

Notice to Advertisers.

In order to ensure changes being made in advertisements, copy must reach this office not later than 9 a. m. on the day of publication.

The Daily Mail

The Weather.

Moderate to fresh northwest to west winds, fine today and on Friday, not much change in temperature.

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, AUG. 15, 1918.

TWO CENTS PER COPY

The Allies Are Preparing To Strike Another Blow

French Troops Are Still Hammering Away at the Lassigny-Noyon Line--- The British Have Pushed Their Line Forward in Picardy

(By Canadian Press direct wire.)

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The Allies are gathering strength for a resumption of heavy fighting. That, however, does not prevent the French from hammering away at the Lassigny-Noyon line and doggedly struggling onward through gas choked woods. General Humbert's men have carried Ribecourt, which barred the road running toward Noyon between Thiescourt ridge and the Oise, and protected the Germans in Ourscamp forest, east of the river. It is these troops that seriously endanger both Thiescourt Ridge and Ourscamp.

The enemy in the Thiescourt position, already severely shaken by attacks of General Humbert's left, is reported to be showing signs of giving way.

BRITISH AND FRENCH SINCE AUGUST 8TH HAVE TAKEN PRISONERS TO THE NUMBER OF 30,344

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The British line has been advanced slightly east of Rainecourt, in the district northwest of Chaulnes, on the Picardy battlefield, today's War Office statement announces. British patrols were active throughout the night in the district between Albert and Ayette, where the Germans began their retirement yesterday. The patrols have maintained close touch with the enemy in this region.

The British made further progress at several points along this front. Since August 8th, when the Allied attack in Picardy began, the British and French have taken 30,344 prisoners.

AIRMEN CONTINUE TO EXPLOIT THE GLORIOUS WEATHER AND BRITISH MASTERY IS COMPLETE

Reuter's correspondent at British Army headquarters cables that this evening the airmen on both sides continue to exploit the glorious weather to the fullest degree. There are numerous aerial combats besides constant harrying tactics employed by us. Our mastery of the air is so complete that it is difficult for the Huns to cross our lines in daylight.

Lieut. Dillik, one of the star airmen of the Richfontein circus, was forced to land behind our lines. It is claimed he has brought down thirty-one of our machines.

Some Artillery Activity.

Paris, Aug. 15.—The violent artillery duel between the Avre and the Oise continued during last night, according to the statement from the War Office today. A German raid in Champagne failed.

THE RUSSIAN REPUBLIC IS IN DANGER

London, Aug. 15.—The Soviet government has issued a proclamation declaring that the Russian republic is in danger, according to telegrams from Helsingfors received in Stockholm and quoted by the correspondent of the Times there.

The Petrograd Soviet has removed to Kronstadt owing to the insecurity of the city. Bands of armed peasants are reported marching on Petrograd from surrounding districts. They declare they are starving and that the rear-guards have stolen all their food. Dissatisfaction with the Soviets is said to prevail everywhere in Russia.

GREETED WITH ENTHUSIASM

London, Aug. 15.—Reuters, Limited, learnt that the British troops on their way to join the Czech-Slovaks on the Usuri frontiers were received by the Czechs with the greatest enthusiasm at Nicolak and elsewhere.

The Usuri river joins the Amur near Khabarovsk, north of Vladivostok. The Czechs have been engaged with the Bolsheviks in this region for several weeks.

A CHANGE IN HUN COMMENT

Paris, Aug. 15.—General Hans von Bochen, the German "retreat specialist" has been appointed to the supreme German command on the Somme front. The newspaper believe that this change in the German command is highly significant. The German withdrawal north of Albert is looked upon as the first application of his tactics.

GERMANS ARE CONSCRIPTING THE RUSSIANS

London, Aug. 14.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Vladivostok dated Sunday says the Germans already are conscripting Russians on a small scale. "According to stories of prisoners taken by the Czech-Slovaks," says the despatch, "Germans flying columns are impressing males from 18 to 45 years of age and are bringing those who disobey the mobilization order before Germanized revolutionary tribunals, which condemn them to death."

"These conscripted units have German company and platoon commanders and are stiffened by twenty Germans or magyars to every sixty Russians."

FOUGHT DUEL WITH U-BOAT

An Atlantic Port, Aug. 14.—The members of an American transport's crew arriving here this evening gave accounts of a duel Tuesday afternoon between the naval gunners of their ship and a German submarine which attacked their ship three hundred miles off the American coast.

About eight shots were exchanged. As the transport, under full steam, drew away the submarine ceased firing.

GETTING OUT OF MOSCOW

Amsterdam, Aug. 15.—Soviet troops have begun to evacuate Moscow. The gold reserves which had been stored in the Bank of the Kremlin already have been removed to an unknown place.

N. B. POWER CO. EMPLOYEES ARE OUT ON STRIKE

No Street Cars Moving in St. John Today—Gas Shut Off and Power Plant May Shut Down.

