

The Toronto World

OFFICES FOR RENT
RYRIE BUILDING
Corner Yonge and Shuter Sts.
Excellent light; freight and passenger
elevators; first-class janitor service; im-
mediate possession. Apply
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
38 King Street East, Main 5450.

ENEMY CHECK NEW ENEMY ADVANCE

Germans Make Attack on Front From Montdidier to Oise---Kaiser's Troops Held in First Line Positions on Right and Left---Present Action Shows Signs of Extending to British Front

ENEMY GAIN CONFINED TO FORWARD POSITIONS

Heavy Gas Shell Bombardment Precedes German Attack
---New Battle Aims to Open Clear Way to Paris.

ENEMY SIGNS OF FIGHT BRITISH

Heavier Bombardments Appear to Presage Extension of Attack.

POWERFUL RESISTANCE MADE TO NEW ENEMY ONSLAUGHT

SILTING SAND RAPIDLY BLOCKADES ENTRANCE TO ZEEBRUGGE HARBOR
Sinking of Large Dredger Cripples Germans in Attempts to Clear Channel.

French Right and Left Wings Show Particular Tenacity

---Attack Develops on Front of Nearly Twenty Miles Between Montdidier and Oise.

Generalissimo of Allied Armies Tells How and When Reserves Should Be Used.

PREPARED BLUDGEON Must Be Thrown in Together in Action Surpassing All Other Phases.

French Army Headquarters, June 9.—The German offensive which opened this morning on a 25-mile front was preceded by a heavy gas shell bombardment. The enemy gains have as yet been confined to our advanced zone, which was within the range of a destructive fire from his mine-throwers. Our principal line of resistance is untouched, according to the latest reports.

The enemy probably intends to turn to the right between Matz and the Oise by an advance between Matz and Noyon, with the object of obtaining a clear way towards Paris, with the Oise protecting his right in conjunction with a later move from the Soissons-Chateau Thierry line.

Paris Hopeful.
Paris, June 9.—The official announcement today that another phase

of the German offensive was opened this morning between Montdidier and Noyon, was interpreted by the public as having a hopeful aspect. The point was made that the latest attack is on a front of only 15 to 18 miles, compared with a front of 50 miles for the first offensive this year, on March 21, and of 25 miles for the attack along the Aisne on May 27. This is regarded as an indication of diminution of the power of the attacking masses.

The attack, it is added, has been where anticipated, and where, therefore, preparations had been made to resist it to the best advantage. The use in the official communication of the term "covering zone" is taken to show that the enemy as yet has gained no advantage in the first positions, although the attacking side, after preparation with explosive shells and poisonous and other gases, can invariably count upon making gains in the covering zone.

With the British Army in France, June 9, 2 p.m.—Thus far the attack launched by the Germans this morning against the French between Noyon and Montdidier has developed no conjunctive operation on the British front, the heavy bombardments last night and early today against the British right gave promise for a time of a more extensive enemy offensive. It may be that for the moment the German high command is content with a southerly drive between Montdidier and Noyon, with the idea of storming Compiègne with its railway ways, and strengthening out the salient which the enemy has driven into the French front between Soissons and Rheims.

It would be unwise to predict at this juncture that attacks would not be further north. Certainly Von Hindenburg has for a considerable period, has been a considerable drive against part of the British front.

Prepared for Action.
Whether the enemy will withdraw troops from the British front, the present operations opposite Paris his big gamble, only time will tell. It can only be said that today the German battle line is still prepared for action along the British zone. The allied line in this sector, which has been the scene of continual thrusts and counter-thrusts since Von Hindenburg began his offensive in Flanders, about fifty prisoners were taken. The attack was launched at five o'clock yesterday, and was successfully completed in a short time.

London, June 9.—The plight of the Germans at the Belgian submarine base of Zeebrugge, in consequence of the measures taken by the British navy to blockade the port, is even more serious than has been believed heretofore. Photographs just taken from airplanes show that the entrance to the harbor is rapidly silting up, and that accordingly the British effort to close the channel is being reinforced by nature.

The sunken vessel inside the breakwater, which was at first believed to be an enemy destroyer, now appears to be a large dredger. The loss of this ship evidently has crippled the Germans in their attempts to clear the channel.

Paris, June 9.—The feeling of confidence evident when the first announcement was made that the Germans had resumed their offensive seemed justified by a statement to-night that the enemy's attack on the approximately twenty-two mile front had succeeded in advancing a bare four miles at one point only. In the statement said, the Germans were being held.

