

GERMANS MAKE DESPERATE STRUGGLE TO REACH THE MARNE

Great Battle Still Rages With Undiminished Fury—Crown Prince's Armies Being Slowly Halted.

A despatch from the French Armies in France says: The Germans in the Champagne pushed farther towards the River Marne on Thursday. The intention of the Teutons probably is to secure a position enabling them to turn to the westward with the bulk of their attacking armies. The efforts of the Germans since their first rapid advance appear to take a fan-like movement. The principal column of the Teuton divisions seems to be thrusting in the direction of Frezen-Tardenois, which now is under a heavy fire.

On both flanks also strong forces are engaged. The first of these captured Soissons. On the eastern flank, however, they are meeting with the sternest defence from the Franco-British forces, which, nevertheless, have been obliged to realign in order to keep the front straight.

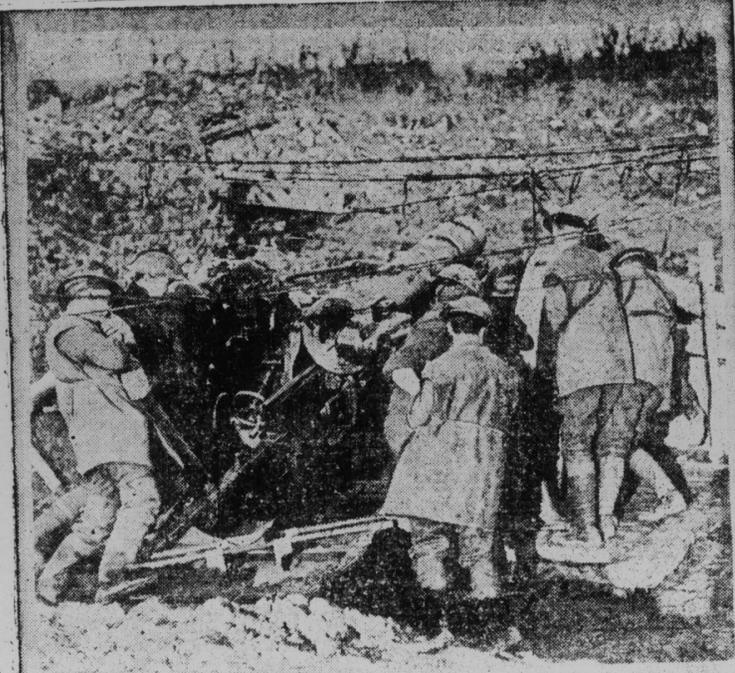
Allied reserves are now taking up positions in the battle-line. They are being thrown in to strengthen the defending forces where they are weakest in preparation for the placing of a barrier to a further German advance.

A despatch from London says: On the fourth day of the fighting the German Crown Prince's army failed to gain any considerable ground. On both flanks of the 30-mile fighting front, the allied troops refused to give up further territory, despite persistent enemy attacks, while in the cen-

tre, between Fere-en-Tardenois and Vesilly, about seven miles north of the Marne, the French reserves have checked the German thrust in the direction of Chateau Thierry. It would appear that the allied reserves have come into action as planned and have made their power felt.

Solsons is regarded as more vital to the allies because of its importance to the Montdidier-Amiens line than the other end of the front. The French are holding the high ground on the fortified plateau of Bellu and Mentagne, commanding the southern and south-western exit from the city, from whence the main roads run to Villers Cotterets. The possession of Chateau Thierry and absolute command of Soissons and its arteries would not only hold out a distinct threat to Paris, but would enable the enemy to link up his battle fronts on the Aisne and Somme, widening out his original salient so that for the purposes of a counter-attack it would cease to be a salient at all.

The danger is by no means past, and hot fighting continues along the whole front, especially to the southward, the German official statement claiming that they are fighting their way toward the Marne from Fere-en-Tardenois. According to the statement the enemy claims to have taken 35,000 prisoners and a tremendous amount of booty in cannon and material.



One of the big guns which helped the Canadians to check the German advance in Flanders.

RECRUIT ARMY IN CONQUERED LANDS

Germany Calls On Men of Baltic Provinces to Join Her Colors.

A despatch from Paris says: Germany has begun her campaign to utilize the vast resources of human material in the Baltic provinces to augment decimated ranks in the army, according to a despatch from Switzerland, which declares that the Dorpat Zeitung, the German propaganda organ for the Baltic, publishes an appeal to young men in Courland and Livonia, inviting them to join, under the German flag. "Germany," says the appeal, "has now more than ever the need of soldiers; it is natural that the children of the provinces delivered from Maximalist tyranny should give themselves up to enable Germany to intensify her effective and perform their duty like all children of the Empire."