St. John, N. B., Aug. 15.—The street railway men's strike is on. None of the New Brunswick Power Company's cars are being operated today, and the majority of the people had to walk to their work. More serious is a possible shutdown of the company's power plant, which supplies many industrial plants in the city, also the street and shop and house electric lighting.

The gas service was cut off at ten o'clock. This affects the newspapers, which are going back to hand-set matter and poster front pages, unless conditions are restored. In many homes there can be no cooking because of the lack of gas.

A Settlement Reached.

St. John, Aug. 15.—The N. B. Power Company strike has been settled. The city offered to advance the company \$10,600 cash on lighting account, to be used to pay the wages under the retroactive award. The company agreed, and the men were expected to resume work this afternoon.

PROGRESS ON ITALIAN FRONT

Rome, Aug. 14.—Following is the text of the Italian official statement issued today:

"Monday night attempted enemy attacks on advanced posts on the Payerioch and Konigsplatz were repulsed. In the region between the head of Noce Torrent and the head of the Geneva Valley our artillery carried out effective concentration, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy."

"Under this bombardment our detachments carried out thrusts and succeeded in occupying Monte Mantello, Punta Di St. Matteo and the spur southeast of Cima Zigolon. One hundred prisoners, machine guns and material were captured."

"The enemy made thrusts against where the Nece, Sarca and Geno have their sources. Except for pushing back a few mountain posts he nowhere achieved successful gains."

Added to Staff

Major Victor L. Goodwill of the Canadian Army Medical Corps has been detailed for duty in this military district and will take up his duties with Lieut.-Col. Jost, the assistant director of medical services. Major Goodwill comes from Coburg, Ont., where he has been stationed for some time. He is a native of P. E. I. and was at one time superintendent of the Charlottetown General Hospital. He has been

FOUR WEEKS HAS WROUGHT GREAT CHANGE

Paris, Aug. 15.—Just four weeks ago today the residents of Paris were awakened by the sounds of such a cannonade as they never had heard before. It was General Mangin's "counter preparation" against the great German attack which the enemy believed was to bring him to the gates of Paris.

In phrases tempered with joy the morning newspapers outline the great change that one short month has brought. The enemy, who was at the gates of Amiens, Rheims and Compeigne, has been soundly beaten and out generalised at every point, and in it has wrung from him by the Military genius of Marshal Foch. The German command, it is said, has transferred the direction of operations to General von Boehn, a specialist in retreats. Allied troops have captured 73,000 prisoners and more than 1,700 guns. This is a greater number than the Allies have taken in four weeks since the beginning of the war.

APPEAL FOR HARVESTERS

Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister of Agriculture is making an urgent appeal to residents of Towns and Cities who have had experience in farm work to assist in harvesting operations.

"Any one today who saves even a penny, or who lends a hand to help in any way, is taking a part and helping in the common struggle," said Mr. Crerar. "It is the plain duty of everyone who can render any assistance in our harvesting operations to give that assistance and to give it willingly and cheerfully."

MARITIME MEN IN CASUALTIES

Ottawa, Aug. 15.—Today's list of 114 casualties includes are following from the Maritime Provinces:

Wounded—Lieut. H. H. Henderson, St. Stephen, N. B.; J. R. Paton, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Died of wounds—Capt. T. McLean, Bridgewater, N. S.; Lieut. J. H. McIver, North Sydney; Major D. W. Clarkson, Cross Creek, N. B.

Wounded—Major A. Leavitt, St. John.

APPROVE BRITISH RECOGNITION OF THE CZECHO-SLOVAK NATION

The Allies Now Committed to the Formation of a Separate Nation Out of the Ruins of the Austrian Empire—New York Papers Praise British Diplomacy.

(By Canadian Press direct wire.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.—British recognition of the Czech-Slovak nation is commented on favorably by the newspapers. The Daily Graphic says that it means that in addition to other war aims the Allies are now committed to the formation of a separate and independent Czech-Slovak nation out of the ruins of the Austrian Empire. Dr. Dillon, writing in the Daily Telegraph, says: "These timely measures tell of the determination of the Entente powers to break up the Hapsburg monarchy into its constituent nationalities and to take as much thought about the reconstitution of the east as of the west of Europe. The importance of the declaration lies in the implied resolve of the Allied governments to carry on the war until this solution is reached."

It is suggested by the Daily Chronicle that the policy exemplified in the Polish and Czech-Slovak cases should be completed by the recognition of the Jugo-Slovak cases should be completed by recognition of the Jugo-Slovaks.

NEW YORK PAPERS PLEASED.

New York, Aug. 15.—The New York morning newspapers, in leading editorials, are practically unanimous in praise of British diplomacy in recognizing the Czech-Slovak nation, and urge similar action by the United States.

CONGRATULATES MR. BALFOUR.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Thomas G. Maharyk, president of the Czech-Slovak national council, today sent a message to Arthur J. Balfour, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, expressing appreciation for the action of the British government in recognizing the Czech-Slovaks as a nation.

