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FRENCH FIRE IS INFLICTING ENORMOUS LOSSES ON FOE

CENTRE GIVES SLIGHTLY BUT WINGS CRUMPLE HUNS

WELCOME SHOWS CITY'S LOYALTY TO BRITISH EMPIRE

Wholehearted Reception of Canada's Governor-General Today Typical Indication of City's Feeling.

THOUSANDS WITNESS VICTORIA PARK CEREMONY

Schools, Hospitals and Munition Plants Inspected by Vice-Regal Party Paying First Official Visit to London.

London's reception to their excellencies the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire today was from the heart. No more inspiring and soul-stirring demonstration of the loyalty of London citizens to the cause of the Empire and all that it stands for at the present moment could have been witnessed than that which took place at Victoria Park shortly before noon today when ten thousand voices joined in cheers for the vice-regal visitors.

The public reception at the park was preceded by visits to St. Joseph's Hospital and Ryerson School. At Victoria Park songs by a massed chorus of school children and an address of welcome by Mayor C. R. Somerville, which was replied to in fitting terms by his excellency the duke, were part of the ceremonies. To mark his visit, he asked the board of education to give the children a holiday today.

At noon his excellency was the guest of the Canadian and Rotary Clubs at a luncheon at the Tecumseh House, while her excellency the duchess was taken to the Kennels for luncheon, the Local Council of Women being the hostesses.

The trip to St. Joseph's Hospital was made, headed by a large automobile parade, in which flags appeared prominently as decorations of the machines. The Great War Veterans' and the Honorably Discharged Soldiers' Associations made a prominent showing in the parade and the decorations of their machines called forth much favorable comment.

At the hospital the party was received by Rev. Mother Mechtilde and the superintendent, Mother St. Roch, and were conducted through the buildings.

Flowers Presented.

During the tour his excellency received a large basket of roses, presented by Miss Carrie McKenna on behalf of the sisters, nurses-in-training and house staff, which he immediately handed to Lady Dorothy.

Their excellencies expressed themselves as most favorably impressed with the hospital and the scrupulous cleanliness in which it is kept.

Proceeding to Ryerson School, the party was met by Principal Alexander MacQueen and escorted to the large central assembly room. The vice-regal visitors were seated on the platform, and then with beautiful precision, from all corners of the school the children marched in to patriotic airs and formed up by classes, standing on the floor of the room.

After singing "O Canada," Principal MacQueen briefly welcomed the vice-regal visitors on behalf of the school, staff and children, and hoped that their stay in the city would be a pleasant one.

Commends School Type.

Replying, the duke spoke of the pleasure it gave him to visit the school and to meet the children. The school was the first of its kind that he had ever seen, and he expressed keen interest in and admiration for the novelty and striking adaptability to school needs which that type of school afforded. He urged the children to apply themselves to preparation for their places as intelligent citizens of the great Empire, and referred in commendatory terms to the war work being undertaken by the children, and to their relatives who had gone to join in the big fight for democracy.

At the conclusion of his address, two little tots, Cedric Tanner and Nancy Green, presented Lady Dorothy with a large basket of roses.

A touch of care-free democracy typical of the American continent was added to the proceedings when the children gave their "school yell" for the visitors, with perfect precision, to the evident pleasure of the latter.

The entry of the party into the large stand which had been erected near the bandstand in Victoria Park was made to the accompaniment of patriotic airs played by the 1st Depot Battalion, Western Ontario Regiment.

The bandstand and reception stand were in gala array with red, white and blue bunting and flags. Surrounding the reception stand was the school children of the city, a solid mass of happy childish faces. The presence of representatives from each school was indicated by large shields, borne aloft by one of the boys, bearing the name of the individual school. The children were well arranged, the smallest in front and the larger ones in the rear.

Under the baton of E. W. G. Quantz, musical supervisor of the schools, a massed chorus of the children rendered patriotic songs throughout the ceremonies.

Bouquets From School Girls.

Helen Langford, daughter of Chairman A. A. Langford of the board of education, presented her excellency with a basket of Russell roses, and Marion and Eleanor Manning, twin daughters of Trustee W. N. Manning, presented corsages of Sweetheart roses to Ladies Dorothy and Blanche Cavendish on behalf of the school children of the city.