Would Trust to the River To Protect Their Right Flank.

A despatch from French Headquarters says: Held on the flanks at Soissons and Rheims, the Germans are throwing their entire strength southwards, obviously with the Marne for their goal. It is probable that the Germans hope to establish themselves on the Marne, with a view to turning the direction of their main effort westward, trusting to the river to protect their right flank. The hot test fighting is proceeding along the whole southern front of the advance.

1,000 PARIS CHILDREN REMOVED TO COUNTRY.

A despatch from Paris says: The removal of children from Paris was begun on Thursday morning when 1,000 children from the Montmartre district of the city were placed on board a special train, bound for a vacation colony in the Department of Allier, in Central France.

This is the first action taken under a plan for removing Paris children from the possibility of harm from a long-range gun shell striking a school filled with pupils, as a church where worship was in progress was struck on Good Friday last.

GERMANS ARE USING NEW LONG-RANGE GUN.

A despatch from Paris says: Examination of the shells discharged by the Germans in the long-range bombardment of Paris, which began again on Monday, indicates that new guns are being used. Larger shells are being employed than formerly, the calibre of the guns being 24-centimetre (9 1/2 inches) instead of 21. The powder charge is greater, and the detonation louder, but the force of the explosion does not seem to have increased. A shell exploded only a dozen yards from a man seated on a bench, and did not injure him.

300 SOLDIERS KILLED BY BRITISH AIRMAN.

A despatch from London says: 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 raid of the British Flying Squadron on Douai, there were 300 soldiers killed and wounded in addition to great damage done.

RAISED 67,800 MEN UNDER SERVICE ACT.

A despatch from Toronto says: It was announced unofficially that since the Military Service Act was put into operation last October it has produced 67,800 of the 100,000 required under its provisions. This takes in all men who have reported from all points in the Dominion under all drafts.

AERIAL POSTAL SERVICE BETWEEN PARIS AND LONDON.

A despatch from Paris says: Aviators De Vienne and Lorgnat flew from Paris to London and back in a hydro-airplane in three hours and ten minutes, carrying mail. It was the first trip in connection with an aerial postal service between England and France which is being organized.

FROM SUNSET COAST

WHAT THE WESTERN PEOPLE ARE DOING.

Progress of the Great West Told in a Few Pointed Paragraphs.

Forest fire troubles are again in evidence in British Columbia owing to the recent dry weather.

A detachment of twenty-six Northwest Mounted Police, drawn from all parts of the Yukon, arrived at Prince Rupert en route to France.

Vancouver civic employees who struck for an increase of twenty-five cents per day have returned to duty after winning a complete victory.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal, posthumously awarded to Company Sergt.-Major James Watchman, was presented by the Lieutenant-Governor to his brother at Victoria.

On their return from Alaska the members of the International Fisheries Commission were met at the dock and tendered another cordial welcome to Canadian soil at Prince Rupert.

The British Columbia Government meeting at Victoria, altered the 1917 Taxation Act to relieve miners who paid a double tax, two per cent. on output and ten per cent. on income.

Shipyards workers do not like the stipulation for a forty-eight hour week by the Murphy Commission at Vancouver, to accompany their ten per cent. increase.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor presented to Major F. D. Edwards the Russian Order of St. Stanislaus, and to Lieut. Charles S. Griffin the Military Cross at Victoria.

Word has been received at Victoria by post from relatives of Flight Sub-Lieut. Wilfrid Richards, in England, that he was killed while flying near Salisbury, England.

At the concluding session of the Great War Veterans at New Westminster a resolution asked for the conscription of all Canadian wheat by the Government, which is requested to fix a price allowing a fair profit to the grower.

J. B. Tyrrell, the well-known Canadian mineralogist and geologist, has completed arrangements to visit the Cariboo district this coming summer.

Robert A. Bryce, M.E., of Porcupine and Cobalt, and Gordon Taylor, of Toronto, will accompany him.

Operation of the curfew by-law; abolition of billiards; open-air swimming pools for the children; Sunday closing of fruit stands operating under the guise of restaurants are some of the things the Local Council of Women want at New Westminster.

Captain George E. Chaffey, M.C., late of the 48th, and previously of the 72nd (Seaforth Highlanders of Can-

ada) battalion, who has been twice wounded at the front, has been appointed O.C., Details Company, No. 11 District Depot, with headquarters at the Central Building, Victoria.

