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FRIDAY MORNING JUNE 14 1918

VOL. XXXVIII.—No. 13,729 TWO CENTS

RENEWED TOP GERMAN RUSH ENEMY FAILS ON THE OISE

TO STIMULATE DEVELOPMENT OF DOMINIONS

British Committees Recommend Growing More Flax in Canada.

TO CONTROL EXPORTS

Anti-Dumping Legislation Will Restrict Trade With Germany.

London, June 13.—The reports of several committees appointed in 1916 by the board of trade to consider the position of the various trades after the war, with reference to international competition, were published here this evening.

The committee on textile trades recommends immediate measures to increase the output of cotton in India, Egypt and the Sudan and also for the control of the export of Egyptian cotton, in order to safeguard the requirements of the British empire and its allies, and to prevent any possible leakage to or storage for account of enemy states.

Regarding wool the committee points out the predominant position of the British Empire in the production of wool for clothing purposes and suggests early conferences between representatives of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa in order to formulate a plan with a view to the fulfillment of the pledges to the allies in the Paris resolution, the safeguarding of British requirements and the utilization of the wool resources of the empire as a means for bargaining.

Licensees After War. The committee suggests a policy of licenses during the period of reconstruction with a prohibition of exports to enemy countries for at least one year after the conclusion of peace and for such further period as may be desirable, while exports to neutral countries would be restricted to wool available after satisfying the requirements of the British Empire and its allies.

Regarding flax, the committee says Germany and Austria are dependent on the allies in normal times for three-quarters of their requirements of raw flax. While the world's production, Russia is the largest producer, but the finest qualities are grown in Belgium and Ireland. The committee recommends measures to stimulate the production of flax in Ireland, Canada, India and other parts of the empire, and also recommends that the allied countries take general measures to conserve the supply of flax for each other's use in priority of other demands.

Textile Machinery. With reference to the export of textile machinery the committee says the system of priority certificates should be continued for a sufficient period after the war with a view to preference for the re-equipment of neutral countries in favor of the allies, but also of those of our despoiled allies.

As regards imports of manufactures, the committee suggests that a special tariff regime be applied to imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary for such period as may be determined by considerations of national policy. The committee also recommends, with regard to other countries, that a distinction be made between the allies and neutrals in the matter of tariff. Thus as regards silk goods, for instance, a tariff is suggested, in respect of the allies, of 15 per cent, and in respect of neutrals of 25 per cent.

G. T. R. TO DISCUSS SALE OF RAILWAY

Influential Committee Will Meet Canadian Ministers.

London, June 13.—It is understood that an influential committee has been formed to represent the holders of Grand Trunk securities in a discussion with the visiting Canadian ministers regarding the purchase of the line by the Canadian Government.

BRITISH MAKE RAIDS OVER GERMAN SOIL

Dillingen, Treves, Hagendangen, Metz-Sablons Become Targets for Bombs.

AIR OFFENSIVE IN BATTLE

Hag's Flying Men Destroy Fifteen Enemy Machines, With Loss of One Missing.

London, June 13.—The official statement on aerial operations issued tonight says: "Our flying squadrons on the French battlefield Wednesday were chiefly engaged in offensive patrol work, seeking German machines and fighting them wherever found. They destroyed 15 enemy airplanes, some of which went down in flames, others broke in the air. One of our machines on this sector is missing.

"On the British front a good deal of aerial reconnaissance, photography and artillery observation was carried out. We lost two machines and destroyed five German machines. Two other heavy machines were driven down out of control, while a German observation balloon was brought down.

"Twenty-two tons of bombs were dropped by us during the day, the principal targets attacked being the Don Junction, railways at Courral, Armenteres and Chaulnes, a dump at Bapaume and the Bruges docks. The weather at night was unsuitable for flying.

"Yesterday two successful raids were carried out by our squadrons against Metz-Sablons railway station and Dillingen. Many heavy bombs were dropped. On Thursday one squadron of our airplanes attacked the station at Treves, another dropped a ton of bombs on factories and the station at Dillingen. At the same time factories and the station at Hagendangen were subjected to an attack. At Dillingen direct hits were observed on two furnaces. Successful long-distance photographic reconnaissance were carried out by other machines. "In the course of attacks made by the enemy on our bombing machines, one hostile airplane was destroyed and two others were driven down. One of our machines is missing."

from 20 to 25 per cent, subject to reciprocal arrangement. In respect of enemy countries 40 per cent. would be required.

