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The Toronto World

SECOND GREAT ATTACK LAUNCHED ON SOUTH BANK OF MARNE RIVER

Breaking of German General Assault Splits Battle Up Into Fierce Local Actions, Resulting Favorably to Allies, Who Hold Germans at Bay—French Stop Furious Attempts to Advance Near Rheims—Many German Reserves Will Be Called Upon

ALLIED TROOPS APPLY BRAKES TO OFFENSIVE

Strong Resistance Prevents
Enemy From Pressing For-
ward Anywhere.

ADVANCES BY YARDS

Vigorous Counter - Attacks
Summarily Eject Germans
From Gains.

The German offensive east and west of Rheims has had the brakes vigorously applied to it by the strong resistance of the French, Italian and American armies.

Nowhere has the enemy found it possible in the initial stage of this battle, as in days gone by, to press forward, altho in the same formidable array, and tear his way thru opposing positions to points of vantage chosen as early objectives.

True, some gains have been made by the Germans, but they are infinitesimal when compared with those of other attacks. Instead of in miles, they may be reckoned almost in yards. And from some of the positions captured the enemy has been ejected summarily under vicious counter-attacks delivered by the American troops fighting alone as a unit and fighting shoulder to shoulder with their French comrades in arms.

Berlin's Admission.
Tacit admission that the enemy has been repulsed in their attacks, if not halted, seemingly is contained in the latest German official communication which, in dealing with the fighting on Tuesday, asserts that the allied troops on the Marne front have delivered "violent counter-attacks," and that to the east of Rheims "the situation is unchanged." The only claim made to any success by the Germans is that there were "some local successes to the southwest."

The successes of the Americans and the French give back to them points of strategic value on the heights dominating the Marne valley. The Americans alone recaptured Fossey and Crezaney, east of Chateau Thierry, and at one point near Fossey drove back the enemy across the river, and took a number of prisoners. Aided by the French the capture of St. Agnan, Hill 225, and La Chapelle-Monthodon, south of Dormans, was accomplished.

Desperate Blows Fought.
Thruout the region lying to the west of Rheims, especially south of the Marne, the Germans made desperate attempts on various sectors to increase their penetration of the allied front, but where they were able to gain any advantage it was only a foot at a time—the French meeting their onslaughts with great bravery and making the enemy pay dearly for every inch of ground he took.

Eastward from Rheims hard fighting is still going on almost to the western fringes of the Argonne forest, but apparently the enemy here also is meeting with ill-success. Attacks attempted near Prunay and Suippes came to naught under the French fire, while farther east, near Croisnes and Tahure, efforts to break the French lines were repulsed with heavy losses.

Claim Prisoners.
The German official communication in dealing with the fighting on Monday says the Germans took 13,000 prisoners. The French on their part are reported to have taken thousands of captives and it is known that the Americans have made prisoners of between 1000 and 1500 Germans. In addition "terrible losses have been inflicted on the enemy by the accuracy of their cannon, machine gun and rifle fire.

Altho the allied troops seemingly have the situation well in hand, it is not improbable that the Germans soon will throw large numbers of reserves into the fray. They are known to have thousands of these men behind the battle line, especially northwest of Rheims.

HIGH COST OF LIVING GOING STILL HIGHER

More Than \$12 Needed Now to Buy
What \$7 Paid For Four Years Ago.

Ottawa, July 15.—A continuance of the upward tendency in the cost of living is shown in the labor department's report on food prices for the month of June. The average cost of a family budget of staple foods in some 60 cities at the middle of June was \$12.77 as compared with \$12.46 for May, \$11.49 for June, 1917, and \$7.95 for June, 1914. In prices, the advance in meats, coal, wood, coal oil and eggs continued, but there were declines in butter, milk and potatoes.

BIG JAP BATTLESHIP BLOWS UP IN HARBOR

Tokio, July 15.—The Japanese battleship Kawachi, of 21,420 tons displacement, blew up and sank in Tokyama Bay, 150 miles northeast of Nagasaki, on July 13. Five hundred members of the crew lost their lives.
The battleship Kawachi was built at Kure in 1912. She carried a complement of 960 officers and men. The warship was 500 feet long, 84 feet beam and drew 28 feet of water. Her armament consisted of twelve 12-inch guns, ten 6-inch guns, eight 4.7-inch guns and twelve 15-pounders. She also was equipped with five 15-inch torpedo tubes.

