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REVIEW OF OPERATIONS.

From drives on a wide front, the German offensive in France has deteriorated into isolated attacks along the areas between Soissons and Chateau Thierry, and eastward on the Marne and in the general direction of Rheims, although in these attacks the enemy is still using large effectives and numbers of guns. He is being held almost everywhere from further progress, and on many sections compelled to assume the defensive against vicious blows delivered by the French, British and American troops. The Americans, on the sectors where they are alone, or brigaded with Allied troops are everywhere fighting with a spirit that places them rightly in the category of veterans. Near the Neuilly Wood, which lies northwest of Chateau Thierry, and at the point where the drive has brought the enemy nearest Paris, the Americans have beaten off a strong German attack and on the Marne at Jaulgonne, some six miles northeast of Chateau Thierry, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the French, they have aided in forcing the first contingent of the enemy to cross the Marne again, to seek the refuge of the northern bank of the stream. In this last engagement the Germans suffered severe casualties, and left 100 prisoners in the hands of the defenders. Between the Aisne and Ourcq Rivers, the Germans have captured Parnant, and to the South of that village, the French have ceded a little terrain in the Ourcq Valley. They also took the town of Neuilly La Poterie, 7½ miles northwest of Chateau Thierry, in fighting, during which the place changed hands many times. In the region between the Oise and Aisne, the enemy have been unable to advance anywhere. The losses of the Germans near Pernant were extremely heavy, owing to the stubborn fighting of the French. There still is only moderate activity along the line held by the British in Flanders and Picardy, where patrol activities and bombarding continue. On the Amiens front the Germans are bombarding British positions. Full confidence in the outcome of the war, again has been expressed by the Supreme War Council of the Allies, which has just gone over the whole Allied situation resulting from the big German offensive. Although it was stated that the Allied nations may be still exposed to critical days, the report of the Council says that the aid of the American troops will make it impossible for the enemy to gain victory, by wearing out the Allied reserves, before he has exhausted his own.

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, To-day.

Regarding American troops, the Supreme War Council held its session under circumstances of great gravity, for the alliance of free peoples. Says the statement, the German Government relieved of pressure on the Eastern front by the collapse of the Russian armies and people, has concentrated all its effort in the West. It is now seeking to gain a decision in Europe, by a series of desperate and costly assaults upon the Allied armies, before the United States can bring its full strength effectively to bear. The advantage it possesses in its strategic position and superior railway facilities, has enabled the enemy command to gain some initial successes. It will undoubtedly renew its attacks, and the Allied nations may still be exposed to critical days. After a review of the whole position the Supreme Council is convinced that the Allies are bearing the trials of the forthcoming campaign, with the same fortitude they have ever exhibited in defence of the right, will baffle the enemy's purpose and in due course bring him to defeat. Everything possible is being done to sustain and support the armies in the field. The arrangements for unity of command have greatly improved the position of the Allied armies, which are working smoothly and with success. The Supreme War Council has complete confidence in General Foch. It regards with pride and admiration the valor of the Allied troops. Thanks to the prompt and cordial co-operation of the President of the United States, the arrangements which were set on foot more than two months ago, for the transportation and bringing of American troops, will make it impossible for the enemy to gain a victory by wearing out the Allied reserves before he had exhausted his own. The Supreme War Council is confident of the ultimate result, and the Allied people are resolute not to sacrifice a single one of the free nations of the world to the despotism of Berlin. Their armies are displaying the same steadfast courage which has enabled them on many occasions to defeat a German onset. They have only to endure with faith and patience to the end, to make victory for freedom sure. The free peoples and their magnificent soldiers will save civilization.

BRITISH HEROISM.

PARIS, To-day.