Following the mayor's address of welcome, his excellency arose and expressed thanks on his own behalf and of the members of his party for the enthusiastic reception accorded him. He also thanked the mayor and those present for their expressions of loyalty to his majesty, the king, and assured them that he deeply appreciated their expressions of faithful loyalty.

"I have had much pleasant anticipation of my visit to London, and the welcome you have given me today, Mr. Mayor, will cause this day to be a very happy one indeed for both the duchess and myself," said the duke. He had come at a very critical time, he said, at a time when the devotion of themselves and their best energies to the great cause was needed.

Confidence in Future.

"I have great confidence," he declared, amid applause, "that if we realize the magnitude of the task that confronts us, we can with confidence look forward to the future."

Four years of this great conflict had now passed, and great deeds had been accomplished. A commercial country had with a single stroke of the pen been transformed into a great military organization. Everything that was held dear, everything on which people relied, was in the balance, and however long the struggle might be, they were now united in the one object of bringing about a peace such that civilization would never be wrecked again.

The governor-general wished to congratulate those present and their fellow citizens on the noble part they were playing in the war. The men had taken a splendid part, and the women also in their patriotic and Red Cross work; the work of both would go down in the great pages of history.

Holiday For Kiddies.

Gladness at the opportunity of seeing so many happy children was expressed, and in order that they might have vivid and happy recollections of the day, the duke announced that he had arranged with the board of education to give them a holiday today.

The appreciation of the children was conveyed in hearty cheers, and it was some time before he could resume his speech.

In conclusion, he again thanked the mayor, citizens and children for the hearty reception and said that he would look back on the day with many happy memories. He hoped that he might again have the pleasure of associating with them in the future happy and bright time of peace to which everyone was looking forward.

Public Reception Held.

The words of the duke were followed by prolonged cheers.

At the conclusion of his speech, the vice-regal visitors held a public reception on the platform, and thousands of citizens came forward to meet them and extend to them personally the warm hand of welcome.

During the reception an excellent program was rendered by Pipe-Major MacDonald and the London Juvenile Pipe Band.

DUCHESS AND HER DAUGHTERS ENTERTAINED AT THE "KENNELS"

A luncheon in honor of Her Excellency the Duchess of Devonshire and Lady Blanche and Lady Dorothy Cavendish, was given at the London Hunt Club at 12:30 today, the hostesses being the Local Council of Women. From 75 to 80 guests were present, including all the presidents of the societies in affiliation with the local council and the wives of city officials. Mrs. Yarker, on behalf of Mrs. Boomer, president of the local council, read the address of welcome, which was as follows:

Your Excellency,—In the wholly unavoidable absence of our president, Mrs. Boomer, I am, as her representative, deputed to offer to you in her name, and in the name of the many societies in federation with our local council, a very hearty welcome to London.

We welcome you not only as the honorary president of our women's council, but as Canada's vice-reine, and therefore as the representative of Her Majesty the Queen of England, than whom, we dare venture to assure your excellency, she has no subjects, throughout the Empire, more loyal than the women citizens of London. We take it for granted that the men have already spoken for themselves, and therefore we are doubly appreciative of the opportunity afforded us by your gracious acceptance of our hospitality, to assure you that we are not one whit behind them in our loyalty to the Empire, or our pride in a relationship to it which claims from the daughters, as well as the sons of the Dominion, every helpful service and every willing sacrifice which the exigencies of the crisis through which we are passing may demand of us, and which it may be in our power to give.

Our local council records with pride that from the earliest days of our national council we have been honored by visits from our honorary presidents, the wives of the governor-generals of Canada—Her Gracious Majesty, as the then Princess of Wales, not excepted, and these visits have always been of great encouragement to our work, and the remembrance of them a red-letter day in our history.

Today will be no exception. It will always have its own special significance for us, and your excellency may be assured that the coming amongst us not only of yourself, but of your daughters, as our guests, cannot fail to be a renewed inspiration for our every effort, or be without a very direct influence upon it in bringing about happy results.

On behalf of the Local Council of Women, loyally and obediently yours,

E. YARKER,
Honorary Secretary of the L. C. W.

The veranda of the London Hunt Club, on which the luncheon was served was gay with flags and the table a mass of wild rocket in lavender and white, the floral decorations being the gift of Mrs. Puddicombe and Mrs. E. B. Smith. Through the kindness of the mayor, Sergt.-Major McDonald's Juvenile Pipe Band was present, and played throughout the luncheon.

