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FOCH'S RESERVES COMING UP FAST; 48 HOURS MAY SEE DRIVE STOPPED

FRENCH FALL BACK TO OUTSKIRTS OF SOISSONS

FOCH RETIRES ON SOISSONS AND BRITISH TO HEIGHTS

French Fall Back to Eastern Outskirts of Menaced City.

HAIG MOVES TO HILLS

Battle of Champagne Continues To Be Waged With Great Bitterness.

Paris, May 29.—The French troops have fallen back to the eastern outskirts of Soissons, where the battle continues with bitterness, the French war office announced this afternoon.

Franco - British troops, the statement adds, have fallen back to the heights south and southeast of St. Thierry, where they are holding positions between the Vesle and the Aisne Canal.

GLORIOUS, SAYS BILL.

Amsterdam, May 29.—Emperor William, who is on the field of battle south of Laon, on the Aisne front, has sent the following telegram to the empress at Potsdam:

"William (apparently Crown Prince Frederick William), has today attacked the British and French on the Chemin-des-Dames. The strongly consolidated height, after being subjected to mighty artillery fire, has been stormed by our glorious infantry. We have crossed the Aisne and are approaching the Vesle.

"Fritz, with the first guards' infantry division, was one of the first to reach the Aisne. (This evidently is another reference to the crown prince). The 28th Division also has again distinguished itself. The British and French were completely surprised. Our losses are small. Tomorrow we shall make further progress.

"God has granted us a splendid victory, and will help further. Greetings."

BOURASSA EXPECTS CLASH IN ONTARIO OVER EDUC. MINISTER

Thinks Some Churches Will Object to Cody's Appointment.

Montreal, May 29.—Le Devoir, referring to the appointment of Rev. Dr. Cody as Ontario minister of education, says:

"A great clamor would be heard if, in the Province of Quebec, where the Protestant schools enjoy a more extensive autonomy than do the Catholic schools in Ontario, a parish priest from Montreal or Quebec, were to be put at the head of the school department. Nothing of the kind is heard of here. Protestant for Protestant, we have no more objection to a pastor than to a layman, and if objections arise they will come from powers exercised by the department or from the personal acts of the new minister. It is not at all sure that the same state of things will exist with the Protestants, for the reason that harmony is far from being complete between the Anglicans, the Presbyterians and the Methodists. The latter would not see with any great favor the direction of school affairs assumed by a pastor in active service in another church than their own. What will be the effect, in fact, of the ensemble of the scholastic regime following the arrival of the new minister? The future alone will be able to tell us. It is stated, in fact, that Dr. Cody is exceedingly well posted in educational affairs, and the Globe, although saying the departure is somewhat startling, appears to find strong hopes for the future success of the department."

THE WEATHER

TOMORROW.—FAIR.

Toronto, May 29—8 a.m.

Forecasts.

Moderate northeast and east winds, generally fair today and on Thursday, with about the same temperature.

Temperatures.

The following were the highest and lowest temperatures for the 24 hours previous to 8 a.m. today:

Stations.	High.	Low.	Weather.
Victoria	68	50	Fair
Calgary	72	38	Clear
Winnipeg	68	42	Fair
Port Arthur	52	38	Rain
Parry Sound	52	44	Fair
Port Stanley	70	54	Rain
Toronto	69	52	Cloudy
Kingston	68	54	Fair
Ottawa	68	48	Fair
Montreal	66	50	Clear
Quebec	52	46	Cloudy

Weather Notes.

Pressure is highest in the Lower St Lawrence Valley and comparatively low in the Southwest States and over Alberta. Showers have been almost general in the Maritime Provinces, while they are reported very locally in the peninsula of Ontario. In the West the weather is fine and warmer.

