rther particulars apply

PITCHER & SON ARKET STREET state and Auctionees f Marriage Licenses.

Trunk Railway

AIN LINE EAST Standard Time. Juelph, Palmerston and das, Hamilton, Niagara

ifamilton, Toronto, Nia Hamilton, Toronto and

AIN LINE WEST

peparture etriot. Port Huron London, Detroit, Port London and Intermed-London, Detroit, Port London, . Detroit, Port r London, Detroit, . Port or London and intermediate AND GODERICH LINE

East 9 20 a.m.—For Buffalo rd 6.00 p.m.-For Buffale West ford 10.45 a.m —For Godes ord 8.15 p.m.—For Godes ediate stations. ord 8.15 p.m.-

rd and Hamilton ctric Railway

ford — 6.35 a.m.; 7.45; 10.00 a.m.; 11.00 a.m.; p.m.; 2.00 p.m.; 3.00 p.m.; p.m.; 6.00 p.m.; 7.00 p.m.

& B. RAILWAY VE MARCH 3RD, 1918.

ly except Sunday-For Hama ew York and Philadelphia. WEST BOUND

aily except Sunday-From intermediate points, for intermediate points, St. olt, Chicago. Baily except Sunday—From alo, Hamilton and intermeo, Hamilton and intermed Waterford and intermed

3, 3.58, 5.58, 7.58, 10.22 p.m. perford 8.21, 8.52, 10.18 a.m., 8, 4.18, 6.18, 8.18, 10.72 p.m. 9, 8.34, 9.12, 10.31 a.m., 12.81, 6.31, 8.31, 10.55 p.m. Dover 8.50, 9.30, 10.50 a.m., prover 8.50, 9.30, 10.50 a.m., perston and all points north; ford 3.55 p.m.—For Guelph,
D-TILLSONBURG LINE.

tford 10.40 a.m.—For TillDover and St. Thomas.
ford 5.15 p.m.—For TillDover and St. Thomas.
— Arrive Brantford 8.48

T. R. ARRIVALS - Arrive Brantford 6.30 & 30 a.m.; 153 p.m.; 3.50 p. 8.28 p m. Arrive Brantford 2.16 a.m.; a.m.; 3.52 p m.; 6.52 p.m.;

felo and Goderich
— Arrive Branftord —10.00 - Arrive Brantford - 9.52

(C. ct. AND B. 9, 5.35, 6.00, 8.00, 10.10 p.m. 8.18, 10.18, 11.25 a.m., 12.14, 6.18, 8.18, 10.28 p.m. aprits 8.31, 10.31, 11.39 a.m., 1, 6.15, 6.31, 8.31, 10.41 p.m. Street, Galt, 8.48, 10.48 a.m., 8, 4.48, 6.32, 6.48, 8.48, 11.00 11.30 p.m. eler 9.55, 11.55, a.m., 1.55, 9.55 p.m. ener 10.03 a.m., 12.03, 2.03, ener 10.03 a.m., 12.03, a.m., 10.03 p.m. nday service on G., P. and inday service on G., P. and id north.
ice on I. E. and N. same exception of first cars in rs scheduled to leave Branta 11.00 a.m. and 5.35 p.m., and 1.33 p.m.; w. Arrive Brantford 9.05

nd N. Railway November 11th. 1917. ner 8.05, 19.05 a.m. 12.05, DUTH BOUND

8.05 p.m. er 8.10, 10.70 s,m., 12.10, 2.18 b.m. n Jct. 6.30, 8.33, 10.33 a.ma. 6.33, 8.33 p.m. Main street, 7.00, 7.18, 8.54 1, 12.55, 2.55, 4.56, 6.56, 9.18 orris 7.16, 7.33, 912, 11.14 4.10, 4.55, 6.55, 8.55 p.m. 7.28, 7.45, 9.25, 11.25 s.m. 5.25, 7.25, 9.40 p.m. ord 7.42, 8.00, 9.42, 11.46 3.42, 5.42, 7.42, 9.57 p.m. ord 7.50, 8.20, 9.45, 11.46 3.45, 5.45, 7.45, 10.10 p.m. easant 8.02, 8.32, 9.58, 11.50

4.50, 6.50, 8.50, 11.10 p.m.