The special correspondent of the Petit Journal, with British Headquarters, describing many heroic deeds of the British soldiers, say many fine instances of bravery might be mentioned. All of them demonstrate the splendid spirit with which the British troops have defended the soil of France against the Germans. They did not despair for a minute, but fought without cessation and even captured prisoners. The special correspondent of the Eclair, who also is at the British front, says after the events of March 21st, and the breakdown of the fifth army, some Frenchmen, forgetful of the past were heard casting doubt upon the power of resistance of the British soldiers. Such judgment was unjust. Now after what took place at Craonne and Berincourt for the defence of Rheims this remark would be a crime. Our Poilus saw Tommy at work, and the hard days which they spent in common, will strengthen mutual confidence, besides who knows whether the weight of the battle will not again fall upon the British army. It seems improbable that the British front will remain inactive, and proof of this is the appreciable increase in artillery activity on certain points of the front.

AMERICANS FIGHT GALLANTLY.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY ON THE MARNE, June 4, (By the A.P.).—American troops made their presence felt at several points in the big battle yesterday and to-day, and won the admiration of their Allied comrades. The town of Veuilly La Poterie, between Villers-Cotterets and Chateau Thierry, was the scene of the most violent combats in which the Americans took part. Here with their French comrades, they succeeded in throwing the Germans back. When the Americans first came into action here, the Germans were trying eo enter Veuilly Wood. The enemy battalions were mowed down by the American machine gunners, who later supported the French infantry in a counter attack which forced the enemy to retire beyond the Northern edge of the wood. A serious effort by the Germans to cross the Marne in the neighborhood of Jaulgonne, also brought American machine gunners into the fight. A German battalion succeeded in obtaining a footing on the southern bank but not for long. The Americans and French together resisted with great vigor and killed and captured all the Germans who had crossed the River. The other parts of the new battle line are almost without change, but there are evident signs the Germans are withdrawing their specially trained storm divisions which executed the first assault. Whether the enemy intends to make another desperate effort of the same kind, somewhere else, cannot be foreseen. The Crown Prince has not thrown all the divisions of his general reserve into the furnace, and probably is saving them for another dash. The American losses, according to the latest reports available, were exceedingly slight most of them resulting from shell fire.

LOCAL ATTACKS CONTINUE.

PARIS (Bulletin) To-day.

The Germans continued local attacks last evening, and during the night, on the main battle front, the War Office announced to-day. Attempts made on the French lines at Carlepont Wood, Domiers, Corcy, and in the neighborhood of Chezy failed. In the region north of Corcy, an action by the French infantry, assisted by the Yankees rectified the French line on the borders of the forest.

HOT AIR.

AMSTERDAM, To-day.

Heavy sacrifices are needed, but the German Government hopes that a decisive blow will soon be made against the Allies, declared Dr. N. S. Paasche, the Vice-President, in opening the Reichstag meeting Tuesday. Referring to the performances of the German troops in the West, he said, "Our Iron Will is moving forward to the astonishment of the world. Our victorious troops have reached the Marne, whence at the beginning of the war they retired to defensive positions, not conquered by the power of the enemy, but forced by circumstances. We no longer need to fear such a retirement. The Marne will not again form a turning point now that we have a free hand in the East. Heavy sacrifices certainly are necessary, but the nation knows that we are not to blame for the bloodshed, but our enemies who again and again have refused the hand of peace. We hope that a decisive blow will soon fall and that honorable peace will be attained.

V. C. HEROES.

OTTAWA, To-Day (via Reuter's Agency).—Although under rifle and machine gune fire, Lieut. Dougle (awarded the V. C. for conspicuous bravery) fearlessly walked about as if on parade giving orders and encouraging everybody. He inspired the infantry with the assurance, "As long as you stick to your trenches I keep my guns here." The line was maintained all day long, delaying the enemy's advance over twelve hours. The battery was withdrawn with great difficulty, according to orders, in the evening, when the ammunition was spent. Second Lieut. E. F. Beal, also awarded the V. C., led a party of a dozen men against the enemy, who was strongly holding a gap of four hundred yards between the left of his company and the neighbouring unit, which it was vitally important to clear. Reaching an enemy machine gun, Lieut. Beal immediately sprang forward and killed the team with his revolver and captured the gun. Altogether he captured in similar manner four machine guns and inflicted severe casualties on the enemy. Subsequently, regardless of danger, Lieut. Beal walked up close to an enemy machine gun and brought in a wounded man who had been left in the open under heavy fire. Lieut. Beal was killed by a shell the following morning.