The committee further recommends the enactment of anti-dumping legislation upon the lines adopted in the United States. With reference to all imports on which duties are levied the committee says preference should be accorded to British overseas dominions. The committee on iron and steel trades include in their recommendations the following: That all imports manufactured from products of iron and steel from present enemy countries be prohibited during the period of reconstruction; that ores and minerals necessary for manufacturing iron and steel be admitted free, and that all other materials necessary for manufacturing iron and steel be admitted only in their natural or unworked states. It is recommended also that no raw materials be sent to present enemy countries from British dominions or colonies, or from the empire, that they remain under British control.

No Raw Materials for Enemy. It is recommended further that British ships shall not carry raw materials or manufactures from present enemy countries, or to neutral ports for ultimate despatch to enemy countries.

No Mining Concessions. A further recommendation is that no mining concessions within the empire be granted to any alien individual or company without government sanction and that the dominions be urged to adopt a similar policy. Other recommendations are that an adequate economic survey of Great Britain and of other parts of the empire, that the rates should be a maximum general and minimum tariffs applicable according to the changing demands of the national policy.

FIGHT FAVORS FRENCH UPON LINES OF OISE

Results of Four Days' Combat Give General Satisfaction.

NO NOTABLE CHANGE

Desperate German Attempts Fail to Reach Chief Objective.

Washington, June 13.—Results of the fierce fighting between Montdidier and the Oise are viewed with general satisfaction in France, says an official despatch today from Paris. 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 on the left 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.

"In the centre the enemy again vainly tried to throw back the French troops on the Aronde, but he broke himself against an invincible resistance. Five Miles Off Compiègne. "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 kilometers from the French front. The most violent struggles took place the whole day.

"Between the Oise and the Aisne, the French troops fell back to the south of the forest of Carlepoint. The Germans only perceived this falling back 24 hours afterwards. Besides the river and the angle north of the forest of Villers-Cotterets in order to threaten Compiègne on the flank. The most violent struggles took place the whole day.

Enemy Held Back. "The Germans only obtained a slight progress on the plateau west of Domiers 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. Heatombs that he has suffered are beginning to take effect.

"The French press note these symptoms with satisfaction. The Journal writes: "On the whole, the day marks a stationary state of affairs. The advantage obtained by the French left wing, which is threatening the communication of the enemy centre, three kilometers away, appears more immediately effective than the menace of the German left wing."

L'Homme Libre says: "On the whole the impression which stands out from this immense battle is that it is about to terminate by a failure which leaves us on the far distant advanced posts of Paris a bastion which they have not been able to break thru after 15 days of incessant fighting."

LULL ON ITALIAN FRONT.

Artillery Fighting Only More Intense at Intervals.

Rome, June 13.—The official report from Italian headquarters today says: "In the Tonale area the Posna-Astina and the Brenta and the Piave, the artillery fighting was more intense at intervals. The bad weather limited the activity of the reconnaissance parties and aviators."

SEVENTEEN MILLION PASSENGERS CARRIED ON BRITISH TRANSPORTS

Admiralty Gives Particulars of Navy's Achievements During War—Allies in Addition Have Received Assistance.

London, June 13.—An example of the routine work carried out by the British Admiralty during the three and a half years of war, is shown in the fact that, despite Germany's submarine seventeen million passengers have been conducted in military transports backwards and forwards to the various theatres of war. The number of animals conveyed exceeds two million. The number of vehicles carried was more than four hundred thousand and the quantity of stores transported was in excess of 37,000,000 tons. In addition considerable assistance in transport has been given by British ships to other allied nations.

The British admiralty has carried nearly a million tons of stores for the Italian Government, and also about three and a half million tons of coal for Italy in requisitioned steamers.

AMERICAN AERIAL CADET FACES COURT-MARTIAL

With the American Army in France, June 13.—An American aviation cadet has been arrested and will be tried before a general court-martial on the charge of attempting to send uncensored photographs to America by a civilian attaché of the expeditionary forces who was returning. The civilian has been brought back from a base port under arrest. Some of the photographs are said to have been of an indiscreet nature. This is the first case of the kind since the issuance of the general order prohibiting the sending of any personal correspondence to America, except thru the postal-censorship.

GERMANS ARE NOT ABLE TO SECURE A VICTORY

Valor of French Soldiers Will Prevent It, Says Famous Military Critic.

