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WEDNESDAY MORNING MAY 29 1918

VOL. XXXVIII.—No. 13,713 TWO CENTS

## CHECKED ON BOTH FLANKS

### German Advance Held up by French and British on the Wings, But the Enemy's Centre Rolls Onward, Causing a Retirement by the Allies From Chemin-des-Dames District—French Counter-Attacks Divert the Enemy From Soissons.

### AMERICANS CAPTURE VILLAGE AND INFLICT SEVERE LOSSES

#### TRYING TO FORCE PASSAGE OF THE VESLE AT FISMES

French Reserves Commencing to Arrive to Stem German Attempt to Secure Important Point.

PARIS, May 28.—The Germans are trying to force a passage of the Vesle at Fismes, which is the centre of most important communications, according to The Liberte correspondent at the front, who adds:  
"The battle is being fiercely contested with alternating fortunes. Our reserves are commencing to arrive south of the Vesle and their effect is already felt at Fismes."

### SITUATION FOR ALLIES IS MORE REASSURING

Signs That German Momentum is Slacking and Reaction is Beginning With French and British Threatening German Flanks.

Paris, May 28.—The situation tonight is more reassuring. The latest advices from the front show that while the violence of the enemy's effort as yet is unabated he is only making headway on the centre, and that even there the German momentum is giving signs of slackening. The allies are beginning to react with effect on the wings.

The French left is holding well and blocking the German attempts to widen the salient toward Soissons. The French retain a wide bridgehead north of the Aisne above that city—a circumstance highly menacing for the enemy's flank. On the right the British still cling successfully to the group of hills north of the Vesle River.

### AIR RAID ON LIEGE DOES MUCH DAMAGE

Bombs Dropped Produce Casualties Among Germans—Munition Works Suffer Damage.

The Hague, May 28.—Details of the British air raid in the Liege district of Belgium are published today in Les Nouvelles. A score of machines participated in the action, dropping about 30 bombs. One bomb fell in the middle of the important railway station of Kinkempola, killing or injuring a large number of German soldiers and civilians. The explosion set fire to the building and part of it was destroyed.

Another missile fell close to the Meuse ironworks, which were occupied by Germans, and it produced a panic among the workers. Bombs also were dropped at Herstal upon the Pieper munition works and the national arsenal, which is now German controlled. The damage here was small. Another bomb fell on an industrial plant at Chenece.

The raid, according to the newspaper, completely surprised the Germans. No defence airplanes went up, and the anti-aircraft guns had not been supplied with suitable ammunition.

On the same day this British air squadron also successfully bombed and set on fire factories at Aix-les-Chapelles.

### ALLIES RAID STATION OF MANNHEIM-METZ

British Down Eighteen German Aircraft—Sixteen Tons of Bombs Dropped.

London, May 28.—Fifteen German airplanes have been destroyed by British aviators, and three others driven down out of control, according to the British official communication on aviation issued tonight. The communication says also that five tons of bombs have been dropped on the Mannheim-Metz railway station.

The text of the communication follows:  
"Monday the weather generally was cloudy, and the visibility was not good. However, a full day's work was done by our airplanes, both in cooperation with the artillery and in photography and bombing."  
"Sixteen tons of bombs were dropped in the course of the day on various objectives, including billets between Armentieres and Lens, and the docks at Bruges."  
"Fifteen German machines were destroyed, and three driven down out of control."  
"Five tons of bombs were dropped on the Mannheim-Metz railway station."

### HOW CANADA CAN HELP BRITAIN TO FINANCE AND GIVE US THE GRAND TRUNK

Let the Government of Great Britain commandeer the controlling shares of the Common and other stock of the Grand Trunk Railway, at a small premium above its average market value before the war, and turn it over to the Government of Canada at that price.  
Canada will pay England therefor in foods or munitions, or other things that she has most need of and which we can supply.  
England, on her part, will pay off the Grand Trunk shareholders in bonds bearing interest, to be redeemed in a reasonable time after the war.  
Canada will thus get the Grand Trunk into our national system of railways, the Grand Trunk shareholders will get something for what is at best a paper asset, and Britain will get a further credit in Canada, and the balance of trade will be substantially eased off. And we will have a real national railway system.  
Where is St. Thomas White?

### Cantigny is Taken When U. S. Troops Advance Their Lines on a Mile Front in Picardy.

Washington, May 28.—American troops in Picardy attacked this morning on a front of one and a quarter miles, captured the village of Cantigny, took two hundred prisoners and inflicted severe losses in killed and wounded on the enemy, says General Pershing's communique made public tonight at the war department. The American casualties were relatively small. The statement follows:  
"This morning in Picardy our troops attacked on a front of one and one-fourth miles, advanced our lines and captured the village of Cantigny. We took two hundred prisoners and inflicted on the enemy severe losses in killed and wounded. Our casualties were relatively small."  
"Hostile counter-attacks broke down under our fire."  
"In Lorraine and in the Woivre artillery of both sides continued active. Early in the day our aviators shot down a hostile machine."