Some of the big fishing interests at Ketchikan made a vigorous fight before the International Fisheries Commission to prevent fishermen going to Prince Rupert with their catches of fish.

A. M. Bacon, of 52 Thirteenth avenue west, Vancouver, has received word that his son, Pte. A. A. Bacon, of the Seventh Battalion, will shortly receive the Military Medal for exceptional gallantry under fire.

CONCRETE ROADS.

Tests Show the Saving of Power Effected on Smooth Surfaces.

The surprising differences in the amount of power needed to haul loads on different kinds of roads were shown in tests made recently. The resistance to a truck's power offered by a dirt road was 99 lb. per ton, by a gravel road, 82 lb. per ton, and by concrete to which has been added some other surfacing material, 50 lb., while the best showing of all, namely 30 lbs. per ton, was made on a smooth concrete highway to which no other surface material had been added.

Using as a standard a three-ton truck with a capacity load and a speed of 12 miles per hour on an unsurfaced concrete road, the truck, it is said, will make 7.2 miles per hour on surfaced concrete, 4.3 miles on gravel roads, and 3.6 miles on dirt roads. It is estimated that if all the highways travelled by the 400,000 motor trucks in America were concrete, the annual saving in their operation would be over \$237,000,000 per year, as compared with the cost of operating them on dirt roads.

Germans Preparing Public For Slowing Down in Drive.

A despatch from London says: Telegrams from Amsterdam indicate that the enemy is preparing the German public in advance for the slowing down which seems to have occurred on Thursday. Military writers, generally supposed to be in direct touch with the German high command, suggest that counter-measures which Foch will undertake will, in the next few days, slow down, if not bring to a standstill, the German advance. They suggest that a new offensive must be looked for on another part of the front.

Keep the hoe and cultivator going to keep down the weeds that will be very troublesome if allowed to get the start of the gardener. Loosening the soil aerates it and conserves the moisture.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, June 4.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.23 1/2; No. 2 do., \$2.20 1/2; No. 3 do., \$2.17 1/2; No. 1 wheat, \$2.10 1/2; in store Fort William, including 2 1/2% tax.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 81 1/4c; No. 3 C.W., 78 1/4c; extra No. 1 feed, 78 1/4c; No. 1 feed, 75 1/4c, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, nominal; No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$2.22; basis in store Montreal.

Peas—Nominal.

Barley—Malt, \$1.40 to \$1.42, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, \$2.10, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—War quality, \$10.95; new bags, Toronto.

Ontario flour—War quality, \$10.65; new bags, Toronto and Montreal freights, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots—Delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$35; shorts, per ton, \$40.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$15.50 to \$16.50; mixed, \$13.00 to \$14.00, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$8.00 to \$8.50, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 42 to 42 1/2c; prints, per lb., 43 to 43 1/2c; dairy, per lb., 36 to 37c.

Eggs—New-laid, 33 to 34c.

Poultry—Roasters, 23 to 25c; fowl, 23 to 30c; ducks, 25 to 30c; turkeys, 27 to 30c.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices: Cheese—New, large, 23 1/2 to 24c; twins, 23 1/2 to 24 1/2c; old, large, 25 1/2 to 26c; twin, 26 to 26 1/2c.

Butter—Fresh, dairy, choice, 40 to 42c; creamery prints, fresh made, 45 to 47c; solids, 44 to 45c.

Margarine—32 to 34c lb.

Eggs—New laid, 43 to 44c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 70c; roasters, 28c; fowl, 38 to 40c; turkeys, 40 to 45c.

Japan, \$8.25 to \$8.50; Limas 19 to 20c.

Maple syrup—3 1/2-lb. tins, 10 to a case, \$14.50; imperial gallon tins, per tin, \$2.25; imperial five-gallon cans, per can, \$10.50; 15-gallon kegs, per gal., \$2.00; maple sugar, 1-lb. box, pure, per lb., 24 to 25c.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 36 to 38c; do., heavy, 30 to 32c; cooked, 49 to 50c; rolls, 32 to 33c; breakfast bacon, 41 to 44c; backs, plain, 44 to 45c; boneless 45 to 49c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 30 to 31c; clear bellies, 29 to 30c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 31 1/2 to 32c; tubs, 31 1/2 to 32 1/4c; pails, 32 to 32 1/2c; prints, 33 to 33 1/2c.

