25, 1918

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A SAW MILL, with all modern few years; situa- mloch, and hard- ons for selling; usiness need ap- pply to Box 428.

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HUN CHECKED ALL ALONG NOYON AREA; DRIVE WANES

Made But One Big Effort Yesterday, But Failed and Lost Heavily

French Counter-Attack Wins Back Some Important Ground

London, Cable.—The news from the battle front to-night is the most encouraging since the offensive in the Noyon sector began ,and there is a growing tone of optimism in the newspapers as it becomes clearer that the Germans have been checked. The progress of the enemy in the past two days has been absolutely insignificant.

London Cable.——The offensive movements of the Germans between Montdidier and Noyon and from south of the Oise River to the eastern fringe of the forest of Villers-Cotterets apparently are on the wane. In the former region the fierce resistance of the French and allied forces, for the time being at least, have checked the enemy at all points, and on some sectors the allies have even turned vigorously upon the foe and forced him to cede ground he had gained.

Only one attempt apparently was made by the enemy Thursday to better his positions near Montdidier. Here he launched a violent counter-attack from Courcelles to the north of Mery—a front of about a mile and a half—but was badly cut up by the fire of the allied guns and forced to retreat, leaving numerous dead and wounded on the field.

Likewise south of the Aisne the invaders are meeting with unexpected opposition, and, notwithstanding the large numbers of men they have thrown into the battle, their gains have been relatively small. East of Soissons they penetrated to the village of Laversine, but were unable to advance on any of the other sectors, although at one time north of Courcy French trenches were entered under the force of the impact. A counter-attack resulted in these trenches being recaptured almost immediately. The sole result of the enemy's attack on the Montdidier-Noyon line up to the present is that he has by the violence of his attacks east of the Oise and the forced retreat of the French from the region west of the stream, blotted out the nasty Noyon salient and brought the battle-front more into direct alignment with the beginning at the Aisne.

And a terrible price has been paid for this rectification of the line.

Whether the Germans are prepared again to offer huge sacrifices in bending back the other salient from the Aisne to Villers-Cotterets and bring the Picardy and Aisne battlefields into a more continuous front remains to be seen.

In addition to the large number of prisoners taken by the allied forces, ten cannon, four of them heavy weapons, and a large number of machine guns, have fallen into their hands. The German War Office admits the loss of some Germans guns, but asserts that the enemy has taken at least 150 allied guns and more than 15,000 prisoners.

The Germans again have endeavored to force out the Americans from positions captured northwest of Chateau Thierry, but again met with defeat and the loss of numerous men. The attack was delivered between Vaux-Marches and the Belleau Wood, but nowhere was the enemy able to gain his objective.

FRENCH ON INITIATIVE.

With the French Army in France, Cable.—(Noon)—Around the centre of the line the French took the initiative to-day, delivering a number of small and successful counter-attacks. As a consequence the village of Mellicocq and the important height of Croix Ricard were retaken. The Allies have occupied and are engaged in clearing the village and picking up prisoners hidden in cellars and dug-outs who are being sent to the rear.

Probably for the purpose of making the Allies move their reserves toward the right flank the Germans started a big diversion in the vicinity of the forest of Villers-Cotterets. The enemy progressed slightly, obtaining a foothold in Coeuvres, but this does not improve his position. Five German divisions participated, two of which had just reached the battlefield.

This attack extended along a front of about four miles, but met such opposition from the French, who fought with stern determination that the Germans apparently abandoned their efforts.

Telegraphing under date of Thursday morning Robert Berry wrote:

The Allies have obtained such a firm hold on the ground they recaptured in the vicinity of Belloy that they have been able to make a slight additional advance in that region. Small detachments of Germans who had hidden in cellars are still coming out and surrendering.

All the troops who participated in the fight declare that the Allied tanks did remarkable work. As the monster caterpillar got amongst the great masses of the enemy they did terrible execution with their cannon and machine guns, while the infantrymen, who followed them closely, were able to pick up batches of dismayed Germans who had evidently not expected the assault in this quarter.

