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CABLE NEWS.

STILL HAMMERING THE HUN

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 23. (By the A.P.)—Victorious on a battlefield of 23 miles extending from the Coteau River on north across the Ancre and Somme Rivers, almost to Lihons, the Third and Fourth British armies under General Byng and Rawlinson at mid afternoon were vigorously following up their successes of to-day, which apparently have been one of the most disastrous days ever experienced by the Germans. The enemy has lost wide stretches of ground, numerous thousands of men and large quantities of material and guns. He also again has had heavy casualties. Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, commander, has thrown his men in before the advancing British armies in an effort to stave off the inevitable, but only to have them mowed down again and again by storms of metal poured from the British guns. One entire enemy battalion was annihilated during the fighting. Dead Germans in great numbers are scattered everywhere over the battlefield. As an example four hundred enemy dead were observed this morning on one small piece of ground over which the battle had swept. With all this fierce fighting and notwithstanding the fact that the British at many places have fought over open ground against an enemy protected in pot holes and strong points of other kinds, the British losses everywhere seem to have been extraordinary light. This is probably due to the confusion which the Germans find reigning behind their lines, as they are fighting a losing battle which for them hourly grows more disastrous. Crown Prince Rupprecht to-day had strengthened his lines at many places, but this instead of stopping the British simply meant that the Germans suffered big losses. During the night and this morning the front upon which the battle was being fought yesterday, was widened appreciably both in the north and the south, while the ground in the middle between Albert and Beaumont sur Ancre, which heretofore had been fairly quiet suddenly was drawn into the whirl. New attacks from the River Coteau and in the south carried the British across the Albert-Arras railroad embankment. The British apparently held Boiry-Bogerelle and Bouvelles, and have pushed beyond the Arras-Bapaume road. The troops just to the south who for two days have been fighting for and afterwards from the embankment stormed forward and reached Hamelincourt and are pushing on toward Evrillers, St. Leger and Croiselles. Airplanes reported that British tanks had crossed the road between Evrillers and St. Leger, while some infantry was reported to be less than a thousand yards west of Evrillers some hours ago. At about that time an airplane reported that the Germans had disappeared from their positions southwest of St. Leger and between that town and Hamelincourt, and that the fighting British found time in the midst of their task to cheer heartily. Apparently the hard pressed Germans rather than suffer more here where they have met with some of their heaviest losses, decided to get out of the locality which was one of the places where the Germans had doubled their strength. The fighting to the south of this region began in the

night when strong British forces assailed Gomecourt just a few minutes before the Germans had anticipated launching an attack at the same place. Gomecourt was British at daylight. As it happened the British upset all the enemy plans. After killing many Germans and capturing 600 in the town of Gomecourt alone, Haig's men continued their forward movement, and at last reports were pushing steadily onward. The fighting especially severe, incidentally, this movement cut in around the rear of Achiet le Grand. At the same time the British here having launched another frontal attack on the enemy's stronghold were again in the fighting. While the battle was raging here the British planes were helping the fighting on the ground by heavily bombing or using machine guns against the enemy. Among other things obtained were several direct hits on a building at the rear of which were a number of touring cars. The building apparently was a German headquarters. South of Achiet le Grand, the British did not start to-day's operations so early as farther north. The New Zealanders here stopped work to let a German counter attack develop. They played dead until the advanced enemy infantry was almost on top of them. Then they put down a heavy machine gun barrage just at the rear of the Germans who surrendered in a body rather than be killed in their tracks. This happened just north of Morauville. Many of the prisoners were non-com. officers, and all of them appeared to be glad they had been captured. When asked about the Australian prisoners expressed their greatest contempt for their Allies as soldiers, saying they were no good whatever. Slightly to the south the British have crossed the Ancre River and started back in the general direction of Courcellette. Already they are reported to be southeast of Grandcourt. This movement menaces from the rear the German stronghold at Thiépval which is an old fortress. At Albert the British pushed forward toward Tara Hill at the back of that town. An airplane report of about noon said that the British troops held the entire position. About the same time German shells started breaking on Tara, while British shrapnel could be seen bursting some distance on the other side of it, showing that the enemy had been driven. Considerable numbers of prisoners were taken in this locality. British troops seem to be pressing well up the road from Albert to Bapaume. Welsh troops are participating in the fighting in the neighborhood south of Albert. Mesnilte appears to be in British hands, having been captured early in the day. Thence the line extends southeasterly with a break where the Germans last evening managed to take Happy Valley just northwest of Bray, by throwing in fresh troops of the 25th division, which apparently were brought up for this special purpose. The Germans suffered heavily during the first attack. The fighting was very heavy. Since then the Germans have been constantly heavily fired upon. Happy Valley truly is a shambles; its name belies it. South of the Somme the Australians were most successful in the part they played in to-day's battle. They easily attained all their objectives and apparently hold Chignolles, Chaignes and Herleville and are pushing eastward of these villages a little distance to make sure of holding them. In this region 23 German officers and 1,500 men of other ranks were made prisoners. Eleven of the captured officers were from one regiment. The Germans offered heavy resistance at Chignolles, but with the assistance of tanks, the Australians hammered their way through the enemy and swept on, leaving the town and its environs laid with dead Germans.