FRENCH ENTRENCHED BEHIND VESLE RIVER

London, July 15.—The French this afternoon were entrenched at Prunay behind the River Vesle, two miles back of the original line. The Evening Standard states, "This, it adds, is the deepest penetration the enemy has effected in the region east of Rheims."

The Problems of the Hayfield.

Every farmer in Ontario has hay to get in. A hundred acre farm has thirty acres of hay; given fair weather, a good acre may be cut down in two days. The next day may dry it, and two drivers and two teams and a man in the field and another in the mow and twelve loads a day may be put under cover.
When there are only two men and one team the first man has to pitch from the field to the hay rack and the other shape up the load. Both have to go to the barn and one pitch from the wagon to the other in the mow. This is slow work, but it is the best that can be done on many a farm this year. Co-operation between the help of two farmers is a better way out. One mower and team can cut on the two places and the rest work on the wagons and in the mow.
But it is a well organized average farmer that will get half of the crop in the first week; the balance the week after.

If the weather is not favorable then the men must draw what they can, toss the wet hay over; put in the time that cannot be devoted to hay on the root and corn crop.

The bigger farms will need three weeks, perhaps more, before the haying is over. And they have all kinds of mechanical help: loaders, giant forks, etc.

This season so far there have been four good days for work in the fields, and perhaps one-fifth of the task has been done, and more or less hay stored in good condition. But it is too early to speak definitely for the whole of the province.

Every farm has its own problem as regards the hay crop.
In any case sprinkle a little salt thru the hay if you have it, and don't forget that the man in the mow generally has the big end of the job. A boy or girl can drive the wagon or the mower; the bigger women can do some of the pitching, and the grandfather, sometimes, is the best of the lot.

If you have hay in your barn you can sell some of it for \$25 a ton before Christmas, and three loads will more than pay the interest on \$1000 of the mortgage. And with hay one can carry on if little more be on the place. The hay crop is the poor farmer's first crop in more senses than one.

The man with the fork is next to the boy in the trenches. If you are in non-essential employ you can help the country and the boy at the front by helping with the hay. It's your duty to do it. Be a horny-fisted farmer with a pitchfork in your hand.

DOMINION POLICE CATCH BALL CROWD

Forty-Seven Fans Found
Without Necessary Military
Papers at Wharf.

THOUSANDS EXAMINED

Double-Header Game Proved
Auspicious Occasion to
Look for Defaulters.

Toronto baseball fans now know what it is like to come within the sweep of the activities of the civil branch of the military police, for when they landed back at the foot of Bay street yesterday afternoon, after witnessing the double-header game at the Island, they were made to show their military papers before being allowed to leave the ferry wharf.

Forty-seven of the fans were found to be without the necessary papers, and after being held for a few minutes in the lobby of the ferry company building were marched in groups up to the headquarters of the police in the old Prud'homme Bank building, where they were given an opportunity to send messengers for the missing papers or else be bonded for reappearance at headquarters today.

Four Thousand on Beats.
The attendance at the ball game yesterday was one of the banner ones of the present season, which fact probably accounted for the police under the direction of Capt. Tom Flanagan picking it as an auspicious one for their operations. Upwards of four thousand people were brought over in five of the largest ferry boats between 5 and 6:30 p.m. and of the men they ordered, pulled the latter out in high gear, saying he had a document "signed by the King."

Many amusing incidents were witnessed. The chief figure in one of them was a man who claimed exemption from military service because he was married and waved gas-bill before the eyes of the officials instead of a marriage certificate. Quite a number of the men thought that to show their registration certificates would satisfy the police, but very quickly found out only military papers would set them free. One man, a returned soldier, was worried on nearing the gate because he had forgotten his registration certificate, but on being told only military papers were required, pulled the latter out in high gear, saying he had a document "signed by the King."

A feature of the water-front raid was the way the women in the crowd divided into purses and hand-bags for their registration cards. They went marching up to the gate with their purses, an earnest look on their faces, as they thought it was an occasion for inspection of certificates.

UNABLE TO FACE ALLIED STORMING

Germans, The Resisting
Stubbornly, Have to
Yield Ground.

Paris, July 15.—The German offensive has taken on a great scale equal to that hatched on March 21, says a despatch filed from the Marne battlefield today at noon by the correspondent of the Grappe, says that this morning, the despatch says, in a violent storm of thunder and lightning. The weather was clear at noon. An impression of confidence thruout the armies is indicated by the latest despatches from various parts of the battlefield.