While this work was being carried out on the ground, squadrons of big bombing airplanes circled about, dropping bombs and using their machine guns with great effect. Gunners of enemy batteries were shot down, and some of the batteries were put out of action.

As had been foreseen, the Allied commander-in-chief found it advistble to retire from the sharp salient south of Noyon, where his troops were in a dangerous position, owing to the arrival of the Germans at Ribecourt.

The evacuation of Ourscamp and Carlepoint forests was accomplished without the enemy knowing that the Allied troops had withdrawn. The detachments covering the retirement also slipped away without interference, and reached the new Allied line, which is virtually the same as that occupied before the German retreat in March, 1917.

OFFENSIVE BLUNTED.

Paris Cable.——Results of the fierce fighting between Montdidier and the Oise are viewed with general satisfaction in France, says an official despatch. The situation on the left is regarded as particularly encouraging, the despatch noting that the powerful German counter-attacks against positions won by the French have been unsuccessful. Fourteen hundred prisoners from four divisions, several cannon and numerous machine guns were taken.

"The battle which has been going on for four days," says the despatch. "is continuing with the same intensity without bringing any notable change in the situation. On the left the Germans launched powerful counter-attacks in order to retake the ground won by the French troops, but they only succeeded in still aggravating their losses, already very heavy, which they suffered during the day. A total of 1,400 prisoners belonging to more than four different divisions remained in the hands of the French at the end of this brilliant affair, as well as several cannon and numerous machine guns.

"On the centre the enemy again vainly tried to throw back the French troops on the Aronde, but he broke himself against an invincible resistance.

"On the right, after a whole series of fruitless and costly assaults, he succeeded in getting a footing on the south bank of the Matz, which is still eight kilometres away from Compiegne, the objective that he was supposed to reach on the second day of the battle. Between the Oise and the Aisne the French troops fell back to the south of the forest of Carlepont. The Germans only perceived this falling back 24 hours afterwards. Suffice to say that it was carried out without the slightest difficulty. The right spread itself out to the south of the Aisne. The Germans attacked between the river and the angle north of the forest of Villiers-Cotterets in order to threaten Compiegne on the flank. The most violent struggles took place the whole day.

"The Germans only obtained a slight progress on the plateau west of Dommiers without being able to take either Ambleny or Saint Pierre Aigle. Thus on the whole of this front the enemy has been entirely held back. Besides his offensive tendencies are being considerably blunted."

FRENCH REPORT.

Paris Cable.——A concentrated fire from the French guns caught powerful German forces attempting a counter-attack between Courcelles and Mery, and not only drove back the advancing waves, but inflicted very heavy losses, according to the War Office announcements. The Germans gained a footing in the village of Laversine, but other attempts in this region failed.

The French, in a counter-attack drove the enemy back across the Matz River. The official statements read:

Night.—"During the course of the day the Germans launched a powerful counter-attack from Courcelles, to the north of Mery (Montdidier sector). Caught under the fire of our guns, the assaulting troops were not able to reach our positions, but were obliged to retire to their line of departure after having suffered very heavy losses.

"The material captured in our attacks on June 11 included ten cannon, four of them heavy pieces, and a very large number of machine guns.

"On the Aisne the enemy continued this morning his thrust between the Aisne and the forest of Villers-Cotterets. He was repulsed at the majority of points, but succeeded in gaining a foothold in the village of Laversine. All attempts to debouch from Coeuvres and to advance west of Verte Veuil Farm completely failed. The enemy was not able to renew his attacks.

"In the afternoon, north of Corcy, the enemy, who had penetrated our lines momentarily, was driven out and we established our positions in their entirety.

"The artillery fighting was quite spirited in the region of the Ourcq River, near Champlat and Pompeile. Quiet prevails on the rest of the front."

LOSS OF GUNS ADMITTED.

Berlin, Cable.— Strong French counter-attacks between Royo and Estrees St. Denis have been repulsed, according to the reports from general headquarters to-day. The number of prisoners taken by the Germans has increased to more than 15,000 and the guns to 150. Some German guns, it is admitted, have fallen into the hands of the French. The official reports read:

DAY.—"Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: The artillery fire revived intermittently. There have been local infantry engagements.

