the situation which in no way corresponds to the reality. Germans are not going to let themselves be exploited like children. It is ridiculous to think that people are saying that we shall support a fifth year of war like the four preceding ones. It would be doing wrong to the German people. Personages like Prince Henry would do better not to speak about the sufferings and miseries of the war. We were told for a long time that America's entry into the war was a mere bluff and we see today that one part of the press and the greater part of the official orators are continuing to deceive the German public. They would do better to say openly that Germany finds herself today in an extremely serious situation."

BRITISH AIRMEN BEGIN BATTLE WITH AIR DRIVE

London, Aug. 9.—In aerial fighting Wednesday preceding the offensive in Picardy, British airmen accounted for 22 German machines, 15 of which were destroyed, says the official statement on aerial operations. Eighteen tons of bombs were dropped during the day and night.

The statement reads:

"On Aug. 7 observation was rendered difficult by ground mist. However, a considerable amount of reconnaissance and photography was carried out. Over 17 tons of bombs were dropped during the day with good effect and a large number of combats took place. Fifteen hostile machines were brought down and seven driven down out of control. Two of our machines are missing.

"A ton of bombs was dropped during the night when operations were hampered by bad weather. One of our night-flying machines is missing."

CANADIAN OFFICERS LISTED AS CASUALTIES

London, Aug. 9.—The following casualties among officers are reported:

At Camieres—Lieut. D. M. Wallace, Nova Scotia, shoulder and jaw, slight.

At Boulogne—Lieut. T. B. Chapman, Saskatchewan, hip and arm.

At clearing station—Capt. C. G. Vanstone, Ont., finger; Lieut. F. L. Hill, Manitoba, leg.

At field ambulance station—Lieuts. S. R. Johnson, Manitoba, gassed; W. B. Leslie, Manitoba, temple.

In London—Lieuts. C. R. Baker, wrist and hip; J. A. Gray, foot and arm; A. S. Pither, Saskatchewan, head and side, concussion, slight; J. A. Macdonald, Alberta, head and arm, severe; J. Rugg, Ontario, face and leg; B. C. Binks, Ontario, knee and arm.

At Chatham—Lieut. C. A. Melbourne, Alberta, arm, severe.

At Portsmouth—Lieut. E. C. Plant, Ontario, leg.

At Surrey—Lieuts. P. H. Degruchy, Ontario, leg and side; C. A. Schall, Ontario, foot and arm.

Returned to duty—Lieuts. S. H. Ogden, Ontario. L. B. Lyall, Ontario.

FERDINAND SUFFERS.

London, Aug. 9.—King Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, is suffering from mental strain and needs absolute seclusion and rest, according to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam quoting advices from Cologne. The despatch says that he cannot attend to the affairs of state for some months.

BRITISH CAVALRY RIDE ON CHAULNES

Advancing Troops Continue Clearing Up of Reconquered Country.

With the British Army in France, Aug. 9.—British cavalry and some infantry were signaled in the neighborhood of Chaulnes this morning. When last heard from directly they, together with armored cars, were operating back of Framerville, and have now progressed many kilometres beyond, continuing the cleaning up of the country and capturing villages.

Prisoners rounded up by the British cavalry divisions are coming back rapidly.

Early this morning the combined Franco-British forces began following up the victory of yesterday from the positions reached last night. Reports received from along the front shortly before 11 a.m. said that satisfactory progress was being made. Undoubtedly resistance developed at several points, but this seems to have been generally overcome except at the left, where during the night sharp fighting developed, and the allied troops were unable to maintain their footing on the Chipilly spur, principally because of the nature of the ground.

The French at the south began their push forward at the same time as did the British this morning, and it is reported, but not officially confirmed, that they have captured Le Quentin (Le Quesnil?)

The enemy in the Montdidier pocket is now certainly in an even more precarious position than yesterday.

This afternoon the enemy's transport lorries have been rolling along the few good roads left in the Somme valley. They afforded excellent targets for airmen, who played havoc with the escaping convoys, and speedily littered the roads so that they were impassable.

Cavalry patrols, accompanied by swift "whippet" tanks, are reported by airmen far out ahead of the infantry advance. The infantry at many places was apparently checked only by sheer physical inability to push any further.

The allied air forces continued the vigorous operations they initiated yesterday, and besides blowing up many of the Somme bridges, seriously hampering the German effort to remove material, the airmen attacked troop billets and transports.

The prisoners taken by the British forces in yesterday's fighting totalled 260 officers and 11,721 of other ranks.

LARGE WAR PROGRAM OF UNITED STATES

Washington, Aug. 9.—The enlarged war program of the United States was explained to the senate military committee behind closed doors today by Secretary of War Baker, in urging enactment as soon as possible of the administration's man power bill, extending draft ages so as to include all men between 18 and 45 years. He said the extension was essential to provide the men needed to bring the war to a quick conclusion.