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3 oz. and 4 oz. tins and Ready Rabbed. CALIFORNIA ORANGES. CALIFORNIA LEMONS. TABLE APPLES. GRAPE FRUIT. CABBAGE—Local.

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right when strong British forces assailed Gomecourt just a few minutes before the Germans had anticipated launching an attack at the same place. Gomecourt was British at daylight. As it happened the British upset all the enemy plans. After killing many Germans and capturing 600 in the town of Gomecourt alone, Haig's men continued their forward movement, and at last reports were pushing steadily onward. The fighting especially severe, incidentally, this movement cut in around the rear of Achiet le Grand. At the same time the British here having launched another frontal attack on the enemy's stronghold were again in the fighting. While the battle was raging here the British planes were helping the fighting on the ground by heavily bombing or using machine guns against the enemy. Among other things obtained were several direct hits on a building at the rear of which were a number of touring cars. The building apparently was a German headquarters. South of Achiet le Grand, the British did not start to-day's operations so early as farther north. The New Zealanders here stopped work to let a German counter attack develop. They played dead until the advanced enemy infantry was almost on top of them. Then they put down a heavy machine gun barrage just at the rear of the Germans who surrendered in a body rather than be killed in their tracks. This happened just north of Morauville. Many of the prisoners were non-com. officers, and all of them appeared to be glad they had been captured. When asked about the Australian prisoners expressed their greatest contempt for their Allies as soldiers, saying they were no good whatever. Slightly to the south the British have crossed the Ancre River and started back in the general direction of Courcellette. Already they are reported to be southeast of Grandcourt. This movement menaces from the rear the German stronghold at Thiépval which is an old fortress. At Albert the British pushed forward toward Tara Hill at the back of that town. An airplane report of about noon said that the British troops held the entire position. About the same time German shells started breaking on Tara, while British shrapnel could be seen bursting some distance on the other side of it, showing that the enemy had been driven. Considerable numbers of prisoners were taken in this locality. British troops seem to be pressing well up the road from Albert to Bapaume. Welsh troops are participating in the fighting in the neighborhood south of Albert. Mesnilte appears to be in British hands, having been captured early in the day. Thence the line extends southeasterly with a break where the Germans last evening managed to take Happy Valley just northwest of Bray, by throwing in fresh troops of the 25th division, which apparently were brought up for this special purpose. The Germans suffered heavily during the first attack. The fighting was very heavy. Since then the Germans have been constantly heavily fired upon. Happy Valley truly is a shambles; its name belies it. South of the Somme the Australians were most successful in the part they played in to-day's battle. They easily attained all their objectives and apparently hold Chignolles, Chaignes and Herleville and are pushing eastward of these villages a little distance to make sure of holding them. In this region 23 German officers and 1,500 men of other ranks were made prisoners. Eleven of the captured officers were from one regiment. The Germans offered heavy resistance at Chignolles, but with the assistance of tanks, the Australians hammered their way through the enemy and swept on, leaving the town and its environs laid with dead Germans.

TURNING THEM WEST.

LONDON, Aug. 24. A despatch to the Daily Mail from the Hague says it is indicated that some German units under orders to proceed to Finland by way of the Kiel Canal are being diverted to the West. Langwehr infantry from the Rheinisch industrial district, which was to leave for Kiel on Thursday, was held up, and will leave for France shortly. It is not indicated that such diversions will be extensive.

RELYING ON MACHINE GUNS.

LONDON, Aug. 24. The Germans are apparently relying

on machine guns to counteract her waning man-power in France. This is reflected in an article in the Vosische Zeitung, of Berlin, by Capt. Von Halzmann, a military critic. The Daily Mail's correspondent at the Hague says that the captain explains that the Western front has been made impregnable by machine guns. The critic declares that the effort of Marshal Foch to convert the tactical gains into a strategic victory, will be defeated by machine guns. Horse-drawn machine guns, he adds, have been distributed to each company.

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF BRAY.

LONDON, Aug. 24. The British Fourth Army is on the outskirts of Bray, where heavy fighting is proceeding.

BRITISH TAKE PRISONERS.