Compound tierces, 26 to 26 1/2c; tubs, 26 1/2 to 26 3/4c; pails, 26 1/2 to 27c; prints, 27 1/2 to 28c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, June 4.—Oats Canadian Western, No. 2, 93c; do., No. 3, 89 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 86 1/2c.

Flour, new standard Spring wheat grade, \$10.95 to \$11.05.

Rolled oats, bags, 90 lbs., \$4.85 to \$5.00.

Bran, \$35.

Shorts, \$40.

Mouillie, \$72.

Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$15.50.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, June 4.—Extra choice heavy steers, \$15.00 to \$16.00; choice heavy steers, \$14.00 to \$14.25; butchers' cattle, choice, \$14.00 to \$14.25; do., good, \$13.25 to \$13.50; do., medium, \$12.00 to \$12.50; do., common, \$11.00 to \$11.25; butchers' bulls, choice, \$12.00 to \$13.00; do., good, \$11.00 to \$11.50; do., medium, \$10.25 to \$10.50; do., rough, \$7.50 to \$8.50; butchers' cows, choice, \$12.00 to \$13.00; do., good, \$11.00 to \$11.50; do., medium, \$10.25 to \$10.50; stockers, \$9.50 to \$11.25; choice, \$12.00 to \$12.00; canners, \$12.00 to \$12.00; light ewes, \$15.00 to \$18.50; lambs, \$20.00 to \$21.00; calves, good to choice, \$14.00 to \$15.50; hogs, fed and wethered, \$20.00; do., weighed off cars, \$20.25; do., f.o.b., \$19.00.

Montreal, June 4.—Choice steers, \$14.75 to \$15.25; good steers, \$12.00 to \$11.50; choice butcher cows, \$11.00 to \$11.50; poorer grades, \$9.50 to \$12.00.

Butchers' bulls were, \$9.00 to \$13.00; sheep, \$13.00 to \$15.00; Spring lambs, \$8.00 to \$12.00 each.

Choice hogs, \$20.50; sows, \$18.00 to \$19.00.

To bake patties successfully the oven should have a strong under heat.

AMERICA ALONE IS REPLACING TONNAGE SUNK BY U-BOATS.

A despatch from Boston says: "As much deadweight ship tonnage has been launched from the shipyards of the United States in the last three weeks as was sunk by German submarines during the entire month of April," said Dr. Charles A. Eaton, chairman of the National Service Section of the United States Shipping Board, addressing the American Society of Mechanical Engineers here. Last week alone, Dr. Eaton said, 18 ships, representing 106,000 tons deadweight, went down the ways.

CROPS IN GERMANY UNIFORMLY GOOD.

A despatch from Amsterdam says: The official German agricultural report for Western and North-western Germany states that the crops in this district are from three to four weeks earlier than in 1917. The growth of rye is described as luxuriant and the condition of Summer grain as satisfactory. Grass in general is of good growth, but clover is not uniformly so, the report states.

ONTARIO SOLDIERS ARE SAFE IN ENGLAND.

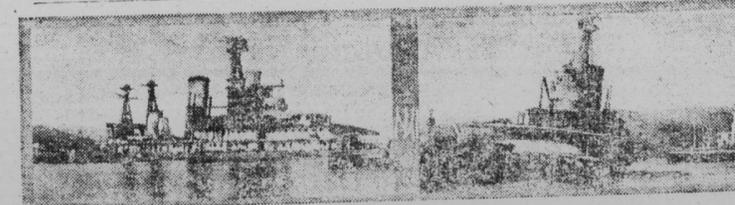
A despatch from Ottawa says: It is officially announced through the chief press censor's office that the following troops have arrived safely in England: Infantry from Central Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and British Columbia.

Composite battalion from Halifax. Railway construction battalion. Siege artillery.

Details.

ANOTHER AIR RAID ON PARIS FAILED.

A despatch from Paris says: Some airplanes crossed the line in the direction of Paris on Thursday night. The alarm was sounded at 11 o'clock, and the "all clear" signal was given at midnight. The enemy machines were under a heavy fire from the defences of Paris, and some bombs were dropped on the region about the city. There were no casualties.



The High Art of Camouflage.

Wooden dreadnaughts, exact duplicates of British battleships, lay at anchor in the North Sea while the real warships were conveying troops across the Atlantic. These dummies finally deceived several German ships into the harbor at Kethalo, where British destroyers were lying in wait. In the fight which followed, the German flotilla suffered severely. One of the wooden ships was beached.

The Doings of the Duffs.