GRAPPA REGION SCENE OF LIVELY FIGHTING

Rome, July 15.—There was lively fighting activity yesterday in the northern region of the Grappa, says today's Italian war office statement. Italian detachments gained ground, capturing 94 Austro-Hungarian and took seven machine guns.
Austria the Brenna Valley, two Austro-Hungarian posts were taken back, and a few prisoners were driven out. Aerial activity was continuous thruout the day and night. Twelve hostile machines were brought down.

THINKS GOVERNMENT WILL BAR MALE CLERKS

Windsor Board of Education Asked to
Teach Salesmanship to Women
and Girls.

Windsor, July 15.—Members of the Board of Education, at a meeting this evening, enthusiastically endorsed a resolution proposed by Major G. H. Wilkinson, requesting the Windsor Board of Education to so arrange its curriculum that both girls and women would find classes available wherein they might be taught the art of salesmanship.
Major Wilkinson predicted that the time was coming when the government would bar the use or employment of men in stores as clerks for the reason that if the war continues another 12 months all men would be required for other duties.

MONTREAL APPOINTS FOUR POLICEWOMEN

Given Same Powers and Same Salaries
as Men, But Wear no Uniforms.

Montreal, July 15.—Joseph Tremblay, director of public safety, tonight announced the appointment of four police women—two French and two English speaking—in the municipal police force. They will wear no distinctive uniform, but will have a badge. They are given the power of constables, and to start as a constable's salary of \$900 per annum.
Their special duties will consist in safeguarding women and girls, and in patrolling the streets, parks, houses of amusement, and, when occasion warrants it, disorderly houses. They are now being trained for their duties.

ONLY FOUR OF MAJORITY FOR FINNISH MONARCHY

London, July 15.—A bill providing for the establishment of a monarchy in Finland has passed its second reading in the Finnish Parliament by the narrow margin of four votes, says a Helsinki despatch by way of Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Co. Republicans have started an energetic agitation against the bill, and it is not improbable, the despatch adds, that the Finnish Government will have to resign, as the majority in favor of the bill is insufficient.

It is stated that Finland intends to remain neutral if a serious conflict occurs in the German country, and entente allied forces have assumed control.
The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin declares that Germany has sufficient forces in Finland to deal with the entente troops and the red guards.

MACHINE FOR RAISING SHIPS SUNK BY U-BOATS

New York, July 15.—An electrically driven machine, designed to make possible the recovery of steel vessels sunk by German U-boats, was being tested in a successful private test in Long Island Sound today.

The machine, which carries a crew of two men, is equipped with propellers capable of driving it directly to the side of a submerged vessel, to which it clings by means of magnets. Power is generated on a surfaced barge and transmitted by cable. A riveting attachment is intended to fasten pontoons in 95 feet of water and brought to the surface a heavy steel plate.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE TAKES ON GRAND SCALE

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FRENCH RECAPTURE VILLAGES DOMINATING VALLEY OF MARNE

GERMANS CONTROL TWELVE MILES OF THE MARNE AT GREAT COST

Five Bridges Destroyed as Troops Were Crossing, and
Hundreds Killed by Machine Gun Fire.

On the French Front in France, July 15.—The Germans have crossed the Marne at various places, giving them control over twelve miles of the southern bank of the stream between Gland and Mareuil-le-Port. This operation cost them dearly, five bridges being destroyed as the troops were passing over, while hundreds of their men are believed to have met death from the machine guns and bombs of aviators.
The Town of Gland lies about 3 1/2 miles east of Chateau Thierry, and Mareuil-le-Port about 9 1/2 miles northwest of Epernay.

ELITE OF GERMANY ENGAGED IN BATTLE

Forty Divisions of Kaiser's Picked Troops Thrown
in for Opening Shock—Piles of Enemy
Bodies Cover the Ground.

Paris, July 15.—About twenty enemy divisions were engaged in the fighting between Rheims and Chateau Thierry, and the same number between Rheims and Massiges. Other divisions were in reserve and ready to enter the battle.

All the divisions have been identified as representing the elite of the German army, showing that Germany on Monday delivered an extremely powerful effort. All the divisions suffered heavily.
Statements made by prisoners are to the effect that their officers had assured them they would have an easy victory, asserting that they would be opposed by troops in no great numbers and who were completely demoralized.

Never before were the enemy losses so high. Piles of bodies cover the ground. The fighting of the Americans and Italians was extremely brilliant. In the region of Prunay, the heavy attacks of the enemy were repulsed outright. The German losses at that point are estimated at 65 per cent. of the effectives engaged.