LONDON, Aug. 24. (Official).—The text of the statement follows: During the night our troops made progress in the Albert sector. This morning the attack was resumed. In the three days of fighting since the morning of the 21st our troops on the battlefield have captured over fourteen thousand prisoners and a number of guns. We carried out a successful operation last evening northwest of Neuf Berquin in the Lys salient. Local attacks by the enemy during the night north of Bailleul, south of Loivre and north of Kemmel were repulsed by sharp fighting. This morning fighting took place to our advantage north of La Bassée canal in the Givency sector.

FRENCH CROSS DIVETTE RIVER.

PARIS, Aug. 23. The French troops in the fighting on Friday crossed the Divette River in the region of Evricourt, and made progress to the east of Bagneux and to the west of Crecy au Mont, lying north of Soissons, according to the official communication issued this evening.

TOWNS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Aug. 23. The town of Achiet le Grand has been captured by the British and also Bihucourt just to the southeast of the former place and about two and a half miles from the railroad junction of Bapaume. The text of the communication follows: In the course of an advance of over two miles into German positions, a great number of Germans have been killed and prisoners taken. On the left of the battlefield we stormed the villages of Gomecourt, Evrillers, Hamelincourt, Boyelles and Boiry Bequerelle, and made progress east of these villages. In our right center we advanced against German positions on the east bank of the Ancre from southeast of Albert to the neighborhood of Grandcourt and gained ground after heavy fighting. A counter attack was repulsed. South of Grandcourt we have captured Achiet le Grand and Bihucourt and the ridge overlooking Orles. We continued our attacks this afternoon. Several thousand prisoners were taken and heavy casualties inflicted on the enemy.

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CORRECTED STATEMENT.

ROME, Aug. 23. Referring to a statement appearing in the newspapers, to the effect that the Pope, answering a telegram from the German Emperor who sent him greetings in his name day, had evoked a benediction on the "Emperor's work," the Vatican organ "Osservatore Romano," says this statement is untrue. The Pope thanked the Emperor for his greetings and for the benediction which the Emperor himself had invoked on the charitable work of his Holiness.

JOURNALISTS IN SCOTLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 23. (Via Rater's).—A combed party of journalists from South Africa, Australia and Newfoundland is touring the war areas and the industrial centres of Scotland. They were dined at Glasgow, where the Lord Provost declared that even if England dropped out of the war, Scotland would fight until victorious.

PRESSING ATTACK.

LONDON, Aug. 23. (Official).—We pressed our attack vigorously and successfully to-day on a front of thirty miles from Lihons to Morcotel. South of the Somme we strongly held positions where the villages of Heleville, Chignas and Chignolles with the woods lying between the villages and the river.

WAR REVIEW.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24. (By the A.P.)—Over the fifty-mile battlefield from the region of Arras to the north of Soissons the German armies are meeting with defeats which apparently spell disaster. Everywhere the British and French forces have continued the attack. The enemy has been sanguinarily worsted, and the end of his trials are not yet in sight. To the British over the thirty miles west of the fighting zone from the Coteau southeast of Arras to Lihons south of the Somme, numerous towns have fallen, and the enemy territory has been penetrated to a depth of several miles. Where the French are fighting between the Marne River and the territory north of Soissons, additional goodly gains have been made in the envelopment of Novon and the general manoeuvre which seeks to crush or drive out the Germans from the salient between the Somme and the Ailette and to put into jeopardy the entire German line running to Rheims. Notwithstanding the fact that the Germans brought up large numbers of fresh reinforcements in an endeavor to stay the progress of Haig's armies their efforts were without avail. Where they were able momentarily to hold back the oncoming force, the Germans were finally forced to cede the ground demanded, and they paid a terrible price in men killed, wounded or made prisoners for their temerity. The entire Arras-Albert road has been crossed by the British; the strongly held positions where the Germans saw disaster facing them if they fell were stormed and captured, and the British passed them going eastward. Notable among these were Achiet le Grand, where bitter fighting has been in progress for several days, Boyelles and Mommeourt northeast of Albert. The taking of Achiet and farther east of the town of Bihucourt, gave Haig a dominating position over Bapaume, from which the railway and highway runs eastward to Cambrai. Farther south the old fortress of Thiépval is surrounded on three sides, and its capitulation must follow. Friday night saw the British standing well to the east of the Somme they were holding Snigulaines and Chaignes, and had thrown out forces to outflank Bray on the south and Chaulnes on the north. Midway of the battle line south of the Somme around Roye there had been little fighting, the Allied commander evidently fearing that with both wings of his offensive near Arras and Soissons working smoothly the movement is likely to compel the Germans to seek refuge behind the old Hindenburg line. Ground soon will have to be given here automatically in order to save large numbers of men, guns and supplies from capture. With the continuation of the French drive from the Metz River around the bend in the line to the north of Soissons, however, particularly north of Soissons, the Germans are still within the lower portion of the old salient, and apparently are on dangerous ground. The French are still busily engaged in their drive in this region. They have crossed the Divette River near Evrillers and at several points have forced the Ailette and the Oise, and north of Soissons are standing east of Bagneux and to the west of Crecy au Mont. A swift turning movement across the Oise from the latter region would be likely to work havoc with the Germans in this sector. Although the Americans at the commencement of the Somme offensive were brigaded with the British along the northern bank of the Somme, no mention of their having taken part in the fighting has been made. It is possible that they have been moved to some other portion of the battlefield, from which Marshal Foch contemplates another smash at the enemy.