RTH BOUND

Dover 6.45, 8.55, 9.45, 10.50
3.12, 5.12, 7.12, 6.27 p.m.
7.00, 9.12, 10.03, 11.12 a.m.
ord 7.13, 9.26, 10.18, 11.20
1.2, 7.12, 9.12 p.m.
1.45, 5.25, 7.26, 9.26 p.m.
18ant 7.32, 9.46, 10.98, 11.40
1.06, 5.40, 7.46, 9.46 p.m.
ord 7.43, 8.59, 10.50, 11.50
5.18, 5.86, 7.88, 9.50 p.m.

BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER.

FORTY SEVENTH YEAR.

THE COURIER, BRANTFORD, CANADA, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1918.

TWO CENTS

Attacks Violently Between Montdidier and Noyon

Paris Confident of Foch's Ability to Stem Latest Foe Effort

DRIVE NO SURPRISE But The Results May Prove Surprising to the

Boches

By Courier Leased Wire

Paris, June 10 .- "It was a per fectly satisfactory day," said Premier Clemenceau last night. In these words the French leader accurately summed up the prevailing impres-

Latset advices from the battle front show that on the whole the enemy clearly suffered a check on the days' operations. The enemy gained a slight advantage on the center on a front of three and three quarter miles, about a fourth of the entire line of attack. On the wings he was stopped with such losses that five divisions have been put out of commission, or about one-third of the divisions identified up to the present as having taken part in the attack. This was done without the French reserves being called on.

The Germans had to bring up their troops at the last moment in order to avoid giving alarm to the Allies. As the columns arrived they were compelled to deploy from the column of march into the line of attack. This operation, which takes some hours exposes the men to an unpleasant artillery fire unless the element of surprise is preserved.

The German attacking troops coming out to envelope the heights of Bocages and Riquebourg, dominating the Metz valley, offered a splendid target to the French gunners. The enemy had to throw in division after division before he was able to drive his way forward to Ressors-sur-Matz and Mareuil along the Roye road. which was swept by French fire.

Ressons-sur-Matz is a central posi tion from which the enemy can direct attacks southward to Estrees St. Denis or southeast to Compeigne. He is being strongly counter attacked, and only will be able to develop his advantage at heavy cost, if at all.

Henry Bidou, military critis, says: "Let us be wary at the beginning of an important offensive of forming judgments, but without prejudicing the future, it is difficult not to be satisfied with the first day."

atisfied with the first day."

The feeling which fairly represents NEW ATTACK DIRECTED the general sentiment, is expressed by L'Oeuvne, in the caption: "This time we have not been 'strorised, but perhaps the Boches will

It is now to be expected that the By Courier Leased Wire enemy will strive hard to enlarge the point driven into the center at ly against Compiegne, as part of the campaign against Paris, according Ressons-sur-Matz; Upon his success to virtually unanimous newspaper comment here. will depend his further action. Should be succeed in forcing back the French right, he is likely to hurl all his forces toward Paris by way of the Compeigne road, turning the French line at Villers-Cotterets.

French line at Villers-Cotterets.

In the opinion of some commen that or some cause of the various detatched the section attacked is a vital one be heights which lie across the head of railway and road to Paris. Any important gain in this direction would it is remarked, bring the enemy out Just and Clermont, and enable him to avoid a frontal attack on the force of the various detatched the section attacked is a vital one be heights which lie across the head of railway and road to Paris. Any important gain in this direction would into the level country towards St.

Should however, the French left give way; the enemy would attempt a division northward with the object such a gain, it is held, would probably compel a readjustment of of capturing Amiens and rolling up the Allied front between the Oise the British flank to the sea, severing the British and French armies.

It is far too soon to attempt to see ahead, but the latest news from the front justifies confidence that the German staff will never get a chance to attempt either alternative It is far too soon to attempt

BRITISH OFFICIAL. London, June 10 .- German troops last night attacked a British post in Aveluy wood, to the north of Albert, the war office announced to-day. The

FIGHTING CONTINUED WITH UNDIMINISHED VIOLENCE ALONG THE WHOLE OFFER SECTOR LAST NIGHT; HUNS MAKE SOME PROGRESS NEAR OUVILLY WOOD, BUT SUFFER ENORMOUS LOSSES-NO ADVANCE OF ANY IMPORTANCE ACHIEVED BY THE ENEMY

BY COURIER LEASED WIRE.

PARIS, June 10 .- The new German attack on the front between Montdidier and Noyon continued last night with undiminished violence, the war office reports. On the French left wing, furious German attacks, made time after time, were broken by the French fire. In the center the enemy, bringing up reinforcements, made further progress, reaching the southern part of Ouvilly Wood and Ressonssur-Matz.