RECRUITING BEHIND 13,000, 68,769 REPORTED TO MAY 28; NET FORTNIGHT GAIN, 13,809

Thirteen Thousand Classed as Deserters and Have Yet To Be Apprehended.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, May 29.—During the fortnight ending May 18th, there were added to the Canadian Expeditionary Force 18,338 recruits, of which 16,146 men were for the infantry. During the period in question the total wastage in the Canadian forces was 4,529, so that the net gain to the Canadian Expeditionary Forces during the fortnight was 13,809 men, of all units. It is estimated that 45 per cent of the total casualties will, within a period of six months, be fit again for general service. Of the total wastage all but 1,678 are discharged men. Recruits in all branches by military districts are as follows:

London district	1,337
Toronto district	4,784
Kingston district	2,770
Montreal district	2,106
Quebec district	102
New Scotia district	383
New Brunswick district	1,019
Manitoba district	2,189
Alberta district	941
Saskatchewan district	993
British Columbia district	1,685
In England	29
Total	18,338

68,759 Reported.

The above figures include men who volunteered, men who were drafted, and men raised in the United States under the military service act. Up to noon of May 28, a total of 68,769 men have reported. This includes men ordered to report by registrars, Class 1 men who voluntarily reported, and defaulters taken on strength. The number which should have reported is 81,790. Of the total 13,021 have failed to report and have not yet been apprehended.

In Toronto district 16,535 were ordered to report, 14,525 have reported, and 2,010 are classed as deserters.

In the Montreal district 10,332 were ordered to report, 6,470 reported, and 3,862 are deserters.

In Quebec district 1,745 were ordered to report, 1,230 reported, and 515 are deserters.

In Kingston, 8,831 were ordered to report, 7,565 reported, and 1,266 are deserters.

SALVATION ARMY DIVISIONAL HEAD TO VISIT THIS CITY

Advertiser Illustrations.

COMMISSIONER CHARLES SOWTON, head of the Salvation Army in Western Ontario, who will visit London. He conducts special services here on Sunday, June 2 at the Citadel on Clarence street. In the afternoon, the commissioner, who has spent many years in India, will deliver a lecture, "India Under Two Flags." Mayor Somerville will preside. Col. McMillan, chief secretary of the Salvation Army for Eastern Canada, will accompany the commissioner. Lieut.-Col. John Rawling and headquarters staff of this district will also support the commissioner.

Lieut.-Col. Rawling, who has been for almost your years in charge of the Salvation Army work in this district, was promoted from brigadier to his present rank a week ago.

During the visit of the commissioner to London he will inspect the new Salvation Army Hostel, formerly the Hotel Cecil, and will also inspect the new Rescue Home and hospital on Riverview avenue.

PERSHING'S MEN WENT MILE DEEP INTO FOE'S LINE

Artillery of America Smothered German Guns—Aided by Tanks.

With the American Army in France, May 28.—In their brilliant counter-attack against the Germans near Montdidier the Americans penetrated the German positions to a depth of nearly a mile. Their artillery completely smothered the Germans. The roar of the American guns could be heard for several miles in the rear. Twelve French tanks supported the American infantry.

HOLY MARRIAGE IS BEING EMPTIED OF ITS VITAL MEANING

Bishop Clark Declares Way Leads to National Extinction.

Hamilton, May 29.—Scoring "peace propaganda" as the most dangerous weapon in the hands of Germany, Bishop Clark at the opening session of the 44th annual meeting of the Niagara Diocesan Synod this morning, delivered an inspiring message of which the dominant note was "carry on."

Discussing child life, he said, there have been developments of late which, if not checked, can only lead to national extinction. Doctors warn, the church appeals, and statesmen legislate, and yet it goes on. Think how those precious words, "Womanhood," "Motherhood," "Holy Marriage," are being emptied of their meaning.

The evils we deplore are being spread from impure literature, suggestive plays and loose talk. Regarding the efforts which are likely to be made at the next session of Parliament to establish a divorce court for Canada, the bishop said: "The Church of England in Canada, while recognizing judicial separation among her members, in certain cases, regards marriage as indissoluble."

His lordship deplored many of the existing conditions among poorer people, and deplored the fact that young women were tempted to yield to the insults of men in order to supplement their inadequate wages. He scored greedy landlords and companies cornering the necessities of life.

Concerning labor, he declared, the church could do its part, not by interfering in labor disputes, but preaching the brotherhood of man.

GOOD HEADWAY MADE IN NATIONAL FIGHT WITH WHITE PLAGUE

Forty Institutions Engaged Battling Against Tuberculosis.