Paris, June 9.—In a new thrust, directed at the sector between Montdidier and Noyon, the Germans have succeeded in gaining ground along about a 20-mile front to a depth of about 2½ miles at certain points, according to the war office announcement tonight. The fighting was very heavy and the French offered a powerful resistance to the multiplied efforts of the enemy, and finally succeeded in checking the advance, particularly on the two wings.

The text of the statement reads: "A new offensive began this morning; the enemy developed with sustained violence on a front of 25 kilometers (approximately 15.5 miles) between Montdidier and the Oise. The enemy, in great force, multiplied his efforts to drive thru our lines, but our troops everywhere sustained the shock along the entire battle line. Stubborn engagements stopped or seriously retarded the enemy thrust.

"To the left the Germans did not succeed in crossing our covering zone and were strongly held by our troops on the line of Rubescourt, Le Fresnoy and Mortemer, which they reached.

"On the centre the progress of the enemy was more appreciable. After successive attacks, which were murderous for their troops, the Germans succeeded in taking foot in the villages of Reuons-sur-Matz and Marcellin, where our units of the first line continued to offer defense foot by foot.

"On the right the enemy met with resistance not less energetic, and despite his repeated efforts we held him on the front comprising Balval, Cannecourt and Ville."

London, June 9.—That battles can be won in the end only by the army which takes the offensive, is the significant declaration made by General Foch, commander-in-chief of the allies, in an important article contributed by him to the weekly journal, *The Field*, in which he discusses the problem of the soldier and the way to victory.

"Modern warfare, to arrive at its end and to impose its will on the enemy," says General Foch, "recognizes only one means—destruction of the enemy's organized forces.

"War undertakes and prepares this destruction by battle, which brings about the overthrow of the adversary, disorganizes his command, destroys his discipline, and nullifies his units as far as their fighting power is concerned.

"Our first axiom must be that, consistently to achieve its object, a battle must not be purely defensive, a purely defensive battle, even when conducted, does not result in a victor and a vanquished. It is simply a game that must be begun over again.

"From this it is an obvious corollary that an offensive, whether started at the beginning of an action, or whether it follows the defensive, can only give results and in consequence must always be adopted at the final moment.

"To maintain our position is not synonymous with being victorious and we prepare for a defeat. If we remain where we are and do not pass to the offensive to fix the direction of attack, to guard against the plans of the enemy and prevent him from carrying out the same manoeuvre, we must undertake to carry on and sustain numerous combats, each with a definite aim.

"But since there remains no doubt that decisive attack is the very keynote of a battle, all other actions which make up a battle must be envisaged, considered, organized, provided with forces in the measure in which they will prepare, facilitate and guarantee development of a decisive attack, characterized by its mass, its surprise, its speed and for which, in consequence, it is essential that there shall be the maximum reserve force possible of troops of manoeuvre. The reserve—that is to say, the prepared bludgeon—is organized and kept ready instructed to execute the single act of battle from which results are expected, namely, the decisive attack.

"Blow Must Be Violent.
"Reserves must be husbanded with the most extreme parsimony, so that the bludgeon may be strong enough to make the blow as violent as possible. Let loose at the finish, without any lurking idea of saving them, with a well thought out plan for winning the battle at a point chosen and determined, reserves are thrown in all together in an action surpassing in violence and energy all other phases of battle, an action with proper characteristics—surprise, mass and speed. All our forces really participate either by preparing it or carrying it out.

"In this, our supreme aim, we must not be deceived by appearances. Although theory falls when applied by feeble hands, and when accessories obscure the main principle, history and reason show us that in battle there must be a single argument which is worth while, namely, decisive attack, which alone is capable of assuring the desired result—the overthrow of the adversary."

SEA ROAD TO FRANCE WILL BE KEPT OPEN

Secretary Daniels Says There Will Be No Weakening of Forces in European Waters.

London, June 9.—American forces in European waters are not being weakened in consequence of the operations of German submarines off the American coast, and the ocean highway for the movement of troops to Europe will be kept open, secretary Daniels says in a cablegram published today by *The Times*. The message follows:

"The activities of German submarines off the American coast have not in any way changed the policy of this government. The road to France will be kept open for the transportation of our troops and the delivery of munitions and food supplies for our forces, and those of our allies. There is being no weakening of our naval forces in European waters as a result of the new activity necessitated on our own coast.

"The country has remained calm in the face of Germany's attempt to bring frightfulness to our doors. In fact, this enemy effort has stimulated recruiting and strengthened the determination of our people to use every resource to defeat the enemy."