French and American troops, continuing their attacks in the region of Brussiares, on the Marne front, gained more ground and took prisoners.

On the French right wing along the front of the new attack, bitter fighting continues. The French took more than 500 prisoners in various engagements. Prisoners report unanimously that the losses of the Germans thus far in the battle, which began yesterday morning,

NO CONSIDERA BLE ADVANCE. With the French Army in France, Sunday, June 9.—By the As sociated Press.—Notwithstanding the great forces the Germans threw in the line today when they opened their offensive between Montdidier and the Oise, they did not achieve any considerable advance. The enemy apparently hoped by weight of numbers to break the line on this se ctor, which he failed to do during the first half of April, when so many severe engagements resulted in the Germans being stopped short.

Time after time increasingly dense waves of infantry attempt ed to pierce the Allied defences. Southwest of Noyon, however, they could not produce any effect on the determined troops holding the fro nt lines. The defenders were as firm as rocks, and held the enemy tightly in check. The Germans in their new effort against the Allied lines toda y were able to make some immediate progress because the Allies retired

from the line of advanced posts which constitute the first line westward from Noyon. When the real lines of resistance were reached, however, the enemy's advance was checked, and small counter-attacks delivered immediately by the Allies were successful in regaining ground. Before the infantry attack, the Germans deluged the Allies' lines to a depth of at least six miles with poison and high explosive Allied guns replied immediately with a fire of intensity in o rder to hinder the movements of the enemy troops getting ready to advance. When the infantry attack finally came, it did not affect such a wide front as the artillery preparation. In the center of the attacking front, where the Allied line was weakest, owing to the rain conditions, the Germans were able to reach

Ressons-sur-Matz and Mareuil. Throughout the day, however, every foot of territory was con tested bitterly, and the line maintained perfect cohesion, despite all the efforts of the Germans to pierce it. The slight progress the Germans made cost them dearly. The Allied left flank held just as solidly as the right, and the German advance was limited to the occupation of a few trenches with-

out affecting the strength of the positions.

Evidently the Germans hurled all the forces available in their front line into the combat with the hope of obtaining an immediate success before the Allies could take proper defensive measures, but the y found before them a much more vigorous defense than they expected.

Paris, June 10 .- The text of the French war office statement follows:

"The German push was continued yesterday evening and last night with the same feroc-

"On the French left wing violent attacks were renewed on several occasions, but they were broken by the French fire and by counter-attacks by our troops. The town of Courcelle was captured and recaptured and finally remained in our

"On the right the French forces maintained their positions to the southeast of Ville. Here there was bitter fighting. The French took more than 500 prisoners in the course of se various engagements.

"On the centre the enemy endeavored by bringing in fresh forces, to continue his He was successful in reaching the southern edge of Cuvilly wood and Ressons-sur-Matz on the plateau of Bellinglise. Further to the east the fighting was continued in Thiescourt

"According to the unanimous reports of prisoners the battle up to the present time has cost the enemy enormous losses.
"To the north of Rheims there has been fairly spirited artil-lery fighting. French forces

probably compel a readjustment

AGAINST COMPEIGNE

and the Marne.

London, June 10. - The new Ge arman attack is directed immediate-

In the opinion of some commen tators in the morning newspapers,

completed the operation on which they embarked yesterday to the east of Hautebraye and took 150 prisoners.
"Between the Rivers Ource

COMPROMISE CANNOT BE CONSIDERED

Prussianism and Idea of Enduring Peace Can Never Exist Together

SAYS U.S. SECRETAREY Lansing Speaks at Union College—Reveals Hun

Intrigue

Schenectady, N.Y., June 10 --"Prussionism and an idea of enduring peace among nations can never be brought into harmony; compromise cannot even be considered," Robert Lansing, secretary of state, declared here to-day in an address as honor-chancellor of Union College for 1918.

Instance after instance from his own Another object of the new move is assumed to be an attempt to out-flank the French line in the Soissons sector. Instance after instance from his own experience at the head of the United States foreign office were cited to

UNION FAVORED BY PAVER of the attitude which made Prussianism possible."
"It is a fact not generally known,"
"It is a fact not generally known,"
"It is a fact not generally known," "It is a fact not generally known," said Secretary Lansing, "that within six weeks after the imperial govern-First by the north of Albert, the ware office analysined Reads of the Significant Reads of the S

and Marne, French forces re-pulsed several German attacks east of Vinly. Continuing their progress in the region of Bru aires French and American troops gained ground; brought ers taken and captured thirty machine guns."