Paris, June 13.—Commenting on the battle situation today the military critic of The Temps concludes his article, which is in an optimistic vein, as follows: "The document which we have done and are doing all that is possible. Today we are holding the German attack until the entry into the line of all the American troops in France makes up for the lack of effectives. The enemy's communique recognizes that he is engaged in hard combat. He must have a decisive victory rapidly. The valor of our soldiers will prevent him from obtaining it, and if our army, facing numerically superior forces, must still withdraw it will only be step by step."

UNITED STATES COAST DECLARED DANGER ZONE

London, June 13.—The German admiralty intends to declare the eastern coast of the United States from Mexico to Canadian waters a danger zone and will warn neutral shipping, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam, quoting reports received from Berlin.

FIFTY THOUSAND MEN, IRELAND'S FAIR SHARE

London, June 13.—Arthur Samuel, solicitor-general for Ireland, replying to a question in the house of commons today, said tonight that since October, 1916, about 49,000 men had left Ireland for military work in Great Britain, and over 20,000 had joined the forces.

Allowing for the increased number of men required for agriculture in Ireland, the 50,000 recruits asked for in Viscount French's proclamation, he declared, would represent an equitable contribution from Ireland.

WILL GO TO LONDON.

Rev. T. T. Shields Accepts Vacation Incumbency of Spurgeon's Tabernacle.

Rev. T. T. Shields of Jarvis street Baptist Church, Toronto, who is in Montreal in connection with the Eastern Baptist's Association of Quebec, has received and accepted a cable invitation to take a vacation incumbency of Spurgeon's Tabernacle, London, England.

Foch Holds Different Opinion From Prussian War Minister

Washington, June 13.—Secretary of War Baker's reply to Gen. von Stein, the Prussian war minister, that the aid armies are beaten was: "That is the opinion of Gen. von Stein. The opinion of Gen. Foch, which is very much more important, has not been heard. The confidence of the American people in Gen. Foch remains unshaken."

BOARDING SHIP SUNK.

London, June 13.—A British boarding vessel was sunk by a Teuton submarine on June 5, according to an official statement issued tonight by the admiralty. Seven British sailors are missing.

Complete Failure Results From Attempts By Germans to Retrieve Losses North of the Marne, and Crown Prince's Advance is Brought to a Standstill—Americans Complete Capture of Belleau Wood—Allies Make Nine-Mile Advance in the Balkans.

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 the 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 Laveraine, but were unable to advance on any of the other sectors, altho at one time north of Cergy French trenches were entered under the force of the impact. A counter-attack resulted in these trenches being recaptured almost immediately.

STRAIGHTENING OF LINE.

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 that beginning at the Aisne. And a terrific price has been paid for this rectification of the line.

TEN CANNON TAKEN.

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 German 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 BOURSESCHES AND THE BELLEAU WOOD, BUT NOWHERE WAS THE ENEMY ABLE TO GAIN HIS OBJECTIVES.

AMERICAN OFFICERS AND MEN TO THE NUMBER OF ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHT, FIGHTING ON THE TOUJ SECTOR, HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE FRENCH WAR CROSS FOR BRAVERY AND FIDELITY.

MACEDONIA ACTIVE.

Aside from Macedonia, the operations in the other theatres of the war continue of a minor character, consisting mainly of mutual bombardments and patrol encounters. In Macedonia the French troops have captured territory to depth of nearly nine and a half miles over an eleven-mile front, occupied eleven villages and taken 310 of the enemy prisoners.

ACCORDING TO AN UNOFFICIAL REPORT EMANATING FROM BERLIN, THE GERMAN ADMIRALTY IS TO DECLARE THE WATERS OFF THE AMERICAN COAST FROM MEXICO TO CANADA A DANGER ZONE FOR NEUTRAL SHIPPING.

FRENCH RETAKE IMPORTANT POINTS.

With the French Army in France, June 13.—The Germans have not recovered from the severe blow they received on the French left flank, where thruout the night and this morning the battle quieted down, giving the allies full opportunity to establish themselves strongly.

Further to the east, around the centre of the line, the French took the initiative, delivering a number of small and successful counter-attacks. As a consequence the Village of Melicocq and the important heights of Croix Ricard were retaken. The allies have occupied and are engaged in clearing the village and picking up prisoners hidden in cellars and dugouts, 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 Coevures, but this does not improve his position. Five German divisions participated, two of which had just reached the battlefield.

The 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 renounced their effort.

THE FRENCH OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Paris, June 13.—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 heavy losses, according to the war office announcement tonight. The Germans

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