



"IN FREEDOM'S  
CAUSE."

## Evening Telegram

W. J. HERDER, - - Proprietor  
C. T. JAMES, - - - - Editor

SATURDAY, June 15, 1918.

### THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

People of Newfoundland. The Government is taking you into its confidence by the solicitation of your wealth for win-the-war purposes, and your response to that confidence must be prompt and liberal. Next week you will be given an opportunity of investing your savings in Newfoundland's Victory Loan. This is an attractive investment and one well worth your consideration. Whether you have fifty dollars or five thousand dollars to spare or available your duty is to lend your country all you can, and you can best lend by purchasing Victory Loan Bonds. In asking for your financial support in the present crucial moment, the Government relies on your patriotism and loyalty. You are being given a chance for a safe investment, which has never before been offered to you as a community. There is no risk in this. As we pointed out a few days ago, all Newfoundland is your security, and the repayment of this loan, at the termination of the maturity period of ten years will certainly be a first lien on the Dominion's revenues. Therefore there is no risk. The issue is gilt-edged, and the returns of interest accruing are far more handsome than similar Bonds yield. One hundred dollars worth of this stock will return to the purchaser at the end of the repayable period, exactly one hundred dollars. In other words calculated at compound interest on a 5% per centum rate, any sum of money invested in this loan will return just double to the investor. Need there be any doubt or hesitation? You are asked to subscribe two million dollars as your part of Newfoundland's Victory Loan. You are requested to put money into Empire stock for the purpose of beating the enemy; you are going to become shareholders in the greatest going concern in the world—the British Empire—the dividends from which are Freedom, Liberty, Justice, priceless heritages won for you in blood, and for the continuation and maintenance of which our boys, our friends, our relatives are over there, prepared to lay down all that men value that you and I might be saved from the domination of Kaiserism. And that they

## T. J. EDENS.

200 Sacks  
MIXED OATS,  
95 lbs. each,  
\$4.20 per sack.

PORK LOINS.  
JOWLS—Small, with tongue.  
SPARE RIBS.  
N. Y. CORNED BEEF.

KELLOGG'S CORN FLAKES.  
CORN MEAL (table), 7 lb. Scks.  
CORN MEAL (table), 2 lb. ctas.  
ROMAN MEAL.  
MOIR'S CAKES.  
JERSEY CREAM SODAS—in delivery pails.  
CORN SYRUP.

FRESH RHUBARB.  
STRAWBERRY JAM, pure,  
1 lb. pots.  
ASSORTED JAMS—  
Rasp., Straw., Plum, Apricot,  
G. Gage.

ROLLED OATS, 5c. lb.  
BEST FAMILY FLOUR, \$1.10  
Stone.  
SUGAR, 10c. lb.  
CEYLON TEA, Tippy, 50c. lb.

Fresh  
COUNTRY EGGS.

## T. J. EDENS,

Duckworth St. and Rawlin's  
Cross.

may do their part in this struggle, it is necessary that money be spent freely. The silver bullet will find its mark, but first the bullet must be moulded. You are now being invited to aid the process of moulding the bullet of victory. Your money is needed. Remember that there is no description of wealth about this. You are not giving something for nothing. There is a quid pro quo and one which will stimulate you to lend to your country, there is the knowledge that this investment is as safe as the Bank of England and strong as the Rock of Gibraltar. To all then we say, be prepared to put every cent you can possibly spare into this Loan. Look out for particulars next week when the prospectus will be issued. Then be early with your applications for allotment. Strive toward the end to be desired and let the other portions of the Empire and the people of our Allies see that Newfoundland has faith in itself, faith in its resources, faith in its future. The prime duty of the hour is now upon us. Let us meet it squarely and successfully and in no one way can we do our part better than by taking up NEWFOUNDLAND'S VICTORY LOAN.

Buy Victory Bonds.  
And buy some more.  
The "stocking" banks yield no dividends.  
Victory Bonds will pay 6½ per cent.  
And your money doubles in ten years.  
Think it over!  
And then buy as largely as you can.  
They are perfectly safe.  
All Newfoundland is the security.  
Only two millions this time.  
But when more is wanted the cash will be forthcoming.  
Win the war and beat the Hun.  
The Victory Bond will turn the trick.  
Therefore BUY VICTORY BONDS.

### Casualty List.

RECEIVED JUNE 15th, 1918.  
Died at General Hospital, St. John's, June 14th.  
5580—Private Ernest Simms, Hermitage Cove, H.B. Pensions.  
W. F. RENDALL,  
Lieut. Colonel,  
C.S.O. for Minister of Militia.

### Oporto Letter.

The accompanying letter dated May 10th was received yesterday by the Board of Trade from Lind and Couto, of Oporto:—"The market is very inactive this week, the buyers being afraid to lay in stocks owing to fear of official intervention regarding prices. The rate of exchange is 29 7/16."