Prompt enactment of the draft extension bill, so that Sept. 5 may be fixed as registration day, as suggested by Provost-Marshal Gen. Crowder, was urged by Mr. Baker. Without the extension, he told the committee, it would be necessary to invade the deferred classes.

Mr. Baker was the final witness to appear in connection with the bill, and Senator Chamberlain hopes to have the committee take up consideration of the measure without delay.

ITALIANS RECOGNIZE COUNCIL OF CZECHS

Washington, Aug. 9. — Italy has joined France in granting official recognition to the Czecho-Slovak national council as the supreme representative of the Czecho-Slav residents in the entente countries. The council's headquarters here received today a copy of the treaty whereby the council is given full jurisdiction over its nationals living in Italian territory. This treaty under which Italy agrees to furnish assistance to the Czecho-Slovaks' officials in the performance of the rights guaranteed, is regarded here as an important precedent in international law since it not only grants official recognition to a government which does not control an inch of the soil of its homeland, but confers rights greater than those conceded to American officials over American residents in Italy.

BRITISH TANKS RENDER VALUABLE ASSISTANCE

British Headquarters in France, Aug. 9.—The tanks did very well yesterday. Under cover of night a number of them were brought across the Luce brook, where they rendered invaluable assistance in what might have proved an awkward situation owing to the nature of the ground. They drove the enemy from many trench positions and machine gun nests. The German machine gun fire was less heavy than expected, possibly owing to the mist, but the tanks seem to have dealt with the machine gun posts with ruthless thoroness.

CANADIAN HORSE CUTS OFF MANY GERMANS

London, Aug. 9.—A Canadian Press despatch from Reuter's says:

Canadian Horse troopers, co-operating with French cavalry, cut off a large force of the enemy in today's operations on the Somme front.

It's Easy Enough

to keep the liver right if you use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills occasionally.

The liver gets lazy at times and when it does digestion is interfered with and the kidneys fail to act.

You soon know it when the liver is awakened by this treatment, for headache, billiousness and stomach troubles disappear and you feel fine. This is an easy prescription for health and happiness.

DUTCH CABINET PLANS TO OFFER MEDIATION

London, Aug. 9.—Rumors are current in Dutch political circles that Deputy Nolens, who has been charged with the formation of a new government, intends to prepare the way for peace by suggesting to the new cabinet that it make an offer for mediation to both belligerent groups, according to Amsterdam despatches to the Central News.

In this connection, the intended inclusion in the cabinet of the Dutch minister to the Vatican is considered significant. The Nieuwe Courant of The Hague warns the government against any such attempt, saying that it might bring Holland into difficulties with the group which does not desire mediation.

PRESENT BLOW FORMS PART OF GREAT PLAN

London, Aug. 9.—The battle blow delivered by Field Marshal Haig yesterday is regarded, not as an attempt to break thru, but as part of a great strategic plan which Marshal Foch is carrying out, now that he has the initiative, for the purpose of relieving Amiens and for recovering perfect freedom of manoeuvre.

Marshal Foch, by an offensive pressure on the Germans, not merely embarrassed them in the desperate delaying battle they are fighting on the Vesle, in order to secure their retreat across the Aisne, but threatens their general position, for if the drive is pushed far enough it may compel withdrawal from the apex of the Montdidier salient, which threatens both Paris and Amiens.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

INFANTRY.

Killed in action—P. D. Wilkinson, Kamloops, B.C.; J. Keddie, Winnipeg; C. E. Strindlund, Hudson Bay Jct., Man.; M. McArthur, Winnipeg; S. Macdonald, Los Angeles, Cal.; W. M. Ferguson, Scotland; J. H. Sparge, England; J. Gommell, Scotland; C. M. Tait, Loggieville, N.B.

Died—W. T. Tuttle, Rapid City, Man.; E. L. Whitcotton, Lacombe, Alta.; B. McDonald, Lakeland, Man.; M. Dalton, F. Thompson, A. W. Cleaver, England.

Presumed to have died—J. Boyle, New York City; C. Finter, Ottawa; W. French, Elmvale, Ont.; A. L. Harlow, North Brookfield, N.S.; Lt. I. B. Youkiee, Montreal; D. Lees, Calgary; J. Stefanson, Cimli, Man.; W. D. Stewart, New Glasgow, N.S.

Prisoner of war—H. R. Dear, 365 East Gerrard street, Toronto; G. A. Tucker, 159 Defoe street, Toronto; A. W. Cane, 293 Ashdale avenue, Toronto.

Missing—R. Gallerneau, Avonhurst, Sask.