### ITALIANS MAKE GAIN NEAR ADRIATIC SEA

Assault Parties Break Into Austrian Defences—Allied Navy Assists in Operation.

Rome, May 28.—The Italian official statement today says:  
"On the night of May 26-27, our assault parties broke into successive enemy defenses at Capo Sile to a depth of more than 750 yards. In spite of the enemy's violent reaction the positions reached were maintained. There were considerable enemy losses, 450 prisoners being taken and four trench mortars, ten machine guns, several hundred rifles and ammunition and material being captured."  
"The artillery of the Italian navy contributed to the success of the action, which cost us very slight losses."  
"Hostile detachments were repulsed in the Ornic valley and on the banks of the Piave."  
"At Cortellazzo, sailor patrols penetrated an enemy trench and took four prisoners."

### THREE MORE TOWNS ON RHINE ATTACKED

British Air Squadrons Bombard Objectives at Mannheim, Landau, and Kreuzwald.

London, May 28.—A British official statement on aviation says:  
"Monday night heavy bombs were dropped on the Zebruggen lock and the Bruges docks. A great number of dumps and billets behind the enemy's lines also were bombarded. A total weight of 21 tons of bombs was used in these different attacks. All the airplanes engaged in this work returned in safety."  
"Hostile night bombing machines have been active over our back areas. A Gotha airplane was forced to descend behind our lines and its three occupants were captured."  
"The same night our long-distance bombing machines were very active. They dropped between four and five tons of bombs on chemical works at Mannheim, the Landau railway station, an electric power station at Kreuzwald and on the Metz-Sablons railway station and the Courcelles railway station. Very large explosions were caused. All our machines except one returned."

TO ASSIST RUSSIA.  
London, May 28.—The British Government according to Lord Robert Cecil, minister of blockade, speaking in the house of commons today, is in constant consultation with the allied governments as to the most effective way of rendering assistance to Russia.

### CENTRE POSITIONS RE-ESTABLISHED BY SMASHING FRENCH COUNTER BLOWS

#### SUCCESSFUL COUNTER ATTACKS RE-ESTABLISH ALLIED LINES

Heavy Losses Inflicted on Four German Divisions East of Dickebusch Lake.

LONDON, May 28.—The text of the official report from Field Marshal Haig tonight reads:  
"Counter-attacks carried out early this morning by French and British troops successfully re-established our line east of Dickebusch Lake. Several prisoners were captured. In the enemy's attacks yesterday morning in this sector and to the south as far as Loere, four German divisions are known to have been engaged."  
"In the course of the fighting heavy losses were inflicted on these divisions. The allied line has been maintained at all points."  
"On the remainder of the British front there is nothing to report beyond artillery activity on both sides on the different sectors."

### ENEMY HAS DRIVEN A WEDGE INTO 25-MILE ALLIED FRONT

All Ground in Chemin-des-Dames Region So Gallantly Won by the French From April to October, 1917, Has Been Lost.

London, May 28.—The reports from the battlefields of France tonight, both official and unofficial, show that the allies have again suffered a setback, whereby they have lost all the ground in the Chemin des Dames region so gallantly won by the French in the great struggle from April to October, 1917.

The enemy has driven a wedge into the allied line on a front of twenty-five miles, and at last reports the tremendous battle was still continuing about Fismes, which is the centre of important allied communications. French reserves, however, were arriving to contest a further enemy advance at this point.

Up to the present, according to the German claim, fifteen thousand prisoners have been taken. It is still uncertain whether the Germans intended this attack as a resumption of their full-scale offensive. The fact that only from twenty to twenty-five divisions have been engaged is held to indicate that it was not a main attack, but was originally intended to attract allied forces from before Amiens, and that the major operation would be attempted elsewhere.

### HON. DR. CODY WILL HOLD DUAL POSITION

New Minister of Education Will Continue as Rector of St. Paul's Anglican Church, Bloor Street.

Hon. Dr. Cody, minister of education, will remain rector of St. Paul's Anglican church, East Bloor street, a resolution approving his recent appointment having been passed without an opposing vote at a meeting of the vestry last night. The resolution was as follows:

"That this vestry approves the appointment of Hon. Dr. Cody as minister of education in Ontario, and that it is desirable that he remain rector of this parish, and that the wardens make suitable arrangements for additional clerical assistance in accordance with the appropriation made at the last vestry meeting."

There were two opinions as to the advisability of Hon. Dr. Cody filling two positions, the one that he could not do so with success to both, the other that he was eminently fitted for the new post, and that his appointment would make for the elevation of politics. The majority contended that in selecting him Sir William Hearst had paid a compliment to the church and they believed their rector would fill both positions with great success.