Early this afternoon her excellency and party proceeded to Victoria Hospital, from whence they visited the sterilizing plant at the Helena Costume Company and the Red Cross headquarters, finally arriving at the camp in time for the official review there.

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CIVIC WELCOME EXTENDED TO DUKE

Snapshot glances at ceremony in Victoria Park, shortly before noon today, when the freedom of London was extended to the Duke of Devonshire, Canada's governor-general, who is paying his first official visit to the city. Mayor C. R. Somerville is seen reading the civic address of welcome to His Excellency, who is seated on the special platform beside the duchess and her daughters. Below is a group of the 7,000 school children who formed the mass chorus which lead the patriotic singing.
Inset is a "close up" of the duke as he addressed the assembly in reply to the civic welcome.

COMPROMISE WITH PRUSSIANS IMPOSSIBLE, STATES LANSING, EXPOSES MORE FOE LYING

German Methods and World Peace Can Never Harmonize, Declares U. S. State Secretary—Shows Up the Treachery of Bernstorff and His Masters.

Schenectady, N. Y., June 10.—"Prussianism and the idea of enduring peace among nations can never be brought into harmony; compromise cannot even be considered," Robert Lansing, secretary of state, declared here today, in an address as honorary chancellor of Union College for 1918. Instance after instance from his own experience at the head of the United States foreign office were cited to prove his point because, he asserted, "Americans, even those intellectually equipped, have but vague ideas of the attitude which made Prussianism possible."

Exposes Von Bernstorff.

"It is a fact not generally known," said Secretary Lansing, "that within six weeks after the Imperial Government had, in the case of the Sussex, given this government its solemn promise that it would cease ruthless slaughter upon the high seas, Count von Bernstorff, appreciating the worthlessness of the promise, asked the Berlin foreign office to advise him in ample time before the campaign of submarine murder was renewed in order that he might notify the German merchant ships in American harbors to destroy their machinery, because he anticipated that the renewal of that method of warfare would, in all probability, bring the United States into the war.

"How well the ambassador knew the character of his Government, and how perfectly frank he was. He asked for the information without apology or indirection. The very bluntness of his message shows he was sure his superiors would not take offence at the assumption that their word was valueless and only should be given to gain time and that when an increase of Germany's submarine fleet warranted, the promise would be broken without hesitation or compunction. What a commentary on Bernstorff's estimate of the sense of honor and good faith of his government!"

The causes of the war, Mr. Lansing said, were simply the German desire for world domination.

"We must go on with the war. There is no other way. This task must not be left half done. We may, in this great conflict go down into the valley of shadows because our foe is powerful and inured to war. We must be prepared to meet disappointment and temporary reverse, but with courageous hearts we must go forward until this war is won."

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, 55.

The official temperatures for the 12 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were: Highest, 64; lowest, 52.

SOUTH AFRICA MUST HELP STOP TEUTONS

Gen. Botha Appeals Strongly For Enlistments.

Estcourt, Natal, South Africa, June 10, via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.—In an address here Gen. Botha said that South Africa would be unworthy of its free constitution if it did not recognize the call in behalf of the Allied cause.

"Today the Allies are fighting against odds," he said, "but I believe in God, and he never allows a righteous cause to fail. Even if Paris falls we will not cease, because we cannot surrender our faith, our freedom." (Cheers.)

Gen. Botha urged all fit to immediately unlist. He also dwelt on the success of the scheme of obtaining recruits by substitutes.

SMALLPOX RAGING IN KRUPP'S PLANT

London, June 10.—A dispatch to the Times from The Hague quoted a neutral who has arrived there from Germany as stating that an epidemic of black smallpox is raging among the workmen of the Krupp plant at Essen, with four or five fatal cases occurring daily. Vaccination of everyone is being compelled.

The outbreak, the dispatch adds, is attributed to under feeding and insanitary conditions.

AUSTRIA IS RUSHING TROOPS TO THE FRONT FOR NEW OFFENSIVE

Italian Army Headquarters, Sunday, June 9—Railroads behind the Austrian lines in Northern Italy are being rushed to their capacity night and day in bringing troops to the front, distributing them to different sectors, and moving heavy guns and large quantities of munitions to positions near the battle line. Special system of drills to improve the physical condition of the Austrian soldiers and give them training for assaulting positions has also been put into effect.

