

gs!

With 1,000,000 Men and 7,500 Guns

Austrians are Making Final Effort. Battle on Italian Front Raging With Greatest Severity. No Important Gains to Enemy

AUSTRIA'S FULL RESOURCES IN STRUGGLE.

PARIS, June 18. The artillery and airplanes Austria is using all her available resources, and not less than 7,500 cannon of all calibres have been brought into action. Three Austro-Hungarian armies under the command of Field Marshal Boroewic are engaged in fighting desperately with enormous military means. Ordered to advance at any cost without thought of blood sacrifices the Austro-Hungarian regiments readily obeyed. Thousands of corpses strewn the battlefield overlooking the mountainous Italian sector and accumulate along the Piave; but the objectives which the enemy was to reach are yet far away.

A FINAL EFFORT.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, June 18.—The battle is being carried on with the greatest severity on the Piave front where it is apparent the Austrians have massed large bodies of troops. In the mountain regions the north fighting for the present is limited to local action and counter attacks. The enemy is making desperate efforts to retain the positions obtained during the initial stage of the offensive on the western bank of the Piave at the points where he still has a footing across the river. These positions are costing him heavily. Heavy fighting is taking place in Neressa zone where the river emerges from the Alps to the plain and in the region of Fagaria midway between the Alps and the sea. There is no question that the spirit of the Italians is excellent. Nevertheless the general situation is regarded as serious in view of the fact that the Austrians are stated to have brought into action all their available forces in the hope of breaking through the Italians and securing such a decisive victory as to end Italy out of the war. On Austrian frontiers have been found copies of a speech delivered by Emperor Charles shortly before the offensive was begun. "Before you is the enemy," said the Emperor; "There glory awaits you and also honor, good feed, abundant spoils and final peace. With the help of God make the supreme sacrifice for your king, for liberty and for the beautiful fatherland." One of the prisoners, an officer, said he had always maintained it was a mistake to press the Italians too hard. They fight like demons for their own soil, he remarked. The civilian population in the area under shell fire shows perfect confidence. The people are spending their daily duty, soldiers go to the front line march along the day stinging gaily and stopping by the way to beg flowers to pin to their caps.

ACROSS THE PIAVE.

LONDON, June 18. The Austrians, according to the Evening Standard, now occupy the west bank of the Piave from the Zensonno Railway to the Zensonno, a distance of a mile and a half. They have thrown fourteen brigades across the river. These, however, are under Italian fire.

PATYING IN FULL.

PARIS, June 18. After violently bombarding the French positions on the Piave sector of the Italian front, telegraphs the Paris correspondent at the Italian headquarters, the Austrians attacked today in mass formation. The French everywhere broke up the assaults and completely maintained their lines. Prisoners were taken, important material captured and considerable losses inflicted on the enemy. Six hundred Austro-Hungarian corpses were buried in front of one French regiment.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL.

VIENNA, June 18. The number of prisoners taken by the Austro-Hungarians in their new offensive on the north Italian front has increased to 30,000, the guns captured number 120. The official report issued to-day by the Austrian war office says on both sides of the river Brenta the enemy constantly moved his vain attacks against our positions. The British attacks on the Asiago were just as unsuccessful.

ITALIAN OFFICIAL.

ROME, June 18. (Official.) The violence of the battle has somewhat decreased along the mountain front, but is increasing along the Piave. The third army with the powerful efforts of the ar-

my yesterday in front of Masaranda and Candala on the Piave. Renewed attempts to establish new openings on the right bank of the river were sanguinarily repulsed. On the north edge of the Montello we strengthened our occupation on the river as far as Casa-Serena. In the afternoon the enemy from the north salient on the Mount delivered two attacks: the first was arrested to the east of a line northwest of Glavars, the second was stopped at once south of the Soaro-San Andre railway.

GERMAN LOSSES.