GERMAN ADVANCE SLOWING.

LONDON, To-day.

The disclosure, in the French official statement yesterday, that American troops have been engaged in hard fighting in two sectors of the present great battle line, and have again demonstrated their splendid quality as they did at Cantigny, recently, is most welcome to the British public. It was pointed out this morning that the German advance was continuing with unabated violence, but with a greatly reduced rate of progress. This reduction was due mainly to Fronch reinforcements, but also to the nature of the ground, the enemy now coming into difficult wooded regions.

The view of the military experts here is that the enemy will continue to develop the present operations as long as possible, but no longer than they prove fruitful, but that as soon as it becomes apparent that the opposing forces are becoming equalized, there will be another lull such as followed the March and April offensives, which will be a prelude to another drive in some new direction. It cannot be denied that the prospect of such a drive further north, either through Amiens or in Beauvais or in Flanders, where an Allied retirement would be a much more serious proposition, is viewed with some anxiety, but confidence is still felt in General Foch, and above all in the fact of the active help now being brought to the Allies by American troops.

JOHN DILLON INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, To-day.

The voluntary recruiting appeal by Viscount French, Lord Lieut. of Ireland, is neither applauded nor condemned by John Dillon, the Nationalist leader, in an interview held with him by the Daily Telegraph's correspondent in Dublin. The Government, Mr. Dillon is quoted as saying, has certainly done one sensible thing in abandoning the attempt to enforce Conscription in Ireland against the will of the people, which would have brought no strength to the Allied cause, and would undoubtedly have produced world wide evils. Any prospect of the success of Lord French's appeal, depends in my judgment, entirely on the extent to which the Government will reverse their Irish policy, and the methods of recruiting practiced.

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We Shall Remember Them.

They sleep beneath no immemorial yews;
Their resting place no temple arches hem;
No blazoned shaft or graven tablet woos
Men's praise—and yet, we shall remember them.

The unforgetting clouds shall drop their tears;
The winds in ceaseless lamentation, wail,
For God's white Knights are lying on their biers,
Who pledged their service to restore the Grail.

They gave their lives to make the whole world free;
They recked not to what flag they were assigned,
The Starry Banner, Cross, or Fleur-de-lis—
Their sacrifice was made for all mankind.

For them the task is done, the strife is stilled;
No more shall care disturb, nor zeal condemn;
And when the larger good has been fulfilled,
In coming years we shall remember them.
How can the world their deeds forget? In France
White crosses everywhere lift pallid hands,
Like silent sentinels with sword and lance,
To keep their memory safe for other lands.

What need have they for holy sepulture?
Within the hearts of men is hallowed ground—
A sanctuary where they rest secure,
And with Love's immortality are crowned.

And far-off voices of the future sing,
"They shall remain in memory's diadem";
And winds of promise still are whispering
That same refrain, "We shall remember them."

—James Terry White.

Big Award For Salving Steamer.

A cable from England received by M. O. Crowell, of Crowell Bros., Limited, Vice-President of the Larder Bros. Wrecking Company, Limited, announces that the Larder Bros. Wrecking Company, Limited, have been awarded the sum of $86,480.00 by the Arbitration Court in England as their remuneration for salvage services performed to the steamer "Arachene" in 1916. The steamer "Arachene" went ashore on the Island of Langlade or Little Miquelon, in June, 1916, in a very exposed place. Larder Bros. were employed to salve her and were successful in floating the ship and having temporary repairs made in St. Pierre, and afterwards taking her to Quebec, where she was repaired in dry dock and has since made a number of successful voyages.

The salving of the ship was a unique performance. Of the many hundreds of ships which have gone ashore on this rocky Island of Langlade, the "Arachene" is the first one to have been successfully floated. Captain Cecil Larder, Managing Director of the Company, was personally in charge of the operations. The steamers "Portia," "Sable I." and "Bridgewater" assisted in the salvage operations and commenced an action for salvage in the Court of Quebec. An action was also commenced by Larder Bros. Wrecking Company, Limited, through their solicitors, Messrs. Maclean, Paton, Burchell and Ralston in the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, but finally it was arranged that all these actions should be withdrawn and the matter be left to arbitration. The arbitrator was Mr. Butler Aspinall, who is well known in Canada in connection with the Empress of Ireland-Storstad case, and it is his award that has just been published awarding the Larder Bros. Wrecking Company the amount above mentioned. — Halifax Chronicle.