"Army group of the German Crown Prince: South-west of Noyon the French launched determined counter-attacks in strength on both sides of the high road between Roye and Estrees-St. Denis. These onslaughts broke down with the heaviest losses.

"More than sixty armored cars are lying shot to pieces on the battlefield. The number of prisoners have increased to over 15,000. The booty in guns amount to 150, so far as can at present be ascertained. In warding off the enemy's counter-attacks some of our guns which were advanced as far as the front infantry lines, fell into the enemy's hands.

"North of the Aisne shock detachments penetrated the enemy's trenches. South of the Aisne, after strong artillery preparation, we attacked the enemy and threw him out of his lines east of Cutry and Dommiers and drove him back beyond these places. North of the Ourcq River, the Savieres region was cleared of the enemy.

NIGHT.—"On the fighting fronts the position is unchanged. There have been local engagements south of Ypres, south-west of Noyon and south of the Aisne."

A Cure for Fever and Ague.—Disturbance of the stomach and liver always precede attacks of fever and ague, showing derangement of the digestive organs and deterioration in the quality of the blood. In these ailments Parmalee's Vegetable Pills have been found most effective, abating the fever and subduing the ague in a few days. There are many who are subject to these distressing disturbances and to these there is no better preparation procurable as a means of relief.

HINDY OPPOSED DRIVE TO PARIS

Stood Out for Capture of Channel Ports,

But the Kaiser Overruled His Plan.

Amsterdam cable: A prominent neutral furnishes an interesting account of the manner in which the present phase of the German offensive was begun by the troops of the Crown Prince. He says that immediately after the offensive against Amiens and the Channel ports the new offensive was launched by von Moltke, through his influence with the Kaiser, over a protest of Hindenburg. The former chief of staff is said to have outlined the foremost object as Paris, an idea which Hindenburg opposed. The latter's view was that Paris is not, as it was in 1870, the heart of the enemy's resistance. Von Hindenburg is said to have insisted that England had replaced France, and that London was the strategic point for the Germans. He asserted that Paris was only a subsidiary object to the capture of the Channel ports, with the possibility of impairing the efficiency of the English troops by landing on their shores. At first von Moltke's supporters were impotent, owing to the Kaiser's faith in Hindenburg, but after the failure of the offensive against the coast they resumed their campaign with the support of the Crown Prince. The army leaders are said to have sided with the Crown Prince.

One of the commonest complaints of infants is worms, and the most effective application for them is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

EAST U.S. COAST AS DANGER ZONE

From Mexico to Canada, German Admiralty Says.

Will Warn Neutral Shipping Away.

London Cable.——The German Admiralty intends to declare the eastern coast of the United States, from Mexico to Canadian waters, a dangerous zone, and will warn neutral shipping, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam, quoting reports received from Berlin.

A BIT OF GRIM HUMOR.

Washington Report.——In view of what has been happening during the past few weeks, officials here to-night were inclined to regard as a bit of grim humor the report from Berlin via Holland, that the German Government is about to declare the Eastern American coast a danger zone an dto warn neutral shipping of its purpose. Raiding submarines have already served warning of the danger in more forceful terms than Berlin could formulate in a diplomatic communication. Several of the 18 vessels sunk by the raiders were neutrals, carrying no war supplies. Neutral Governments are not likely to have overlooked that fact, warning or no warning.

SANK SUB. ON 74TH BIRTHDAY.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng., Cable.—The captain of a Tyne steamer recently completed his 74th birthday by fighting and sinking a German submarine.

It was just before dawn when the submarine rose and started firing at the steamer. The skipper maneuvred and placed his steamer so that he took advantage of the eastern light and brought the enemy astern. After a brisk fight of about five minutes the submarine went down and did nat reappear. The skipper got in three direct hits on the U-boat.

To economize on tea you should use only the genuine Salada. A pound of Salada yields so many more cups than does ordinary tea that it is a real saving compared to the ordinary tea.