PARIS, June 18. Eighty thousand Germans were killed and wounded or made prisoners during the offensive between Mont Didier and Noyon, Capt. Tardieu, who accompanied Premier Clemenceau to the front on Sunday, told Marcel Hutin, editor of the Echo de Paris upon his return to Paris. This is a figure which should make even Ludendorff reflect, he said. One cannot insist enough upon the exceptional importance of the results obtained by the counter attacks of divisions under General Mangin against the right flank of General Von Hutler's armies, he continued. This magnificent operation has nullified the enemy to the spot and completely checked the advance toward Compeigne. German officers who were made prisoners do not attempt to hide their chagrin at their inability to reach Compeigne, which they admit was their objective. Premier Clemenceau contented himself by remarking, "I am completely satisfied."

NO CHANCE FOR THE ENEMY.

LONDON, June 18. Mr. Bonar Law read extracts from the minutes of the last Supreme War Council which was held at Versailles. They stated that, thanks to the prompt and cordial co-operation of America, it would be impossible for the enemy to gain a victory by wearing down the Allied reserves before exhausting his own.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

PARIS, June 18. The War Office announcement to-night says the artillery activity was quite active northwest of Mont Didier and at various points between Mont Didier and the Aisne. We carried out this morning a local attack south of Valsery which permitted us to improve our positions. We captured about 100 prisoners and some machine guns. A German raid was repulsed in the region of Avocourt; the enemy left dead on the ground; we took a few prisoners.

AIR FIGHTING.

LONDON, June 18. The official report on aerial operations, to-night, says: On June 17th the enemy's machines were active on the north portion of the British front and there were many combats in the air in the course of which we destroyed 25 German airplanes and drove three down out of control. One hostile balloon was shot down in flames. The usual observations and photographic work was carried on by our aircraft until stopped by thunderstorms in the evening. Twenty tons of bombs were dropped during the day on enemy railway stations, junctions and aerodromes.

THE COST OF WAR.

LONDON, June 18. Great Britain's daily average expenditure during the current financial quarter was £6,848,000 sterling, said Andrew Bonar Law in introducing a vote of credit for five hundred million pounds in the House of Commons to-day. Mr. Bonar Law said that the present vote which would bring the total of war credits to £7,848,000,000 would cover expenditure until the end of August. The debt due Great Britain from her Allies is £1,370,000,000, Mr. Bonar Law said, while the Dominions owe £206,000,000.

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tions, dumps and aerodromes and a further nine tons the next night. Five of our machines are missing.

A NEW PEER.

LONDON, June 18. The peerage of the United Kingdom has been conferred on Sir William Weir, Secretary of State for foreign affairs, according to an official announcement here to-night.

AUSTRIA SOUGHT PEACE.

WASHINGTON, June 18. In the course of a statement made in the Italian Chamber of Deputies on Saturday, according to an official radiogram yesterday, Premier Orlando referred to an announcement which was made by him about a fortnight ago that the Central Powers had made overtures to Italy for a separate peace. The Premier's comment is that this proposal had been promptly rejected by the Italian Government, and that he had held out a promise of extension of the Italian border northward in recognition of Italy's predominant influence over the eastern shore of the Adriatic, besides some minor concessions relating to the status of Italian subjects in Austria.

ADMIRAL PAGET DEAD.

LONDON, June 18. Admiral Sir Alfred Paget died suddenly here last night. Admiral Sir Alfred Paget was a son of the late General Lord Alfred Henry Paget and was born March 20th, 1852. He entered the English navy in 1865, became Rear-Admiral in 1906 and Vice-Admiral in 1911. He served in the Egyptian and Sudan campaign from 1882 to 1886 and was British Naval Attaché at Washington 1896 to 1899. He was knighted in 1911 and received the Distinguished Service Order in 1917. Admiral Paget was married in 1906 to Viti, eldest daughter of Sir William MacGregor, former Governor of Newfoundland.

CLEMENCEAU VISITS FRONT.

PARIS, June 18. Premier Clemenceau left for a visit at the front at five o'clock this morning. He returned at ten o'clock in time to attend the meeting of the Cabinet.

SEAPLANES BUSY.

LONDON, June 18. Extensive damage was done by British seaplanes during June 13th and 16th, according to an official statement issued by the Admiralty to-day. The docks at Zeebrugge, Ostend and Bruges, the Thourout railway station and aerodrome, the Ghistelles aerodrome and the Bourgoise works at Astryscke were targets for bombs dropped by the aviators.