Hamilton, May 29.—This was Tuberculosis Day in connection with the big Canadian Medical Congress, and the reports presented some interesting statistics showing the great headway made in recent years in the war on the great white plague. J. A. Machado of Ottawa presided over the gathering, Mayor Booker and J. J. Evel of the Hamilton Health Association welcoming the visitors.

Dr. George Porter, secretary of the Canadian Association executive, made a comparison of the work as it stands today as compared with nine years ago when the association last met here. Then there were only six institutions in Canada, as compared with forty now, besides those opened by the soldiers' commission. Then the accommodation was about 350 beds; now it is over 3,000. Nine years ago it cost less than $150,000 for maintenance. Exclusive of the money spent on invalided soldiers, $900,000 a year is being spent by local institutions, while $3,000,000 was invested in plants. The sanatorium here was the first local or county institution in the Dominion, and Dr. Porter said, is a splendid example of voluntary organization and civic spirit.

Fight It With Food.

It was pointed out that cases of rejects from the army could be obtained and followed up in an educational way as was being done in the United States.

Increased food production was urged to keep up the vitality of the people and lessen the danger of tuberculosis. More airy and commodious dwellings and improved hygenic conditions were advocated from the industrial and poorer classes.

Capt. H. W. Hill of London, Ont., spoke on the role of health officers in control of tuberculosis. The disease was one which should be handled along the same line as other infectious diseases, finding and blocking the sources of infection; educating the public and aiding in the search for any system of protective operations which would induce the human body to resist the disease. The local courts, said Dr. Hill, strongly supported his compulsory treatment of tuberculosis. Why then could not syphilis be treated in the same way.

Mr. Machado, president of the association, urged the federation of all agencies co-operating in this great work. The vital importance of educating school children in all matters of health was emphasized.

Dr. J. H. Pryor of Buffalo gave a technical address of much interest to the profession.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

Following were the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London during the 24 hours previous to 8 o'clock last night: Highest, 71; lowest, 67.

The official temperatures for the 12 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were: Highest, 64; lowest, 55.

FOOLING HIM STILL

Advertiser Illustrations.

HEAVILY ARMED SLACKER BAND HIDDEN IN WILDS OF QUEBEC

Wakefield, Que., May 29.—High up in the Laurentian Mountains, well provisioned, well clothed and armed to the teeth, twenty young men of the Gatineau district are setting at defiance the military service law.

The men are mostly shantymen, all familiar with the rough mountainous district, and they are said to be encamped in the most remote and roadless region of the entire country. So bold have they become, however, owing to the remarkable immunity from the law that they have thus far enjoyed, that recently a number of them came out to nearby villages to obtain provisions, and even went so far as to openly state that they were heavily armed and prepared to cope with any force the Government might send to apprehend them.

FIRST WOMEN NOW BEING EMPLOYED IN LOCAL GRAND TRUNK CAR SHOPS

Coach-Cleaning Is Now Being Carried Out by Fair Sex—Men's Union Offers No Objection.

War has opened up avenues of labor for women that no one ever dreamed of, and now on account of the scarcity of male help, the Grand Trunk is employing women in its car shops on Campbell street.

Reports were current that French-Canadian women were to be brought to London by the G. T. R., and these rumors which were untrue, it is stated, caused no little uneasiness among the London women. Today about half a dozen women started in the coach department cleaning and similar work. It is thought that they may be used for light painting eventually. This is the first time that female help has been utilized in the car shops, although women have been cleaning cars at the station downtown for some little time.

Officials of the carmen's union are not making any objection to this innovation, but they state that the female workers will be organized as soon as a sufficient number are employed to form a lodge. The union men will ask that the women be paid the same rate of wages for their labor as the men receive. After the war, when conditions are normal again, and male help plentiful, the union will in all probability ask that the positions be filled by men.

NEARLY 3,000 HAVE ANSWERED CALL TO CLASS OF 19 YEARS

Circular Seems To Stir Up Registration Move.

Up until noon today, nearly 3,000 young men, subject to the 19-year-old proclamation call, had registered with the deputy registrar.

The placing of an explanatory circular in every home, by the postoffice department, has apparently facilitated matters with reference to procedure.

Four days remain yet in which to register and the importance of those doing so, who have not yet sent in their names, is made plain by the deputy registrar.