STRONG POST FALLS INTO BRITISH HANDS

Attack in Flanders Immensely Improves Allied Line at Critical Point.

With the British Army in France, June 9.—British troops carried out a well-planned attack west of Voermezele and captured a strong position held by the enemy. The operation was a minor one, but the defenses secured greatly improved the allied line in this sector, which has been the scene of continual thrusts and counter-thrusts since Von Hindenburg began his offensive in Flanders. About fifty prisoners were taken. The attack was launched at five o'clock yesterday, and was successfully completed in a short time.

FRENCH GET READY DEFENCES OF PARIS

Allies to Take Precautions Against Shelling by Heavy German Guns.

London, June 9.—Most of the English and French military authorities believe that the German advance on the Marne is temporarily held. But they recognize that the German reserves under Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria are still almost untouched, and as this great force is sure to be brought into action before long a fresh German attempt to break thru the allied front may be expected probably at some other point.

In Paris it is explained that the appointment of the committee of defense to supervise the trenching of the Marne is the sequel to a report by Mr. Clemenceau in his capacity as minister of war. Paris is not likely to be besieged, but the Germans with 16-inch guns may be able to subject it to an intensive bombardment if they can come a few miles closer, and it is necessary to be prepared for all eventualities.

The defense committee is under the presidency of General Dubail, military governor of Paris, and includes the prefect of police and the chief of the local municipal council.

The Petit Parisien says: "The events of the past fortnight have proved the necessity for taking precautions against any surprise, however improbable. The possibility of an attack upon the Paris entrenched camp has to be faced. The appointment of the committee of defense is a sign of foresight, not of despair. It should not disturb, but strengthen."

BELFAST STEAMSHIP DAMAGED BY U-BOAT

Submarine Fired Four Torpedoes—Crew Rescued Disabled Ship by Calling Aid.

London, June 9.—A Belfast steamship, torpedoed by a German submarine while bound from England, has reached an Irish port, badly damaged. Three of the crew were killed by the explosion of the torpedo. Had a few fewer than four torpedoes been discharged by the submarine, the vessel was maneuvered so adroitly, however, that three of them missed their mark. The attack was made at night. At daybreak the vessel was still afloat, but well down by the head. The crew, which had abandoned the ship, went back on board, determined to take her to port.

The men succeeded in getting the disabled wireless plant into operation for assistance. They were powerless, as the ship was unmanageable and would have been easy prey for a submarine. Two tug came up and towed the fine steamship safely to port.

The submarine, which was faster than the steamship, ran ahead of her in the darkness and lay in wait until she came alongside. The explosion of the torpedo, which was fired at starboard, tore a great hole in the hull, immediately began to fill. The survivors were rescued by the crew of the tug.

The three men killed were firemen.

QUEBEC AWAKENED TO GRAVITY OF WAR

Sir Robert Borden Pays Tribute to Present Attitude of French-Canadians.

Canadian Associated Press Cable.
London, June 9.—Seen by a Canadian Associated Press correspondent on his arrival in London, Sir Robert Borden said he had an uneventful voyage.

"I am happy to know that the work of the imperial cabinet and conferences begins early next week. There are matters of importance in Canada awaiting our return. We are anxious to accomplish our mission with the least possible delay. The spirit of the Canadian people is still resolute and indomitable and so will continue to be and. Certain disturbances in Quebec were grossly exaggerated in the press. The people of that province in recent months have become more thoroughly awakened to the gravity and meaning of the situation. The young men in Quebec are coming forward both under the Military Service Act and voluntarily to do their duty in a cause which they regard as involving the future of their country.

"The splendid valor of Canadians of French origin has been proved under several tests during the present war. No braver, truer men can be found in the allied armies than those who flock to the colors from Quebec."

KAISER WATCHES DAILY FROM SAFE DISTANCE

Amsterdam, June 9.—"With pride and thankfulness I daily watch the giant deeds of my brave troops, which will secure respect for the German name for all time."

This is one of the striking phrases used by the German emperor in sending a contribution of 50,000 marks to the Ludendorff fund, initiated by the national committee for the care of disabled soldiers. The emperor added: "I also see sufferings borne by the German soldier in a manly and resolute manner. I see him bleed and die for the fatherland's greater honor; I gain an insight and knowledge of the innermost life of the wounded warrior."

AN AERIAL SERVICE, LONDON TO PARIS

Paris, June 9.—An aerial postal service between London and Paris has been successfully inaugurated. The aviator Lornag concluded his third round trip yesterday in five hours and fifteen minutes. The return voyage was rendered difficult owing to the strong headwind and deep air pockets.