### Personal.

Mr. N. W. Ollingham, of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co., Ltd., Staff, and who for some time has been supervising the Anglo's operations at Heart's Content and St. John's, returns to Grand Falls by tomorrow's express, having been transferred to the paper town.

Sir Joseph Outerbridge, who had been residing in England for some time will arrive by to-day's express. Sir Joseph is accompanied by his son, Mr. B. Outerbridge.

The wedding of Miss Minnie De-Grish, youngest daughter of Mr. Geo. De-Grish, of Trinity, to Mr. S. Hefferton, takes place at Catalina the first week in July.

Rev. Dr. Cowperthwaite, who was visiting Sydney returns by to-day's express.

Rev. Canon Bolt, who had been visiting Canada and the States, is a passenger on the incoming express.

### Here and There.

Our Buckboards will run to Bowring Park to-morrow afternoon from Cross Roads, commencing at 2 o'clock. C. LESTER.—June 15, 11

SOLDIER TAKEN ILL.—While passing along Water Street, opposite the Bank of Nova Scotia, last night, a soldier was suddenly taken ill and falling to the ground was picked up by Constable Churchill, who called Dr. McDonald. After examining the man the doctor ordered him to be driven to the barracks.

Corporal Moyle Stick will repeat his Lecture, under the auspices of the Young Ladies' Guild, on Tuesday, June 18, in the Methodist College Hall. A short musical programme will precede the lecture. Some new regimental pictures will also be shown. Tickets on sale at Dick's & Co's, secure yours for an enjoyable evening.—June 13, 41

## The War Week By Week.

By Observer.

Last week, when the first fury and speed of the Aisne offensive, as the third great German drive is generally called, had spent itself and a lull had fallen, I ventured the opinion that it would be of short duration and that the Germans would probably turn their attention immediately to the north of the latest battlefield. The prophecy has been fulfilled to the letter. The past five or six days have witnessed some of the most intense fighting of the war. It has raged in the region which I indicated and which all the probabilities pointed out as the one in which the enemy would make his next determined effort. It is too soon to take a comprehensive view of it or to estimate results, but it seems undeniably to have left Paris and London in a confident and optimistic frame of mind.

The object of this last enemy drive, ambitious but perfectly logical, was to link up, as it were, the effect of the Picardy offensive of March with the unexpected and large results of the Aisne success. It was according almost entirely on both sides of the salient running through Mont Didier, Noyon and Soissons. The centre of this irregular arc is Compiègne, a town on the Aisne some twenty miles west of Soissons, to reach and occupy which would give the Germans an inestimable advantage. But they have not reached it. By all accounts they are, after a prodigious expenditure of lives, as far from it as before.

It would serve no useful purpose for me to explain in detail the course of last week's fighting, for to do so would necessitate constant reference to small villages marked only on maps unprocurable by the majority of readers. But in addition to its general effect, which may be described as a great though not complete failure of the part of the enemy, there are some points about it worth noting. Every one will have remarked, in the first place, the instantaneous resistance encountered by the attack, a resistance followed, where it was for a time unavailing, by almost immediate counter attacks by the French of much larger proportions than any previous this year. The reason of this is simple. Not only is the element of surprise no longer available to the Germans here, but the Allies cannot afford to lose territory before Compiègne, or between that point and Amiens, without seriously jeopardising the unity of their whole line. In the second place the strong defensive nature of the lines as well as the compulsory preparation of the week before enabled the French to beat off the attacks with gratifying success. The attack did, indeed, progress a short distance in the centre, but stood almost still on the wings. Later the Germans, seeing the danger of the narrow salient thus created, rolled out the northernmost wing in alignment again, but, we can believe, at a terrible cost. The French now claim that their position is stronger than before. Certainly it is hard to see what the Germans gained by the terrific struggle of the past five days at all commensurate with the losses they sustained.

The article from the pen of Mr. Simonds, the American expert, which the Herald printed yesterday, offers an interesting explanation of the German tactics, and a very sound one. He deprecates the tendency to look at the war geographically and to assign definite territorial points as the goals of each successive German attack: the enemy's object, he says, is at present rather to attack one weak point after another that may disclose itself in the Allied line, and in that way to shake the defence so profoundly in time as to allow of the decisive blow which is necessary to him. The history of the past three months certainly lends colour to the view, but if that be the German aim it has compensations for the dangers which it threatens. Though armies are everything and places, in comparison, nothing, it is obvious that certain places are far more necessary than others to the destruction of an army. To wear the Allies out in this fashion would require an enormous numerical superiority, much greater than Germany for the moment possesses; and if she is going to direct her attention to places where advances can be made but nothing of first value gained, she is only going to fritter her advantage away.