After June 1, any man subject to call, under the proclamation of May 4, who has failed to register will be liable to punishment as a defaulter. He may be apprehended and immediately dispatched overseas for training.

The only requirements are to send a letter, addressed to the deputy registrar, Room 308, Royal Bank Building, London, Ont., giving name in full, age and date of birth, and postoffice address.

KILLED IN ACCIDENT AT DESERONTO CAMP

Deseronto, May 29.—In a flying accident which occurred half a mile southeast of Rathbun Aerodrome at 11:30 a.m. today, Second Lieut. T. H. Heintzman was killed and Cadet S. Rosenthal was seriously injured. Lieut. Heintzman's next of kin is his mother, Mrs. H. Heintzman, 482 Avenue road, Toronto. Cadet Rosenthal's mother, Mrs. L. E. Rosenthal, lives at 28 Pinehurst avenue, New York City.

BRITISH AIR RAID CAUGHT 300 HUNS

London, May 29—Via Reuter's, Ottawa.—As an instance of the great effectiveness of the continuous air raids which the British are making day and night at different points behind the German lines where there are dense concentrations of troops, a German prisoner stated that in the recent air raids of the British flying squadron on Douai there were 300 soldiers killed and wounded, in addition to great material damage done.

INSANE PATIENTS DIE WHEN HOSPITAL WARD IS SWEPT BY FLAMES

Columbia, S. C., May 29.—Fire early today destroyed a ward at the State Hospital for the Insane, resulting in the burning to death of at least sixteen patients. Eleven other patients are missing and five were badly burned, one of whom afterward died. The ward devoted to idiots and the mentally defective, contained 45 patients, of whom 34 had been accounted for early today. Some of the patients are said to have run back into the burning building after having been taken out. The fire is believed to have been caused by defective electric wiring.

ALIEN ENEMY LABOR SHOULD BE UTILIZED, URGE SONS OF EMPIRE

Montreal, May 29.—That alien enemy labor should be utilized, and that naturalization should be conferred on all alien enemies in the country, was the idea expressed last night at a meeting of the Imperial Order Sons of the Empire, held in the Windsor Hotel. It was contended that they should be made British subjects under the old law, and that either by conscription or otherwise their labor should be employed for the good of the country. It was decided by a resolution to carry on a campaign, in co-operation with other societies throughout the Dominion, for the employment of alien labor on the farms in Canada in the same manner as in Great Britain.

RUSS PRESS OPPOSES INTERVENTION IN EAST

Moscow, Saturday, May 25.—The press is giving a great deal of attention to the suggestion of Allied intervention in Russia, and bourgeoisie, as well as Bolsheviki, newspapers are unanimous in expressing opposition. They say the occupation of part of Siberia would not be disadvantageous for the Germans and might turn out badly for Russia.

1,000 ABOARD VESSEL FROM ENGLISH PORT

A Canadian Atlantic Port, May 29.—A British steamer, having on board 900 civilians and 100 officers, n. c. o.'s and men of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, arrived here this morning from an English port.

POWERFUL ALLIED SUPPORTS RUSHING TO BLOCK GERMANS NOW CLOSE TO BATTLE LINE

THE WAR SITUATION

There has been no let up as yet in the German drive south from the Aisne and both the French and the British have been forced to give further ground. Confidence is expressed in Paris, however, that the Allied reserves, now rapidly coming up, will shortly turn the scale and stop the enemy advance. Apparently the Germans already are being held in the centre of their advance, along the Vesle River, in the vicinity of Fismes, where the point of the German wedge has been thrust. The pressure on both the Allied flanks, however, has been such that both have been compelled to fall back.

Lines Withdrawn.

On the west the French lines have been withdrawn to the easterly outskirts of Soissons, which town is about seven miles south of the nearest point of the battle line, as it existed before the new German drive was begun on Monday. This considerably broadens to the west the front on which the enemy is advancing.

On the east the Franco-British line has been pulled back from above St. Thierry, northwest of Rheims, where it rested yesterday, to the heights south and southeast of that town. This also has the effect of widening out the front of the enemy thrust.

German Blow Shifted.