"My observer and myself were really seasick, as the pitched and tossed on a heavy sea," said Lornag after landing.

BRITISH IN COMBAT UPON ANCRE FRONT

English Troops Carry Out Successful Raid South of Beaumont-Hamel.

London, June 9.—"English troops carried out a successful raid last night south of Beaumont-Hamel and captured thirty prisoners," says today's official communication. "A few prisoners were captured also by the French troops in a neighboring sector north of Baillieu. Hostile raids repulsed yesterday evening and during the night the British conducted a raid of Arras and in the neighborhood of Givenchy-La-Bassee.

"The hostile artillery activity has been above normal on the southern portion of our front from Villers Bretonneux to Albert, and also between Givenchy and Robecq."

Field Marshal Haig's report from British headquarters last night follows:

"We raided the enemy's trenches last night south of Arras and inflicted casualties on his garrison.

"Early this morning French troops carried out a successful minor offensive east of Dikiebusch Lake, and took 400 prisoners."

The official communication from Field Marshal Haig tonight merely says: "There is nothing of interest to report on the British front."

BEGIN THE WEEK WELL

Don't put off your need of a new straw or Panama hat. Dineen's have the best selection in the city, and our long years of experience assure you of guaranteed quality, moderate price and all-round satisfaction. Call in now, when the choosing is good. Our store is at Temperance and Yonge streets.

BRITISH ATTACK ENEMY WITH AIRCRAFT FIRE

London, June 9.—The official report on aerial operations issued this evening says:

"Low clouds hampered work on Saturday, but our airplanes constantly attacked the enemy behind his lines with machine gun fire. Our planes, co-operating with the French, heavily bombed Nesle and Fresnoy-le-Roye, nine tons being dropped.

"During the following night, two tons were dropped on a railway station and dump east of La Bassee.

"In the course of 24 hours four down and two others disabled. None of ours is missing."

ANOTHER AMERICAN STEAMER IS SUNK BY A SUBMARINE

Falls Victim Seventy Miles Off Maryland Coast and Boat With Eighteen is Missing.

Washington, June 9.—The American steamer Pinar Del Rio was sunk by a German submarine 70 miles off the coast of Maryland yesterday morning. One of her boats with the captain and seventeen members of the crew is missing; another with sixteen men has landed on the Virginia coast. A brief despatch to the navy department tonight announcing the sinking did not say whether the ship was shelled or torpedoed. Hope is held that the missing boat either has been picked up by some passing vessel or

RETURNED MAN DROWNED

Pte. Hoag of Moose Jaw Had Mether Living in Toronto.

Regina, June 9.—Pte. Samuel Hoag, who in January of last year enlisted in Moose Jaw and went to France with the 46th Battalion, being returned to Canada with severe wounds, was last night at his home in Toronto. His mother lives in Toronto.

TO DISCUSS ALIENS

When the Military Service Act (Justice) Bill was introduced by Mr. Justice Ferguson at St. George's Hall today the question of what action should be taken in regard to men of alien birth who come within the draft act, will come up for discussion. W. R. Smyth, K.C., chief public representative, will be present to look after his side of the question.

at
dly
rob-
cted
the
ain
he-
cial,
It'll
y is
ngle-
ined.
C
Tooke
h col-
d to
negli-
5
ty,
res
or
pers
back
with
lum
ible
and
lot.
ored
to
5
600
lea-
11.
ther
ice"
s 1
8
lock
and
8
lock
ed 25-

of the German offensive was opened this morning between Montdidier and Noyon, was interpreted by the public as having a hopeful aspect. The point was made that the latest attack is on a front of only 15 to 18 miles, compared with a front of 50 miles for the first offensive this year, on March 21, and of 25 miles for the attack along the Aisne on May 27. This is regarded as an indication of diminution of the power of the attacking masses.

The attack, it is added, has been where anticipated, and where, therefore, preparations had been made to resist it to the best advantage. The use in the official communication of the term "covering zone" is taken to show that the enemy as yet has gained no advantage in the first positions, although the attacking side, after preparation with explosive shells and poisonous and other gases, can invariably count upon making gains in the covering zone.

With the British Army in France, June 9, 2 p.m.—Thus far the attack launched by the Germans this morning against the French between Noyon and Montdidier has developed no conjunctive operation on the British front, the heavy bombardments last night and early today against the British right gave promise for a time of a more extensive enemy offensive. It may be that for the moment the German high command is content with a southerly drive between Montdidier and Noyon, with the idea of storming Compiègne with its railway ways, and strengthening out the salient which the enemy has driven into the French front between Soissons and Rheims.