GERMANS MAKE PREPARATIONS TO RENEW FIGHT FOR CHALONS

Activity East of Rheims is Pronounced, and
Best Enemy Troops Will Be Thrown
Into Battle There.

With the French Army in France, July 15.—Mareuil-le-Port, on the Marne, was the scene this morning of terrific fighting, in which French and American troops were resisting most valiantly against heavy odds.
Other fierce struggles were in progress north of the Marne, in Rodemard Wood and around Marfaux, where Italian troops are participating.
Several German prisoners, when interrogated, declared they had been told that this offensive would enforce the German conditions of peace on the allies. The battle has been christened by them the "peace offensive."

The captives added that the number of men thrown into the line on this occasion was fully equal to the total forces utilized in any attack heretofore made.
The battle lulled thruout the night after extremely lively actions to the south of the Marne. French and American troops came back in the most vigorous manner against the Germans who crossed the river. In the course of numerous counter-attacks they made large captures of prisoners in the neighborhood of Dormans.

Some of the finest divisions of the German army have been engaged in the battle, those identified including the Prussian and Bavarian Guard, Saxons, Silesians and Wurtembergers.
The maximum German effort appears to have been thrown against the western portion of the battlefield, where the enemy made immense efforts to advance as far as possible south of the Marne towards Montmirail, which it was his intention to reach in the course of the first day's fighting.
The Franco-American resistance,

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Several Attacks by Germans East of Rheims and in the Suippes Sector Come to Naught Under Heavy Fire by the French.

Paris, July 15.—The war office announces the recapture of St. Agnan and La Chapelle-Monthodon today and the advance of the Franco-American lines to heights dominating the Marne Valley at various points.
Desperate fighting is reported in several sectors of the new battlefield, particularly south of the Marne, where ground was given only foot by foot, when the allied line was obliged to bend back.
The statement says: "The Germans today, who have not been able to resume their general attack, broken by us yesterday, made violent efforts to increase their local success. Both in the morning and afternoon the battle was particularly desperate south of the Marne. Enemy forces attempted to ascend the river. Our troops retarded the advance of the enemy, defending the ground foot by foot; they have maintained their positions on the Meuse of Oeuilly-Leuvigny."
"On our part we counter-attacked the enemy on the front of St. Agnan-La Chapelle-Monthodon. Our troops captured these two places and carried their line on to the heights which dominate the Marne Valley in the region of Bourdonnerie and Oeuilly."
"Between the Marne and Rheims the Franco-Italian troops repulsed several enemy attempts to conserve their positions."
"East of Rheims the Germans this morning began violent artillery preparations, followed by attacks at several points on the front. A powerful effort in the direction of Beaumont-sur-Vesle failed to debouch into Prunay. In the sector of Suippes two attacks made to the west of the river came to naught under our fire."
"The struggle was not less spirited in the regions north of Croisnes and east of Tahure, where the enemy also attacked. Everywhere his efforts were vain and his assaulting troops were repulsed with heavy losses."
"It is confirmed from orders found on prisoners that the attack on the Champagne front was carried out by fifteen divisions of the first line, with ten supporting divisions. The object was to realize an advance of 25 kilometres the first day and despite the Marne on the centre and on the right."

FRENCH AIRPLANES ATTACK ASSAILANTS

Allied Aviators Destroy Two
Bridges on Marne, Tho
Covered With Smoke.

Paris, July 15.—An official statement on the work of the aviators in the present operations says:
"From the opening of the battle our aviators took an active part, especially on the Marne. Despite the thick curtain of smoke which concealed the bridges thrown over by the enemy, our squadrons discovered and attacked them, flying at low altitude. They destroyed two bridges filled with troops who were precipitated into the river."

BRITISH EJECT ENEMY FROM COUPLE OF POSTS

London, July 15.—The British official communication issued this evening says:
"Early this morning the enemy attacked and succeeded in entering two new posts established by us in the neighborhood of Hebrateme (north of Albert), but was immediately counter-attacked and driven out. We secured a few prisoners."
"Hostile artillery was active today in the Loere sector and has also shown some activity on other parts of the front."

MINISTERS COMING HOME.

Meighen and Calder Have Sailed
From England for Canada.

London, July 15.—Hon. Arthur Meighen, Hon. Charles Calder and Senator Smeaton White have sailed for Canada.

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