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Our Baseball Column.

PLAGIARISED AND OTHERWISE.

(All communications in connection with this Column should be addressed to "Baseball Editor, c/o Evening Telegram").

AVERAGES. In to-morrow's column we will publish the completed players' averages for 1918 season.

TO-MORROW'S GAME. The long-looked-forward-to game between Canucks-Yanks and Natives will be played to-morrow evening at 8:45 sharp. The line up of the teams will be published in to-morrow's issue and the players are requested to be on the field sharp at 8.30, so as to cause no delay in the commencement of the game.

TO THE "RED LIONS." The dark must come and the dream must die. The hope must fade which the morning knew; Some one must finish fourth—so why NOT YOU? You played your game in the jam-boree. You stuck it out while the grand-stand cursed. Serenely knowing some club must be THE WORST.

Let those bother who crown the top. Feverish, fretting, stale and sore. You should worry—you who can drop NO MORE.

Cricket is preferable to baseball because the fans swear so horribly at the umpires in the blasted American game? E. T. McGRATH.

The grass is on the outfield. And there's Summer in the air. The turf is on the infield. But the shortstop line is bare. Until the Season opened it was Verdant, but alas! The Manager of the Irish clan Has eaten all the grass.

Now that the Red Lions won the toes for the last game what are they gonna do with it? Left-handers and Poets are born, not made.

YOU SAID IT! The melancholy Autumn is upon us. The bitter Winter days are nearly here. And it's time Dick McGrath started in to con us. With his tale of how he'll cop the flag next year.

JUST SO! "You should love your enemies." "Can't do it, parson, there are too many of them. I am a baseball Umpire."

cluding the first mate. The admiral's conduct of the crew of the Handy responsible for the safety of all

THE BATTERIES TO-DAY. Books laden with statistics have been printed for the Baseball Fan. It is a well established fact—or an advertising claim—that by mail you can learn to pitch like Carew or hit like Hiltz. Why has no one issued a pocket compendium outlining the rules of conduct for the Baseball Fan? Probably because no one has thought of it. The majority of people on this universe are busy making money in more sordid ways. Yet how simple it would be.

Under a caption "Don't Forget"—valuable advice could be disseminated. For example—

First.—When one of the home team is caught red-handed off first base DON'T FORGET to join in unison with your neighbour and howl, "Get an alarm clock!"

Second.—It so happens during the course of an afternoon that the star slugger of the home team is called out on a third strike, do not blame him. Blame the umpire. Shake your fist at the minion of baseball law. If he looks your way, yell, "Go home and poison your wife." That'll fix him.

Third.—When a member of the visiting team fans out, DON'T FORGET to slap your neighbour on the back and exclaim "Didn't I tell you of Claude could do it!" That will increase your reputation as a prophet.

These are off-hand examples of an equally off-hand idea. Yet the kernel is there, let the nuts say what they will.

TIRED THOUGHTS. I sometimes think that never howls so loud, A baseball player as before a crowd, That if he were alone upon the field, He wouldn't act so peppery and proud.

I sometimes think that never seems so fat The head beneath a kicking player's hat As when he makes a roar at a third strike. An amateur could murder with his bat.

I sometimes think that never is a fan So near to Heaven since first his life began As when, all flushed and foolish in his seat, He puts some earnest athlete on the pan.

I sometimes think the wisest readers wink To see the statements that I sometimes crank. And at such times I have the grace to blush, And put away my paper and my ink.

seengers. Two men were wounded when the torpedo exploded.

GET IN YOUR HAY While the Conditions are Favorable. We are booking orders for PRIME TIMOTHY HAY (good strong quality) to arrive within four weeks, and are naming very close prices for prompt delivery. All our advices indicate higher quotations on Hay as the season advances and we would strongly advise our customers to take advantage of our offer and secure their Winter requirements to arrive and avoid possible disappointment and likely higher prices. F. McNAMARA QUEEN STREET.