It is known that the enemy is making strenuous efforts to prevent deserters from reaching the Italian lines, carrying information of troops dispositions. Heavy rewards have been offered for the shooting of deserters. The enemy, however, is being watched carefully by the Italians, who seek to checkmate a threatened offensive, whether it be on a large scale, or intended merely to bluff the Italians from sending troops to France or to satisfy German demands for an offensive.

FIVE DIVISIONS OF FOE BROKEN IN DAY'S BATTLE

Germans Made Tremendous Sacrifice for Slight Gain On Sunday.

NO SURPRISE THIS TIME

Had to Debouch Openly, and Afforded Splendid Targets For French Guns.

Paris, June 10.—"It was a perfectly satisfactory day," said Premier Clemenceau last night. In these words the French leader accurately summed up the prevailing impression.

Latest advices from the battle front show that on the whole the enemy clearly suffered a check on the day's operations. The enemy gained a slight advantage in the centre 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 divisons identified up to the present as having taken part in the attack. This was done without the French reserves being called on.

Caught Under 75's.

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 envelop the heights of Cocages and Riqueburg, dominating the Matz 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 Ressons-sur-Matz and Mareuil along the Roye road, which was swept by French fire.

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

A Critic's View.

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

The feeling which fairly represents the general sentiment is expressed by L'Auvre in the caption: "This time we have not been 'surprised,' but perhaps the boches will be."

It is to be expected that the enemy will strive hard to enlarge the point driven into the centre at Ressons-sur-Matz. Upon his success will depend his further action. Should he succeed in forcing back the French right he is likely to hurl all his forces toward Paris by way of the Compiegne road, turning the French line at Villers-Cotterets.

Should, however, the French left give way, the enemy would attempt a diversion northward with the object of capturing Amiens and rolling up the British flank to the sea, and separate 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.

FRENCH TAKE 500 GERMANS, THROWING BACK GIANT RUSH

Crown Prince Pushes Foch's Centre Back A Little In New Blow To Reach Paris, But Is Badly Mauled On Both Flanks.

WHERE NEW BLOW FALLS

London, June 10.—The new German attack is directed immediately against Compiegne as part of the campaign against Paris, according to virtually unanimous newspaper comment here.

In the opinion of some commentators in the morning newspapers, the section attacked is a vital one because of the various detached heights which lie across the head of the valley of the Oise and its great railway and road to Paris. Any important gain in this direction would, it is remarked, bring the enemy out into the level country towards St. Just and Clermont and enable him to avoid a frontal attack on the forests of Compiegne and Villers Cotterets, which are of great value to the Allies for defensive purposes. Such a gain, it is held, would probably compel a readjustment of the allied front between the Oise and the Marne.

Another object of the new move is assumed to be an attempt to outflank the French line in the Soissons sector.

THE WAR SITUATION

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 the centre, but are being held in check by the French on the wings. Heavy fighting continues all along the front.

Allied commanders had anticipated that the enemy would attack on this sector with the hope, probably, of pushing it back and connecting up with the salients which ended near Montdidier and near Noyon. French opinion is that the first day was satisfactory. The French reserves on the sector are still intact.

In the centre the German attacking waves reached Ressons-sur-Matz-Meuril, marking an advance of two and a half mile. Paris reports that advance as "murderous for the Germans." On the left wing the most the enemy could gain was about one-third of a mile, while on the right he was checked after crossing the first, or "covering," line of the French defence.

Enemy Claims Heights.

Berlin's full report on the first day's fighting will be delayed 24 hours, as is customary. Its latest 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 not only strong natural obstacles in the form of large forests on high elevations, but also a determined French resistance. Evidently the Germans are striving for Compiegne, on the road to 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 backward far enough.

Aim to Widen Salient.

Whether the Germans are attacking here in as great or greater strength than against the Chemin-des-Dames on May 27, is not yet clear. 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 failed before the forest of Villers-Cotterets. The Montdidier-Noyon sector offered a favorable opportunity, 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 under attack, but also the American sector west of Montdidier, 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 a depth of six miles.