ALLY AIRMEN AGAIN DOING USEFUL WORK

Many Tons of Bombs On Hun Bases and Transport.

ZEEBRUGGE AGAIN

Fliers Also Did Great Work Against Foe Troops.

"In spite of the cloudy weather yesterday our airmen on the French battle-front worked early and late, dropping eight tons of bombs on enemy troops, transport and ammunition dumps, guns and trenches. Direct hits were obtained on the railway at Roye-sur-Matz and concentrations of infantry in the triangle comprising Montdidier, Ricquebourg and Roye.

"Flying low, our machines attacked with machine-gun fire every target that offered itself along the roads behind the fighting line, and an immense number of rounds were fired from the air with good effect.

"In this area we shot down six enemy airplanes and drove seven down out of control, we ourselves losing five machines.

"On the British front there was little aerial activity. One German airplane was destroyed and one was driven down out of control. We lost two machines.

"During Monday night we dropped seven tons of bombs on Cambrai and Bapaume. All our night bombers returned."

FRENCH ALSO ACTIVE.

"Our day-bombing machines continued their operations on June 10, despite the bad weather against points of a more exposed nature on the battlefield. Airplane groups flying low dropped projectiles on enemy concentrations, dispersing reinforcing troops and causing considerable losses.

"Certain squadrons made sorties, and during the day eight tons of explosives were employed in this manner, giving the best results.

"On the night of June 10-11 the bombing of the enemy's rear areas was continued actively. Our escadrilles dropped twenty tons of projectiles on convoys, cantonments, as well as on two munition depots. An explosion occurred in the region of Chaulnes, and another in the neighborhood of Soissons. A fire also is reported to have broken out in the station at Fismes. On June 10 four German planes and one captive balloon were brought down by our pursuit machines."

ZEEBRUGGE AGAIN ATTACKED.

During the period between June 6 and 9 inclusive ten bombing raids were carried out, according to an Admiralty statement to-day. The objectives were Zeebrugge lock gates, the Bruges docks and works, Bruges canal, Ghivelle airdrome, Mariakter airdrome, St. Denis-Westrem airdrome and the Mostacker airdrome.

"In all," says the statement, "14 tons of bombs were dropped. Fires were started in the Bruges docks, the Mariakter airdrome and the St. Denis-Westrem airdrome. Four fires and two explosions were caused in the eastern basin at the Bruges docks. Two direct hits were observed on the Mole at Zeebrugge. Heavy anti-aircraft fire was experienced, and attacks by enemy aircraft were driven off. All our machines returned."

"In home waters during the same period numerous anti-submarine and hostile aircraft escort patrols were carried out by seaplanes, airships and airplanes. Submarines were sighted and bombed, enemy mines were located and floating mines sunk.

"On occasions while on patrol single British machines have been attacked by enemy formations. In one case a stray bullet shot away the control, and a British machine was forced to alight. The crew subsequently was rescued by another British seaplane which had been sent to search for them. In another instance our machine, after being disabled, was sunk by hostile machine gun fire, the crew being returned.

Corns are caused by the pressure of tight boots, but no one need be troubled with them long when so simple a remedy as Holloway's Corn Cure is available.

FRENCH WOMAN SPY MUST DIE

Traitress Was Sending Information to Foe

By Using Her Son and Daughter.

Paris cable says: Correspondence of the Associated Press). — Brief announcement has just been made that a Paris court-martial has condemned to death as a spy, Madame M.— 37 years old. Her son, Noel, sixteen years old, who was accused of being her accomplice, was ordered to be sent to a penitentiary colony until he comes of age. The court-martial believed he was too young to be held responsible for his acts.

As the case was not heard in public, only a few details have become known, such as that Madame M's husband was killed at the front in March, 1916, and that the wife soon started a life that earned her, in the circles she frequented, the name of "the merry widow." She soon ran through the money she inherited, and, to obtain more, communicated with a Greek, in Spain, an agent of the spy bureau established in Barcelona by the Germans.

When mother and son were arrested the boy was just about to engage in the aviation service, in order to obtain information to be supplied to Germany.