The bringing of Soissons into the battle area may indicate that the weight of the German blow has been shifted in this southwesterly direction, and is being exerted along the railway that leads to Paris from that town. The possibility of the trend of the enemy push being turned in this direction has been forecast by the commentators.

The Americans west of Montdidier have further proved their worth by resisting another German counter-attack on the new positions won by them yesterday, when they drove in to a depth of nearly a mile and captured the village of Cantigny. The Germans were repulsed in their second effort, as in their first, and suffered heavy losses.

Around Fismes, about half-way between Soissons and Rheims and the centre of important allied communications, a desperate battle is being fought. Berlin claims the Germans have crossed the Vesle on either side of Fismes, but the French still are in the town and are holding to it stubbornly, while the reserves come up.

Numbers Told.

Overwhelming numbers enabled the Germans in their first attack to penetrate the allied lines to beyond the Aisne and capture more than a half score of villages and 15,000 prisoners. The greatest advance was made in the centre, four miles to the Aisne and then six to the Vesle, a total of ten. As in the offensive in Picardy and Flanders, the enemy advance has assumed the form of a blunt-nosed wedge with its apex less than three miles in width, lying between Bazoches and Fismes.

Hasn't Widened "Elbow."

Notwithstanding their success in pushing the Allies from the Chemin-des-Dames and the heights of Craonne to beyond the Aisne and into territory untouched by fighting since early in the war, the enemy has not succeeded in widening the "elbow" about Montdidier or in changing the allied line in Champagne east of Rheims. Direct highway and railroad communication between Soissons and Rheims has been broken by the Germans, but neither of these shell-devastated cities appears to be in immediate danger.

Observers assert that 48 hours more probably will witness the halting of the forces of the German crown prince. The French reserves are moving forward swiftly and Gen. Foch has the situation well in hand. American troops in their first assault against the Germans in Picardy have scored a brilliant success. Striking the enemy where he had been repulsed the previous day, Gen. Pershing's men advanced their line to a considerable depth on a front of one and one-fourth miles, captured the town of Cantigny, west of Montdidier and took 200 prisoners. Heavy losses were inflicted on the Germans, while the American suffered relatively small casualties.

Americans' Record Jump.

In the capture of their first town from the Germans, the Americans carried out the operation in less than three-quarters of an hour, and many of the troops who participated had succeeded in repulsing the Germans on the same sector Monday. German counter-attacks were broken up by the American artillery, machine guns and rifle fire.

French and British troops have completely restored the situation in Flanders, where four German divisions on Monday attacked on a six-mile front east of Locre. The Germans failed to gain north of Mont Kemmel and were driven from elements they gained near Dickebusch Lake, west of Voormezeele, the eastern end of the attacking line.

In Picardy and elsewhere along the western front there has been no change. The artillery fire is strong on important sectors on the northern end of the line.

GERMANS SEND IMMORAL WOMEN TO U. S. CAMPS

Chicago, May 29.—At a meeting held last night by the home defence council of Chicago, the acting chief of police declared that agents of the German Government were sending women to various cities, cantonments and barracks to undermine the morale, morals and health of American soldiers in training, and men about to be drafted.

Entente Commander Has Champagne Situation In Hand and French Troops Are Winning Race Against Ludendorff's Hordes.

NO VERY IMPORTANT LINE OF COMMUNICATION YET THREATENED

Enemy's Offensive Yesterday Caused Withdrawal of Allies' Centre, But Wings Held Firmly Against Tremendous Odds—Brilliant Charge by Americans Sweep Enemy From Strong Position.

Paris, May 29.—Gen. Foch now has the situation well in hand, and French troops are beginning to gain on the advanced German forces in a contest of speed. No important line of communication is yet threatened by the advance of the German crown prince.

Those on the scene declare it is not too much to say that another 48 hours will see the German drive definitely stopped. High praise is given the French reserves for the perfect order in which they are coming into the fighting line.

HUNS MADE SLIGHT PROGRESS.

With the French Army in France, May 28 (night)—(By the Associated Press).—The German offensive made but slight progress today. Seeing the heavy masses opposed to them, the Allies gave way in the centre, and in some places the enemy crossed the Aisne and the Vesle.

The allied command perceived, when the German offensive began, that resistance on the lines then held would be impracticable and effected a withdrawal towards stronger positions in order to give the reserves time to come up. The enemy found both flanks were holding, however.