On the Noyon-Rheims salient the only fighting has been some local German attacks northwest of Chateau Thierry, which were checked by the French and American troops, and an unfruitful German effort west of Rheims. Elsewhere on the French, British and American sectors there has been no activity of moment.

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

THE WEATHER

TOMORROW—WARMER.

Toronto, June 10—8 a.m.

Forecasts.

Moderate northeast and east winds, fair today and most of Tuesday, and a little warmer.

Temperatures.

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

Stations.	High.	Low.	Weather.
Victoria	68	54	Clear
Calgary	88	48	Clear
Winnipeg	74	54	Fair
Parry Sound	58	40	Fair
Port Stanley	66	52	Cloudy
Buffalo	64	48	Cloudy
Toronto	58	47	Cloudy
Ottawa	62	40	Fair
Montreal	62	46	Fair
Quebec	66	44	Fair

Weather Notes.

Since Saturday showers have occurred in many parts of Ontario and near the Bay of Fundy, elsewhere the west has been fair. It has been cool from the Great Lake eastward and quite warm in the West.

FRENCH AND AMERICANS GAIN GROUND ON MARNE

LATEST REPORTS ENCOURAGING.

London, June 10.—(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency).—Reuter'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 Ressons-Sur-Matz. Their gain consists of a belt of ground 1,200 yards deep, which they were able to batter with heavy trench artillery.

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 centre, the enemy, bringing up reinforcements, made further progress, reaching the southern part of Ouvilly Wood and Ressons-sur-Matz.

ALLIES GAIN ON MARNE.

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 begun yesterday morning have been extremely heavy.

The text of the statement follows:

"The German push was continued yesterday evening and last night with the same ferocity.

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

PERSHING HITS HARD.

Washington, D. C., June 10.—Gen. Pershing's communique today reports the repulse of a heavy enemy attack in the vicinity of Bouresches, with severe enemy losses. There was lively artillery fighting in the Chateau Thierry and Picardy sections.

TOOK 500 PRISONERS.

"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 these various engagements.

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

ENORMOUS LOSSES.

"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 artillery fighting. French forces completed the operation on which they embarked to the east of Hautebraye, and took 150 prisoners.

"Between the Rivers Ourcq and the Marne French forces repulsed several German attacks east of Vinly. Continuing their progress in the region of Brussaires, French and American troops gained ground; brought up to 250 the number of prisoners taken, and captured thirty machine guns."

REPULSED BY HAIG.

London, June 10.—German troops last night attacked a British post in Aveluy Wood, to the north of Albert, the war office announced today. The enemy was repulsed. The text of the statement reads:

"We carried out a successful raid yesterday on a German post in the sector northeast of Bethune.

"A hostile attack during the evening upon one of our posts in Aveluy Wood was repulsed."

BRITISH LINE IMPROVED.

With the British Army in France, June 10.—A considerable local improvement of the British line just to the south of the Somme was effected last night through a slight advance carried out in the neighborhood of Bouzencourt. Otherwise the night was generally quiet, and the situation unchanged. Raids and outpost actions comprised the remainder of the infantry activity.

The enemy shelling which was so heavy on the British right wing Saturday night and Sunday morning preceding the attack against the French, has again dropped to normal.

GERMANS RESUME DIRECT THRUST AGAINST PARIS.

London, June 10.—The French troops appear to be putting up a splendid resistance to the Germans on the Noyon sector, especially on the two flanks of the attacking front, where the heaviest fighting continues. The Germans have made some progress in the centre, where they claim the capture of the heights of Cury, while the French admit the loss of the villages of Ressons-sur-Metz and Mareuil.

It was generally expected that the German attack would come between Noyon and Montdidier, thus seemingly resuming the direct thrust for Paris.

Gas Shelled the British.

Simultaneously with the bombardment of the Noyon sector, the British front was subjected to a heavy fire, including gas shells, which seemed to herald another attack. According to the latest accounts no infantry attempt developed against the British lines.

There is little news yet from the German side, as the German official statement issued Sunday afternoon referred only to the operations of Saturday.

STUPENDOUS HUN SHOCK COULDN'T BREAK LINE.

With the French Army in France, Sunday, June 9.—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 sector, 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 attempted to pierce the allied defences southwest of Noyon. However, they could not produce any effect on the determined troops holding the front lines. The defenders were as firm as rocks and held the enemy tightly in check.

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