A writer in the Paris Midi identified the Greek as the head of German propaganda in Spain, and director in particular of the service for arranging explosions in factories. He was a regular visitor to a girls' school at Barcelona, where he went to see three little girls, whose guardian he was supposed to be. One of them, the youngest, aged about eleven, handed over to him, on each visit, several letters which he carried away.

These three little girls were French, being the daughters of Madame M. The "merry widow," used to pass on any information that she obtained to her son, who wrote it to his young sister, placing it in the middle of his letters, which were never really examined when it was seen that they were letters from a brother to a little sister at school.

An Oil of Merit.—Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil is not a jumble of medicinal substances thrown together and pushed by advertising, but the result of the careful investigation of the curative qualities of certain oils as applied to the human body. It is a rare combination and it won and kept public favor from the first. A trial of it will carry conviction to any who doubt its power to repair and heal.

How Silk Worms Work.

On attaining their full growth silk seek something to which to attach themselves in order to wind themselves up in their silk envelopes. Having found it the worm spins a thread from 500 to 1,000 yards long, wrapping it around its body as it spins. This takes from 36 to 48 hours. If left alone the worm's skin hardens, its internal organs disintegrate to a thin jelly and then begin reorganizing themselves into those of a butterfly. Within a week or ten days it would be a butterfly and as such would eat its way through its envelope of silk. — Exchange.

TOOK REVENGE UPON AUSTRIA

For Treachery Which Cost Italy Dear.

Both Teuton Dreadnoughts Thought Sunk.

Rome cable: "The splendid exploit on the Dalmatian coast is equivalent to a great naval battle won," says the Idea Nazionale, commenting on the achievement of Commander Rizzo. The newspaper believes that the two Austrian battleships torpedoed by the two torpedo boats under his command were lost.

Commander Rizzo is the same officer who entered the port of Trieste and torpedoed the Austrian battleship Wien, on Dec. 9, 1917.

"This time," says the newspaper, "some of the largest ships of the Austrian fleet left Pola, from which they had never issued since the beginning of the war, but which is now considered unsafe after the audacious exploit of Commander Pellegrini, who succeeded in entering that harbor and torpedoing a dreadnought.

"The squadron, profiting by a moonless night, was trying, perhaps to reach Sebenico or Cattaro, but could not escape the close watch of Rizzo, who was thus revenged for the infamous plots by which, at the beginning of the war, the enemy succeeded in blowing up the Italian battleships Benedetto Brin and Leonardo Da Winci. Thus Austria has lost altogether three of her greatest naval units of the Viribis Unitis type, and has only one left.

"The Austrian destroyers which escorted the torpedoed dreadnoughts opened a terrific fire against the two small Italian torpedo boats, and pursued them, but without result."

A despatch received in Paris Wednesday from Basel, Switzerland, said that official announcement had been made in Vienna that the Austrian battleship Szent Istvan had been torpedoed in the Adriatic.

JAPAN IS READY

If Britain Calls, to Fulfill Obligations.

London Cable.—(Reuter Despatch.)—At a luncheon in the House of Commons to-day to the Japanese Ambassador and delegates attending the International Parliamentary and Commercial Congress, Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Foreign Secretary, said that Great Britain and Japan in the war had no difference of opinion, no divergence in aim and no arriere pensee which either was not willing to confess to the others. (Cheers.)

This was the basis of true national confidence. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which has done so much for peace and the advancement of the world would bear rich fruit in the future, for the higher interests would be in the East. He was sure that if the exigencies of the conflict required us to call upon the allies to make fresh efforts, Japan would live, as she always has done, up to her full obligations. (Cheers.)

German methods of trade were part of her policy of world domination, said Mr. Balfour, and this made them more dangerous than mere trade rivalry, to which we had never objected. (Cheers). Germany was trying to use her manufacturing power to practically enslave the rest of the world. That was the problem which must be met and solved.

The use of Miller's Worm Powders insures healthy children so far as the ailments attributable to worms are concerned. A high mortality among children is traceable to worms. These sap the strength of infants so that they are unable to maintain the battle for life and succumb to weakness. This preparation gives promise of health and keeps it.