It is understood that such financial arrangements will be made by the wardens that there will be no additional expense to the church because of the necessity of securing an associate for Hon. Dr. Cody.

HATS FOR ALL OCCASIONS.  
Besides showing all the new imports in straw, panamas, and caps of silk and tweed materials, we also have silk hats. With the coming of June weddings we believe it will interest many to know that our stock includes the leading English qualities and other makes, at prices ranging from \$5.00 to \$12.00. Dinson's, at Temperance and Yonge.

Allies at First Were Forced by Overwhelming Numbers to Give Ground, Everywhere, But Brilliant Attack by Reinforcements Resulted in Gains Later in the Day Northeast of Soissons.

The great German military machine is in full motion along the twenty-mile front in the Aisne River sector between Vailly and Berry-au-Bac, and, greatly outnumbered, the British and French everywhere are giving ground.

According to the German official communications, numerous towns and villages in the fighting zone have been taken by the enemy and 15,000 allied troops already have been made prisoner.

At last accounts the Germans were endeavoring to press back the defenders upon the Vesle which runs parallel with the Aisne, and at several points had reached positions dominating the Vesle valley. The offensive is being carried out with the greatest rapidity, for the German high command evidently is well aware of the fact that General Foch's reserves have been reported to be coming up rapidly to reinforce the hard-pressed British and French, who are fighting valiantly against the terrible odds, and making wave upon wave of the enemy pay dearly in casualties for every foot of ground they obtain.

Notwithstanding the rapidity of the drive and the large number of the enemy pressing it—some unofficial estimates place the number of shock troops alone at twenty-five divisions, or about 340,000 picked men—the allied front nowhere has been pierced, but under the onslaughts has bent back in perfect liaison, all the time giving battle. With such precision has the retirement been conducted, both the British and the French troops have been able to carry back with them all of their supplies and guns or to destroy those they were not able to handle.

At present it is impossible, geographically, to depict the extent of the German gains, but it would seem evident that the deepest salient they have driven in is the region due east of Vailly—about eight miles.

Altho the Germans, for the moment at least, seemingly are having their own way on the southern part of the line in France, on the sectors around Montdidier and southwest of Ypres, they are being sorely harassed by the Americans and British and French.

AMERICANS TAKE A VILLAGE.  
Tuesday's fighting in the vicinity of Montdidier will mark an epoch in the war, so far as the American troops are concerned. Here, in an attack, they captured their first village—Cantigny, which lies a short distance northwest of Montdidier. They also took several other objectives and held all of them in the face of counter-attacks. The Germans suffered severe losses in men killed or wounded, and, in addition, left behind them 200 men, made prisoners, among them two officers.

Likewise, southwest of Ypres, the enemy received hard usage at the hands of the British and French east of Dickebusch Lake, where Monday the Germans, in an attack, had taken ground. Starting immediately after the gain was made, the British and French began counter-attacks in an endeavor to wipe out the captured salient, and Tuesday, succeeded in completely nullifying the enemy's manoeuvre, which had been carried out with extremely heavy losses.

In the Italian theatre, the Italians are keeping up their offensive against the Austrians on various sectors in the mountain region and along the lower reaches of the Piave River. At Capo Sile, near the Adriatic coast, the Italians penetrated the enemy lines to a depth of more than 750 yards, inflicted numerous casualties, took prisoners, and captured four trench mortars, ten machine guns, several hundred rifles and quantities of ammunition and stores.

AIR RAID OVER PARIS.  
Again the Germans have endeavored to carry out an air raid over Paris. Ten of their machines succeeded in reaching the suburbs of the French capital, and dropping several bombs, but the air defenses kept them from invading the city itself. The long range German guns continue to hurl projectiles into Paris.

"Frightfulness" has been carried out against American hospitals behind the lines by German airmen. Several bombs were dropped near the hospital, but no damage was done. It is officially announced that similar raids carried out against British hospitals resulted in 300 casualties among sick and wounded inmates.

The British casualties reported in the regular weekly bulletin are given as 33,694, as against 36,677 the previous week.

### Counter Attacks Stop Advance

Heavy counter-attacks by the French troops stopped the German advance on the heights of Neuville-sur-Margival and Vregny, northeast of Soissons, and other heights dominating the valley of the Vesle River, according to the war office statement tonight. The Germans, however, succeeded in crossing the Vesle in the region of Bazouches and Fismes.

The text of the statement follows:  
"Last night and today the enemy, taking advantage of his numerical superiority, renewed his thrust more strongly southwest of Soissons. On our left we counter-attacked vigorously, stopped the German advance and broke up attacks on the heights of Neuville-sur-Margival and Vregny, north-

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