That is largely the case with the last, or Aisne, offensive. In spite of the large bite of territory which the Crown Prince's army took out of the French line, the capture of Soissons, use for the tactical movement of his troops, was about the only gain of real moment which it registered. Another critic thus summarises well that aspect of the matter: "In its relation to the battle of Picardy and viewed as a great effort to widen out the apex of the salient at Montdidier, the failure of those attacks is a vital matter. As far as we can see, the capture of Paris is a remote possibility, even admitting that it is a possibility at all. Until Paris is reached there is no point which may be truly regarded as vital in the direction of the greatest ad-

vance. Germany would have to continue her march in this line all the way to Southern France before any decisive damage was done. It is the old question, oft repeated, of the relation of geographical locations to final victory. There is no such relation unless such locations contribute to the destruction of an army, either its complete interference with its supply system or through its division which makes it possible to defeat the parts in detail."

When, therefore, the Germans turned the point of their attack to the north, towards Compiègne, they were aiming at a far more vital part. But Foch knew this as well as they, and was prepared. That attack has failed and we can gather great comfort from the fact. But another is certain to follow very soon, the where, exactly, it would be hard to say. It would seem that the suddenness of the offensive to a point a long way removed, as for instance back to Flanders, would not only be a difficult undertaking, but would leave the great salient, Noyon-Chateau Thierry-Rheims, as much a danger to the Germans as to the Allies. I cannot help thinking that this area will see a great deal more fighting yet.

Finally, several recent messages have made significant references to the American army. That army must now be at least half a million men trained to a state of efficiency which would fit them for a place in the line; yet, brilliant though it has been, American participation in the fighting has so far been very small. Is it about to be greatly increased? In view of the brigading of American troops with British and French units, the speculation is not at all unlikely. But possibly the "still greater sacrifices" which one correspondent hints at may mean even more than the entry into the fray of a large part of the American army. At any rate we shall soon see.

### McMurdo's Store News

SATURDAY, June 15th, 1918.  
After a long wait we are at last enabled to announce that we have Jad Salts in stock again to offer to the general people who have been asking for it lately. Jad Salts is advertised for rheumatism, gout, lumbago and rheumatic conditions generally, and for certain liver and kidney derangements. Price \$1.10 a bottle.  
Milkweed Cream will certainly make a name for itself as the sun-shiny weather is about to begin, those who use this dainty toilet cream will be relieved by the freedom from irritation of the skin, and from tan and sunburn, that the judicious employment of Milkweed Cream will afford. Price 75c. and \$1.40 a jar.

### Smallpox at Bonne Bay.

The authorities have received advice that two cases of smallpox have developed at Birch Head, Bonne Bay, and Dr. Green, who is attending the subjects has been forwarded the necessary supplies to cope with this dreaded disease.

### ALSO AT BADGER.

Dr. Smith, of Badger, reports to the Health Department that smallpox has broken out among the Micmac Indians residing near that station. Precautionary measures are being taken to prevent its spreading.

C.L.B. CHURCH PARADE.—The C.L.B., under command of Lt-Colonel Rendell, will hold a church parade to-morrow morning, and will attend Divine Service at the Cathedral.



Just arrived:  
**15,000**  
**Columbia**  
**Ignitor & Acme**  
**Ignitor,**  
No. 6 Dry Cells; also  
**HOT SHOT and MULTIPLE**  
**BATTERIES.**  
Also a full line of  
**Marine Engine**  
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### From British and American Markets

NEWEST CREATIONS in MILLINERY and READY-TO-WEAR HATS.  
NOVELTIES in CREPE DE CHENE, VOILE and SILK BLOUSES.  
CHARMING DESIGNS in ONE-PIECE DRESSES of SILK, SERGE, PICQUE and FANCY MUSLIN.  
CATCHY NECKWEAR to suit all tastes. GIRLS' MIDDY BLOUSES.  
LADIES' WOOL and ARTIFICIAL SILK SPORTS COATS.  
BATHING COSTUMES and CAPS, BATHING SHOES.  
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HOISERY and GLOVES.  
RAMESES WOOL UNDERWEAR for Ladies and Children.  
Dainty CAMISOLES, NIGHTDRESSES, KNICKERS, RIBBON, VEL-  
VESTS, SILKS, CREPE VEILINGS, HAT PINS.  
CARPET SQUARES, HEARTH RUGS and TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS.

## G. KNOWLING, Ltd.

June 15, 1918

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**2000**  
**YARDS**  
**of**  
**Shantung**  
**SILKS**

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Excellent Goods for

**SUMMER DRESSES, BLOUSES,**  
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*James Baird*  
LIMITED

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of High Grade Tobacco, we desire to call your special attention to

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**WELCOME**  
**NUGGET**  
**TOBACCO.**

Famous the world over for its rare delicacy and flavor. Shipment just received at

**CASH'S Tobacco Store.**

Water Street, Agent.