FOCH FORCING LUDENDORFF'S HAND JUST NOW

And That in What is Believed to Be Decisive Battle of War.

KAISER SAW DEFEAT

His Effective Are Dwindling Fast, and Their Spirit Going.

Paris Cable.——Every new report from the battle front strengthens the impression that the decisive battle of the war is now being fought, and, despite the anxiety of the moment, there is a general feeling of elation at the thought that it is Foch who is forcing Ludendorff's hand instead of the other way about.

For the moment the pendulum still swings evenly between both sides, the third day of the battle, yesterday being a striking illustration. While the German lever continued to press down the French right in the Oise direction, their own right, which, it now transpires, was preparing a similar operation, was knocked up suddenly by irresistible swing of the French counter blow in the Montdidier direction, resulting in a bag of 1,400 prisoners and something resembling a stampede of the Kaiser's crack troops.

The fact that the Kaiser is known to have been watching the battle gives added relish to the German reverse. The Imperial spectator evidently is again forced to mark time for German prisoners report that the capture of Compiegne was time-tabled for last Sunday evening, the operation being entrusted to von Schoeller's Guard Cavalry.

On the other hand, the German advance to the Rebescourt-Antheuil line means that Compiegne now is threatened from two points equi-distant, the other being Bertgancourt. Thus a converging movement Compiegne-ward is made possible. But the French recapture of the important Mery plateau more than outweighs the new Compiegne menace in view of the fact that the plateau commands the arteries feeding the German centre, exposing the latter to rear attack.

The enemy is now desperately clinging to the plateau's eastern spur, where he is wedged in by Genlis Wood and St. Maur, which the French recaptured.

One of the bitterest humiliations the Germans suffered yesterday consists in the defeat of crack regiments by French colored troops. Under the leadership of a chief who often before had led them to victory, whose name was immortalized at Verdun and Chemin-des-Dames, the colonials swept the Belloy plateau. The attack completely surprised the Germans, who believing themselves masters of the situation, had brought up artillery, which was forced to flee at breakneck gallop in order to save the guns.

DRAIN ON EFFECTIVES.

Already there are sure signs that the enemy is beginning to feel the results of the terrific drain on his effectives. One proof is an order published by the 4th German army, May 25, providing for the incorporation of auxiliaries in fighting units. This is further corroborated by news from Russia this morning that the German supreme command has ordered all German troops available in the Ukraine to join the western front. Swiss papers emphasize the fact that German communiques are couched in the guarded terms that are reserved for doubtful situations.

"America is crossing the ocean just as England crossed the Channel. Our submarines cannot stop them. They hide everything from us. Submarine crews are no longer allowed home leave for fear they might talk, and that must be prevented, for the German nation believe they command the ocean." This avowal of a German officer captured during the recent fighting was made to a French officer who was his friend before the war.

The Echo de Paris tells how a captured German, in the bitterness of defeat thich he foresaw, unburneded his soul, voicing the anguish which is gripping Germany's heart in the face of impending disasters, though for the present silenced by the thunder of battle. It quotes him as saying:

"Two men face each other, at this moment, Hindenburg and Foch. He who strikes last will win. There is also Clemenceau, but Clemenceau and Foch are one man. Together they are worth more than an army to France. It is a question then of vanquishing in time. Once our hour is past theirs will come, and that will mean their peace.

"Before the war our industry and commerce dominated the world. Today we have lost them, and our army cannot win them back. It was necessary to be quick. We weren't quick enough. A Frenchman must be felled at one blow, otherwise he recovers, and his morale grows under trials stronger than his assailant's. The truth is he is more disciplined than we. Thanks to France's tenacity, our hour passed, and now it is too late."

The man who made this confession, the French writer assures us, was a highly intellectual.

TEUTON PREMIER HAS RESIGNED

London Cable.——A despatch to Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam reports that Dr. von Seydler, the Austrian Premier, tendered his resignation to Emperor Charles on Wednesday. The despatch adds that the Emperor has not yet accepted it.