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Co Operation of Americans and British Navies

Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly, Commander-in-Chief of the British Naval forces on the Irish Coast, has issued the following order, addressed to the American destroyer flotilla: "On the anniversary of the arrival of the first United States men of war at Queenstown I wish to express my deep gratitude to the United States officers and ratings for the skill, energy and unfailing good nature which they all have consistently shown, which qualities have so materially assisted in the war by enabling ships of the Allied powers to cross the ocean in comparative freedom. To command you is an honor, to work with you is a pleasure and to know you is to know the best traits of the Anglo-Saxon race."—(Scientific American.)

British Liner Rammed Hun Submarine.

An Atlantic Port, May 31.—A German submarine lying in wait for transports carrying American troops was rammed and sunk by a large British transport off the Irish coast during the second week in May, according to authoritative information brought here by a prominent American returning from an important mission to England.

The ship which sank the submarine is one of the largest liners known to American and European travellers, and she hit the boat full amidship after a torpedo had been fired and the transport was manoeuvring to make way for accompanying destroyers to drop depth charges. It is possible, the American said, that the submarine might have been forced to surface by one of the explosions, but at any rate it came up less than fifty yards in front of the liner. In full view of the soldiers gathered on her deck, the big steamship rammed her way into the submarine and "cut her like a piece of cheese," the American said.

Gallantary of Four War Torn British Divisions.

New York, May 29.—Gallantry of four war-torn British divisions, which held their ground on the right of the Allied line until the uncovering of their left flank compelled retirement to the Aisne, is hailed as "Fine proof of the spirit and stamina of the British Army." In a despatch cabled by the Minister of Information to the British Pictorial Service here to-day.

"Four British divisions, forming the right of the Allied forces in the new battle ground on the Aisne," the statement said, "held their ground with conspicuous gallantry between Craonnelle and Bermericourt until pressure on the French on the left uncovered their flank and compelled them to fall back to the Aisne.

"All these divisions have been fighting almost incessantly since March 21.

"The 50th, composed of North England territorials, was in action south of the Somme the first days when fourteen British divisions were confronted by 48 German divisions. After eight days of continual fighting they were removed to the north, where they were almost at once in action in the neighborhood of Merville, never yielding their ground until their munitions ran out.

"The 80th division covered itself with glory in a successful counter-attack.

"The 21st division fought at Etchy, never yielding an inch of the ground for two days. A few days later it was in action near Hollebeke and Voormezeele.

"The 25th division fought brilliantly near Cambrai and was again in action near Ploegsteert wood.

"That these four divisions, after all their experience of the past two months, have held their ground on the Aisne is fine proof of the spirit and stamina of the British Army."

Famous Signals.

Our books on naval history which give, in terms of flags, Nelson's signal at Trafalgar, will have to be brought up to date to include, in Morse dots and dashes, the immortal "St. George for England" of Zeebrugge. Our Japanese Allies will be the first to note the fine watchword, for Togo, an intense admirer of Nelson, employed a variant of the Trafalgar signal in the great sea battle with Russia. Said he in his report:—"I ran up this signal for all the ships in sight—'The fate of the Empire depends upon this event; every man is expected to do his utmost.'" The clarion four-word message from Sir Roger Keyes to the Vindictive is not excelled for brevity or effectiveness by anything in our records. Wellington's "Up Guards and at 'em" was really, "Guards stand up," and the prelude to a general instruction. To balance the phrase from the terms of chivalry flashed into the midnight air at Zeebrugge, we must seek the opposite pole of patriotic exhortation; Admiral Sir Charles Napier's roar to his bluejackets at Acre, "Forward you—rascals and fulfil the prophecies!"

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