FLANKS HELD FIRM.

The Germans pushed forward as quickly as possible with all the troops at their disposal. The Allies gave way, fighting hard. Both the French and British troops on the flanks fought with extraordinary courage and succeeded in holding out, notwithstanding the great odds against them. In some places they were outnumbered ten to one.

The enemy now has the Aisne at his back, and may find himself in an awkward position when the Allied reserves comes into action.

In the centre fighting is going on with varying success on the heights on the southern bank of the Vesle River, where the French troops are bravely and admirably defending their positions.

REPULSED BY AMERICANS.

London, May 29.—German troops, who counter-attacked last night against the Americans who captured Cantigny, west of Montdidier, were repulsed with heavy losses, reports Reuter's correspondent at the British army headquarters in France today.

IN FLANDERS SALIENT.

London, May 29.—The German artillery is active north of Albert and in the Flanders salient, east of Robecq, the war office announces. The enemy's fire increased locally east of Arras and south of Lens.

TONING IT DOWN.

London, May 29.—Berlin newspapers apparently have been given orders to tone down their war enthusiasm, says the Amsterdam correspondent of the Daily Express, reporting on German comment on Monday's fighting along the Aisne. The Cologne Volks Zeitung says of the fighting:

"Our new success shows us again how justified is our confidence in our great leaders. It would be premature to draw final conclusions, but it is enough for the German people to know that its confidence in the spirit of the troops can never be disappointed."

HARD HITTING YANKEES MAKE RECORD ATTACK.

With the British Army in France, May 28.—By the Associated Press.—The American troops on the French front near Montdidier delivered an attack against the German positions, fought their way through all objectives, including the village of Cantigny, and captured 140 prisoners.

The American attack was along a 2-kilometre front, and it seems to have taken the hard-hitting Americans just about three-quarters of an hour to complete their conquest, which included that amount of territory as well as the village of Cantigny—an exceptionally short time for such an operation.

ORDERLY RETREAT IN PERFECT UNITY.

London, May 29.—In many respects the German attack on the Aisne and its results bear a striking similarity to the opening of the German offensive in March. The present movement, however, differs in a most vital spot, namely, that on this occasion there never has been, as was the case in March, danger of the Allied line breaking. On the contrary, as soon as it was found the Allies were unable to hold the crest orders were given for the retirement to the Aisne and the Anglo-French force made an orderly retreat in perfect unity.

Points of similarity are that again the Germans discovered a weak point in the Allied line and attacked in a superiority of five to one. Gas also again played an important part, the Allies forces being compelled to wear gas masks for hours at a stretch.

The brunt of the German onslaught was borne by the Sixth French army under General Meist.

DUEL TO THE DEATH, SAYS GREAT WAR CRITIC.

Paris, May 29.—A noteworthy point in connection with the great battle is the freedom allowed the military critics in their articles. Henri Bidou, for instance, is allowed to say in Le Journal this morning, that it was "certainly distressing that the enemy succeeded in recapturing in one day our conquests of 1917," an admission which it is considered virtually certain the precious censorship would not have passed.

Take Wide Outlook.

M. Bodou, who has established himself as one of the soundest and most conservative of the military writers in France, insists, however, that the only true point of view in the present circumstances is one taking a general wide outlook, and his article inspires confidence in the final result, which he forecasts will be repetition of that incident to Germany's last two great efforts.

The German success, this writer declares, is due to the enemy's ability to manoeuvre his reserves within the arc of the front in a way which admits of a crushing mass to be suddenly thrown against any weak point. But the enemy's object, he points out, is not to recapture territory but to obtain such a victory as will end the war.

Duel to the Death.

The Germans, M. Bidou recalls, found their violent effort in Picardy checked after they had engaged 111 divisions, while their second effort in Flanders cost the services of 50 divisions. He argued that if the enemy had not pursued the logical course of following up these two partial successes, it is certainly because he is unable to do so, owing to the terrific cost in men which is forcing him to place in line recruits born in the first half of the year 1900.

"It is a duel to the death," he concludes, "and every hour in which Germany fails to obtain the decision increases the imminence of her defeat."