THE ENEMY HARASSED CONTINUOUSLY BY THE BRITISH ARTILLERY FIRE

Huns Are Holding Fairly Strong Positions But Seem to be Getting Nervous --- British Airmen Showering Tons of Bombs on Them

(Canadian Press direct wire.)

With the British Army in France, Aug. 14.—In the battle area between Foguescourt and Roye, the enemy appears to be in a fairly strong position in the old trenches behind the rusty wire erected prior to July, 1916. This area is strongly garrisoned. However, there are no immediate signs of a counter offensive here or elsewhere. The enemy seems to have accepted defeat, preferring not to attempt any operations which might cost him heavy losses. It is believed that the Germans themselves are somewhat nervous. According to the talk of prisoners, which may or may not be correct, at least five, and probably more enemy divisions, were withdrawn from the fight in an exhausted condition.

AUSTRALIAN TROOPS HAVE DRIVEN THE ENEMY FROM CHATEAU WOOD, SOUTH OF BRAY

There have been only a few real developments on the British front in the past few hours. The Australians have cleared the enemy from Chateau wood, just south of Bray, straightening their line at the river, and eliminating an enemy strong point. Southeast of Bois Leaux St. Mare, south of Arras, the Germans attempted a raid on the Allies' positions. A few got in, but one was killed and the others wounded.

In addition to continuous harassing fire from the artillery, the Germans are suffering at the hands of the British air force. Tons of bombs are being dropped on them day and night, and transports in towns and villages behind the lines have been hit.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORTS DO NOT GIVE A TRUE STATEMENT OF THE ENEMY'S LOSSES

Prisoners captured are unanimous concerning the effectiveness of the low flying British airplanes. They say the airmen have caused tremendous material losses, and have done heavy destruction by pouring streams of machine gun bullets into enemy masses at close range.

All prisoners mention the work of the tanks and seem to have stamped on their minds visions of steel monsters spitting death. One German company commander concluded his remarks about the tanks by saying: "They are a magnificent weapon and I can't understand why we have none to speak of. A German aviator shot down within the British lines declared he was positive that the German losses during the past few weeks had been much greater than is admitted officially. He said he knew of one instance where five German two-seater planes fell to earth well inside the German lines, but, he added, there was no mention of them in official reports."

CROP REPORT ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT

(Canadian Press direct wire.)

Ottawa, Aug. 15.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued today the usual report compiled from the return of crop correspondents made on July 31. The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of fall wheat for Canada is 15½ bushels as against 21½ bushels in 1917 and in 1916, and 23 bushels the decennial average for 1908-1917. Upon the harvested area of 340,700 acres, this gives a total yield of 5,275,700 bushels as compared with 15,363,450 bushels in 1917 and 17,500,000 bushels in 1916.

For the whole of Canada, the condition of crops on July 31 was worse than at the end of June.

Spring wheat measured against 100 as representing the average decennial yield is 77 compared with 85 on June 30 and 93 on July 31, 1917. Oats are 85, against 91 and 90; barley is 86 against 93 last month and 93 on July 31, 1917, and rye is 83 against 89 and 95. Peas and mixed grains are 101, or one above average. Beans are 95 and buckwheat 93; flax 71, corn for husking 86; potatoes 95, turnips and mangolds 96; corn for fodder 5; sugar beets 92; pasture 92.

In the Maritime Provinces and in Quebec: Spring wheat, 101 in Prince Edward Island, 104 in Nova Scotia, 105 in New Brunswick, 106 in Quebec, conditions generally having improved during July. Other grain crops in these provinces are equally satisfactory.

Hon. W. H. Thorne of St. John is at the Barker House.

Mr. L. T. Roberts of St. John is a guest at the Barker House.

CANADIANS IN THE ROYAL FLYING CORPS

Ottawa, Aug. 15.—Unofficially, but from a thoroughly reliable source, the Canadian Press has learned that the total number of Canadians on the strength of the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Service, now amalgamated with the Royal Air Force, stands at 13,495. This total comprises 1,008 officers seconded from the Canadian Expeditionary Force, 1,640 other ranks discharged from the Canadian Expeditionary Force, 10,603 enlisted in Canada for the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Service; 94 loaned to the Royal Air Force for airplane construction, and 150 civilians who came to England at their own expense and enlisted in the air service. It is understood that no less than thirty-five per cent. of the actual flying officers in France are Canadians.

RECORDS ARE BEING KEPT

(Canadian Press direct wire.)

London, Aug. 14.—Premier Borden in opening today the exhibition of war cases collected by the Canadian army medical corps, remarked that the British and French hospitals were keeping the most careful records of war cases. He was assured that these would be of the greatest service in the future to medical science. It was, he added, gratifying to know that the Canadian medical officers, backed by the Canadian government, were assisting in this work.