TRAIN NOTES.—Thursday's outgoing express arrived at Port aux Basques at 9.50 p.m. yesterday. The incoming express is due at 5 p.m. to-day.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GABGET IN COWS.

### Insure with the

**QUEEN,**

the Company having the largest number of Policy Holders in Newfoundland.

Every satisfaction given in settling losses.

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QUEEN INS. CO.

**GEO. H. HALLEY,**

Agent.

From Cape Race.

Special to Evening Telegram.

CAPE RACE, To-day.  
Wind S.W. light, fine; a large iceberg is grounded about five miles east. Bar. 29.55; Ther. 58.

### Now Landing:

50,000

**Red**  
**Brick.**

**H. J. Stabb & Co.**

Prussian State railways in 1917 paid £2,850,000 compensation for property lost or stolen in transit, compared with £4,200,000 in 1916.

ASK FOR MINARD'S AND TAKE NO OTHER.

## To-Day's Messages.

10.00 A. M.

### THE FEAR OF THE HUN.

LONDON, To-day.  
Edward Achelis, President of the German Import Association, in a letter to the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, admits the unpleasant character of the weapon which the Kaiser possesses in the shape of an economic war. He says it would be wrong to believe that we can find a substitute for our former world economic position in the form of close union with the countries situated east and southeast of Germany and Austria-Hungary. It is just as erroneous to suppose that we shall protect ourselves against an economic war by establishing a large number of monopolistic military organizations and we must, therefore, endeavour to induce our opponents to abandon their eventual plans of an economic war. Let our motto be "overcome the economic war by peace terms."

### SOME U-BOAT PARTICULARS.

NEW YORK, To-day.  
The Commander of the U-boat 151, one of the German submarines which has been operating off the American Atlantic Coast, has been identified as Capt. Neustadt, and he served five years as a gunners mate in the U. S. Navy, according to affidavits of U. S. Navy officers and sailors of the schooner Hattie B. Dunn, Edna and Hauppauge, victims of the submarine. The documents were brought here to-day by naval reserve officers arriving from Cuba. The submarine is manned by a crew of 75, is 210 feet long, 28 wide, has a shell of three-quarter inch steel, two 5.9 inch guns, mounted fore and aft, is equipped with two periscopes, one over the conning tower, and the other aft, has four stationary rapid firing guns on deck and below deck in racks, carries 100 rapid firing rifles and had aboard 18 torpedoes, according to the affidavits. Captain Neustadt told his captives, they said, that his vessel left Kiel, April 14th, and up to June 2nd had sunk 15 ships, six of which were American. From the schooner Isabel S. Wiley, the Commander declared, he took enough food to provision his craft for six weeks. The U-boat skipper professed reluctance to sink American ships, but said he had no alternative, as he had been ordered by wireless from Kiel to get busy or come home.

### STAGE SET FOR NEW ACT.

WASHINGTON, To-day.  
The present lull on the battle front in France, only presages a new and more violent storm of attacks on the Allied lines, is the military opinion here. The impression is rapidly strengthening that the stage is already set for a removal of the German main thrust at the British army, around Amiens, with the Channel Coast as the objective. Relief has been never wavering among the majority of officers here, that the real purpose of the German general staff has been from the first to cut the Allied armies apart by a drive that would carry them to the Channel and that having arrived at that goal, massed attacks would be hurled against the northern sector for the purpose of destroying the British Army, while a strong defence was maintained against the French to the south. The thrusts at Paris have been looked upon as well planned and executed at points designed to weaken the Amiens front, before the final effort can be made there. By no other theory, can these observations explain, the sequence of the German operations in the great battle, and on no other basis they say, can the campaign of defence waged by General Foch be understood.

### BERLIN REPORTS GAIN.

BERLIN, To-day.  
Heavy attacks by the French against the Germans between Voormezeele and Vierstraet, southwest of Ypres, have been singularly repulsed, according to the official report issued to-day. The statement reports: Only light fighting on the remainder of the west front. There is nothing new to report from any of the fronts.

### REVIEW OF OPERATIONS.

The attempted drive, by the armies of the German Crown Prince toward Paris, seems to have been checked with thousands of their men having been set to the guns on the Mont Didier-Noyon and Soissons-Villers-Cottreterts sectors, in the mad rush to pierce the Allied lines in these regions, and thus gain a fairway to the French capital. The manoeuvres of the German commanders apparently have brought to the enemy nothing more than the obliteration of the Noyon salient, and the capture of a few unimportant positions southwest of Soissons, near the outskirts of the Villers-Cottreterts forest. Thus the sixth day of the offensive between Noyon and Mont Didier witnessed only small local actions, the depleted German forces evidently forcing again to test the mettle of the French and Allied troops, whose guns, machine guns and

Music is more of a necessity times of peace.

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Emerson Pianos,  
Milton Pianos,  
Milton Pianos

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