FRENCH FIGHT WELL. London, June 10.—(Vin Reuter's Ottawa Agency).—Renter's correspondent at French headquarters telegraphed last night as follows:

"Latest reports from the battlefield are encouraging. The French are fighting bravely and with great tenacity. On the right and left of the battle area, the enemy despite his most

powerful efforts has been unable to make progress beyond the advanced positions, the covering zone of which is swept by the fire of his minenwerfers.

"In the centre the Germans succeeded in cutting an obtuse salient out of our line with its furthest point at Resons-sur-Matz. Their gain consists of a belt of ground 1,200 yards deep which they were able to batter with heavy trench artillery. There is nothing discouraging about results of the first day's fighting. The enemy method of attack was the same as on March 28, namely, a heavy gas bombardment of four and one-half hours, followed by an at-Continued on Page Four

SPLENDID RESISTANCE IS OFFERED BY FRENCH

By Courier Leased Wire

London, June 10.—The French
splendid resistance to the Germans
the two flanks of the attacking front,
tinues. The Germans have made so
they claim the capture of the heigh
the loss of the villages of RessonsIt was generally expected that
ween Noyon and Montdidier, thus se
for Paris.

Troops appear to be putting up a
on the Noyon sector, especially on
where the heaviest fighting conme progress in the center, where
ts of Gury, while the French admit
sur-Metz and Maruil.
the German attack would come bet
emingly resuming the direct thrust.

prove his point, because, he asserted.
"Americans, even those intellectually equipped, have but vague ideas

Some Gains Made in Centre. But French Hold Huns on Both Wings

HEAVY FIGHTING ON

Resuming the offensive on a twenty-two mile front from south of Montdidier to the Oise, south of Noyon, the Germans have made gains in te center, but are being held in check by the French on the wines. wings. Heavy fighting continues all along the front.

Allied commanders had anticipat-

ed that the enemy would attack on this sector with the hope, probably, of pushing it back and connecting up the salients which ended near Montdidier and near Noyon. French ipinion is that the first day was satisfactory. The French reserves on the sector are still intact. In the center the Germans attack;

ing waves reached Lessons-sur-Metz Meuril, about six miles apart, making an advance of two and one half miles. Paris reports this advance is "murderous" for the Germans. On the left wing the most the enemy could gain was about one-third of mile while on the right he was checked after crossing the first or "covering" line of the French de-

Berlin's full report on the first day's fighting will be delayed 21, hours as is customary. Its latest statement mentions the capture of the heights of Cury lumgalistely be

statement mentions the capture of the heights of Gury immediately behind the first French line and north of Mareuil.

The Germans, in attempting to push back the Allied line between Montdidier and Noyon, face no only strong natural obstacles in the form of large forests on high elevations, but also a determined French resistance.

Evidently the Germans are striv Paris, if the right wing gives way or for Amiens and the separation of the French and British main armies if the left flank can be thrust back

ward far enough.

Whether the Germans are attacking there in as great or greater strength than against the Chemin des Dames on May 27 is not yet clear. If the tactical advantage gainclear. If the tactical advantage gained by the advance on the Noyon-Rheims front is to be realized to the full, the salient there must be widened toward the west. The Germans falled before the forest of Villers-Cotterets. The Montdidier-Noyon sector offered a favorable opportuity, and the German command lost no time in massing troops for the attack.

The heavy preliminary bombardment of high explosive and gas shells covered not only the 22 miles und tattack, but also the American sector west of Montdidler, and the British front north and south of the Somme directly east of Amiens. However, no infantry attacks yet have developed on these fronts. The enemy artillery fire affected the Allied lines to the depth of six miles. On the Noyen-Rheims salient, the only fighting has been some local German attacks northwest of Chateau Thierry which were checked by

moment.

Increased artillery fire on the mountain front in northern Italy is reported. Infantry activity, however, has been confined to small local attacks. It is known the Austro-Hungarian command has been making great preparations for an offensive, but the blow is held in abeyance.

ures Japan takes must have the support of the public and the support would not be forthcoming for a proposal not connected with the defence of Japan's vital interests."

In combatting the view that Japan ought to do more in the war, Viscount Kato contended that sha already had done her part nobly. That she had not done more was due to distance, the lack of an Impelling motive and limited finances.

"Japan's policy," he added "should be a continued alliance with Great Hritain and to cultivate the friendship of the United States as far as possible. If these things happen the isolation of Japan, which I consider idle talk, is not possible. In any case a German-Japanese al-

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O