REORGANIZATION OF RUSSIA.

LONDON, To-day. Speaking in the House of Commons this afternoon, Foreign Secretary Balfour said that Great Britain was quite willing to co-operate with the United States in assisting the re-organization of the Russian railways, so far however, he said, that Britain had been unable to leave this question mainly in American hands.

To-Day's Messages. 10.00 A. M.

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SUCCESSFUL RAIDING.

LONDON, To-day. We carried out a successful raid last night, North of Lens. This morning English troops raided the enemy's trenches south of Haiduch, and captured several prisoners after strong fighting. On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report beyond artillery activity by both sides.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

ATHENS, Greece, To-day. General Franchet D'Espèry has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in the Near East, in succession to General Guillaumat, who has been made military Governor of Paris. General Franchet D'Espèry was tendered a luncheon to-day by Premier Venizelos, of Greece.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS TUBERCULOUS.

WASHINGTON, To-day. Half of the Russian prisoners of war now returning home from Germany, have tuberculosis, according to a report to the State Department from Yoneda. The Russians are sent out of Germany, the message said, with only scanty clothing.

BONAR LAW'S REVIEW.

LONDON, To-day. Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced a vote of credit for five hundred million pounds in the House of Commons to-day, and gave some figures regarding the total war credits, which with the present appropriation would go to £7,848,000,000, and announced that he would postpone until to-morrow his statement on national expenditure. He then proceeded to give a review of the general situation. The latest phase of this great struggle, he said, is the Austro-Hungarian offensive which has been carried on along the whole front. Our enemies are right in thinking that a great success gained on that front would have far-reaching, perhaps decisive results, on the general battle front in France. For that reason the general suspicion that the initiative came from Berlin, rather than from Vienna, I believe to be justified. The offensive was Austrian divisions and as a good deal of the total effort, in fact, is engaged in the attack, all I can say to-day is that after three days fighting the attack has failed. Our advances from Italian headquarters are such that the enemy hasn't secured in three days the objects they had hoped to obtain the first day. It is almost true to say that the offensive on this scale throughout the whole was, as at its initiation, secured to little success. There is no doubt that our own and the French advances are giving a good account of themselves, and the Italians have been fighting with the highest courage and the most marked tenacity. The Italian higher command has no fear of the result. The danger is not our own but the Government can express admiration and gratitude to the Italians for the share they have taken in the general struggle.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS.

The Austrian placers are not closing upon Italy with the precision of last October, when they forced back the Italian armies of General Cadorna from the Julian Alps to the Piave River, and from the northern mountains to the Venetian plain. The initiative is still, under the resistance of the British, French and Italian forces, and neither one seem to lack the force necessary to bring it across the Piave, and push back the Italian troops which are clogging its path. In the Alps the Austrians have been unable to further advance their lines since their initial onslaught last week. Everywhere from the Asiago Plateau to the Piave River, all their attacks have quickly been repulsed by the Allied troops, who in turn have delivered counter attacks, regained lost terrain, inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy, and taken a considerable number of prisoners. All along the Piave from the mountain passes through which the torrent winds its way south, on its race to the Adriatic, heavy fighting is going on, especially on the Montello Plateau in the region of the famous Zensonno Loop and further south from Fossalata to the March country, around Cape Sile some 20 miles east of Venice. The Italian war office announces that the enemy everywhere is being repulsed, and that the Austrians have strengthened their positions on the north edge of the Plateau, and repulsed two enemy attacks to advance. On the northern border and likewise to the south, near Masarada, and Candela, attempts by the Austrians to effect new crossings of the Piave were frustrated with heavy losses. From Vienna comes a variant report, which does not concede to the Allies any gains of ground in the mountain regions, saying all their counter attacks were repulsed. Concerning the fighting along the Piave, it asserts that the Austrians have gained ground at numerous points, and that the battle is following its intended course. Consolidation of the gains on the Montello Plateau, and progress on the southern wing, which runs from Pienza to Mestre, are claimed. In addition the Austrian war office says the number of prisoners taken in the fighting has increased to 30,000 and that 120 guns, in addition to mine throwers, machine guns and war material have been captured. The report also says that the Italian Monday, at one point, aggregated 1,650 which would bring their total and

GOOD NEWS FOR SEAMEN!