Wounded—J. B. Mulaire, St. Pierre, Man.; H. C. Macdonald, Banff, Alta.; J. Edwards, Ireland; W. G. Warren, 56 Harvie avenue, Toronto; T. Dixon, Ireland; J. Cameron, Scotland; G. Openshaw, England; G. Sinclair, Scotland; D. Hill, England; W. Johnston, Red Jacket, Sask.; H. W. Bainbridge, Montreal; A. E. DuQuet, Van Rena, Alta.; R. Dagg, Winnipeg; C. Shean, Brockton, Mass.; H. C. Radford, New Westminster; T. C. G. Mahon, Vancouver; D. A. Millard, Radisson, Sask.; R. J. Guthrie, Moose Jaw; H. Velasco, South America.

Gassed—A. K. Paulson, Lillieave, Man.; W. Sheppard, Winnipeg; F. O'Malley, Camp Hughes, Man.; T. Cotton, England; J. Hill, Homeworth avenue, Toronto; F. Mitchell, Sioux City, Ia.; T. Lemoine, Winnipeg Beach, Man.

Ill—R. McDougall, Galt, Ont.; A. Standen, England.

ENGINEERS.

Killed in action—G. A. McPherson, Conn's Mills, N.S.

Died—A. Russell, Tiverton, Ont.

Wounded—S. Millington, Georgetown, Ont.; A. H. Whyte, Priceville, Ont.

Gassed—J. A. Dalby, Mount Horob, Wis.; W. G. Maxwell, Scotland; J. G. Uttin, L. C. Booth, T. Bell, K. E. Furnace, England; C. E. Chapman, Melfort, Sask.; H. R. Viney, St. Catharines, Ont.; R. A. Richmond, Moose Jaw; W. L. Sinclair, Gunton, Man.

Ill—E. Hedger, Hamilton.

MOUNTED RIFLES.

Presumed to have died—J. M. Banister, Omaha, Neb.; F. T. Nicholson, Murrayvale, Sask.; H. E. Switzer, Glanford Stn., Ont.; C. R. Campbell, Compton, Q.

MACHINE GUNS.

Ill—E. W. Krell, St. Catharines, Ont.; E. S. Doncaster, Sackville, N.B.

SERVICES.

Wounded—J. A. Wight, Winnipeg.

ARTILLERY.

Died—W. J. Shannon, Medicine Hat.

Gassed—W. A. Wilson, Ottawa; M. Belair, Ottawa.

Ill—H. McLaughlin, Boston, Mass.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES UNTIL PRESENT LIGHT

London, Aug. 9.—Canadian headquarters in London had for some days realized that the corps in the field were imminently likely to be heavily engaged. So far English newspaper correspondents make no special reference to the part of the Canadians, but reliable information goes to show that the casualties already tabulated are not unduly heavy, considering the completely effective style in which the forces attained primary objectives.

The manner in which the hitherto quiescent portion of the line blazed surden battle was undoubtedly the biggest surprise to the Boche, who seems to have been largely ignorant of the composition of the forces before him, seemingly totally unaware the Canadians were to participate in this area.

The engagement, when fuller particulars come in, is likely to be found totally different in larger details from Vimy Ridge, but the results are confidently expected to be even more valuable. The secret concentration of Canadian and other troops on entirely new portions of the line is considered here a most gratifying feature. Critics are agreed that if the present push can be sustained and prolonged very considerable possibilities are open, but it is too early yet to say if such is possible.

BORDEN GETS WORD OF BATTLE PROGRESS

London, Aug. 9.—The war cabinet, with Premier Borden attending, was sitting yesterday while the battle was in progress. Sir Robert Borden and colleagues received hourly bulletins of the progress of the battle, especially with reference to the progress made by the Canadians.

Earlier Premier Borden and Gen. Mewburn visited the offices of the depots of the Canadian Red Cross, and afterwards declared that in no business establishment are administrative details more thoroly and efficiently worked out.

Armies

It is frequently pointed out that no comparison should be made between the Fighting Army at the Front and the Industrial Army at Home, because the former supports National Honour and the latter produces Private Gain.

This is good reasoning and doubtless if we had it to do again we should square the facts with the logic, but—

What we have to do is NOW, always now, and the "NOW" of the matter is—

Private Contractors manufacturing Munitions of War and—

Munitions of War never more urgently needed than at this very minute.

Therefore the obvious duty of the Industrial Army is to loyally back the Fighting Army, and this applies alike to the "Generals" in the office and the "Privates" in the shop.

The Fighting Army CAN'T stop to hold a Court-Martial: The Industrial Army SHOULDN'T stop to hold an arbitration but—it should arbitrate its differences because—

Both Armies have only one enemy—

The Hun.

Issued by
The Department of Labour,
Imperial Munitions Board,
Canada.

9 and 10.