Nautical Books and Charts

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Lights and Tides of the World, including Fog Signals. International Code of Signals; Nories Epitome, Text, Vol. 1; Nories Epitome, Tables, Vol. 2; Nories Nautical Tables.

Newfoundland and Labrador Pilot,

Vols. 1 and 2, corrected to 1917.

Sun's true bearing or Azimuth Tables (Burdwood), Flags of all nations, with notes on Flags, Banners and Standards.

Nautical Almanac for 1919.

CHIEF OFFICERS' LOG BOOKS—

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Special Offering of LADIES' COLOURED HOSE in Sky, Helio, Pink, White and Cream, 15c. per pair.

TAN MERCERIZED HOSE25, 30 and 45c. per pair

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S. MILLEY.

those of the Allies well in the neighbourhood of 5,000. Unofficial notices are to the effect that the Austrians have thrown 14 bridges across the Piave along a front of about 14 1/2 miles, between Zensonno Loop and the Conegliano Railway bridge, but that the Italians are heavily engaging the enemy at all points and have the positions under their gunfire. The infantry operations on the fronts in the Marne sector have been smashed by the American machine gun fire. The British Government, suspicious of the greatly increased traffic on the Limerick Railway, between Germany and Belgium, says the Reuter's correspondent at the Hague, has asked the Dutch Government to furnish a clear explanation of the nature of the goods in transit to insure that they are not destined for military purposes.

FOOD COMMITTEE REPORT.

LONDON, June 18. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.) The report of a committee, appointed by the ministry of reconstruction, to recommend methods of increasing home grown food supplies in view of the interests of national security, has been published. The committee declares that in any future crisis like the present, this country must be wholly independent of overseas supplies, and states that if their recommendations are adopted these objects would be attained. The recommendations include a minimum wage for agricultural laborers, that minimum prices of wheat and oats be guaranteed, the prices varying in accordance with the valuations in the standard of value obtained after the war, government assistance for the establishment of the sugar beet industry, and the continuation of the surtax for ten years, is recommended.

THE EXAMINING OFFICERS.

LONDON, June 18. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.) The British naval commander who is aboard the tugboat Zealand, now on its way to examine the wreck of the hospital ship Konigen Regentia, is an interned officer, while the German naval officer aboard is one of the German prisoners being accommodated in Holland.

Norwegian Fishery.

This year23,500,000
Last year27,700,000
When you want Steaks, Chops, Cutlets and Collops, try ELLIS.

When covering jelly cups with paraffin try pointing the paraffin out of an old tea pot or coffee pot. A dash of nutmeg or cinnamon is an improvement in baked apples, especially if the apples are insipid. The ham bone which has been trimmed to a finish will do very well to flavor a pot of boiled cabbage.

MARRIED.

On June 10th, at the C. of E. Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Brinton, Miss Elizabeth Duffett to Mr. John Hussey, both of this city.

On June 10th, at the C. of E. Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Brinton, Miss Ada Miller to Pte. Thos. Hussey, both of this city.

DIED.

There passed peacefully away after a tedious illness, William, the beloved son of Sarah and the late George Field, aged 64 years. He leaves to mourn him a wife, mother, three sons and one daughter and two sisters; funeral takes place Thursday, at 2.30 p.m., from his late residence, King's Bridge; friends will please accept this, the only intimation.

Passed away at 8.30 p.m. Tuesday, of bronchitis and influenza, Sarah Adeline, aged 1 year, darling child of Sidney and Maud Giles. This morning, of pneumonia, after child birth, Jessie B., aged 29 years, the beloved wife of William Hancock, N. F. R., a native of Scotland; funeral to-morrow, Thursday, at 2.30 p.m., from her late residence, 43 Field St.; friends and acquaintances will please accept this, the only intimation. Far from home and kindred she now rests in Paradise awaiting that glad Easter call when fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers shall meet once more.

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