It would be unwise to predict at this juncture that attacks would not be further north. Certainly Von Hindenburg has for a considerable period, has been a considerable drive against part of the British front.

Prepared for Action.
Whether the enemy will withdraw troops from the British front, the present operations opposite Paris his big gamble, only time will tell. It can only be said that today the German battle line is still prepared for action along the British zone. The allied line in this sector, which has been the scene of continual thrusts and counter-thrusts since Von Hindenburg began his offensive in Flanders, about fifty prisoners were taken. The attack was launched at five o'clock yesterday, and was successfully completed in a short time.

London, June 9.—The feeling of confidence evident when the first announcement was made that the Germans had resumed their offensive seemed justified by a statement to-night that the enemy's attack on the approximately twenty-two mile front had succeeded in advancing a bare four miles at one point only. In the statement said, the Germans were being held.

Paris, June 9.—In a new thrust, directed at the sector between Montdidier and Noyon, the Germans have succeeded in gaining ground along about a 20-mile front to a depth of about 2½ miles at certain points, according to the war office announcement tonight. The fighting was very heavy and the French offered a powerful resistance to the multiplied efforts of the enemy, and finally succeeded in checking the advance, particularly on the two wings.

The text of the statement reads: "A new offensive began this morning; the enemy developed with sustained violence on a front of 25 kilometers (approximately 15.5 miles) between Montdidier and the Oise. The enemy, in great force, multiplied his efforts to drive thru our lines, but our troops everywhere sustained the shock along the entire battle line. Stubborn engagements stopped or seriously retarded the enemy thrust.

"To the left the Germans did not succeed in crossing our covering zone and were strongly held by our troops on the line of Rubescourt, Le Fresnoy and Mortemer, which they reached.

"On the centre the progress of the enemy was more appreciable. After successive attacks, which were murderous for their troops, the Germans succeeded in taking foot in the villages of Reuons-sur-Matz and Marcellin, where our units of the first line continued to offer defense foot by foot.

"On the right the enemy met with resistance not less energetic, and despite his repeated efforts we held him on the front comprising Balval, Cannecourt and Ville."

London, June 9.—American forces in European waters are not being weakened in consequence of the operations of German submarines off the American coast, and the ocean highway for the movement of troops to Europe will be kept open, secretary Daniels says in a cablegram published today by *The Times*. The message follows:

"The activities of German submarines off the American coast have not in any way changed the policy of this government. The road to France will be kept open for the transportation of our troops and the delivery of munitions and food supplies for our forces, and those of our allies. There is being no weakening of our naval forces in European waters as a result of the new activity necessitated on our own coast.

"The country has remained calm in the face of Germany's attempt to bring frightfulness to our doors. In fact, this enemy effort has stimulated recruiting and strengthened the determination of our people to use every resource to defeat the enemy."

Amsterdam, June 9.—"With pride and thankfulness I daily watch the giant deeds of my brave troops, which will secure respect for the German name for all time."

This is one of the striking phrases used by the German emperor in sending a contribution of 50,000 marks to the Ludendorff fund, initiated by the national committee for the care of disabled soldiers. The emperor added: "I also see sufferings borne by the German soldier in a manly and resolute manner. I see him bleed and die for the fatherland's greater honor; I gain an insight and knowledge of the innermost life of the wounded warrior."

Paris, June 9.—An aerial postal service between London and Paris has been successfully inaugurated. The aviator Lornag concluded his third round trip yesterday in five hours and fifteen minutes. The return voyage was rendered difficult owing to the strong headwind and deep air pockets.

"My observer and myself were really seasick, as the pitched and tossed on a heavy sea," said Lornag after landing.

London, June 9.—"English troops carried out a successful raid last night south of Beaumont-Hamel and captured thirty prisoners," says today's official communication. "A few prisoners were captured also by the French troops in a neighboring sector north of Baillieu. Hostile raids repulsed yesterday evening and during the night the British conducted a raid of Arras and in the neighborhood of Givenchy-La-Bassee.

"The hostile artillery activity has been above normal on the southern portion of our front from Villers Bretonneux to Albert, and also between Givenchy and Robecq."

Field Marshal Haig's report from British headquarters last night follows:

"We raided the enemy's trenches last night south of Arras and inflicted casualties on his garrison.

"Early this morning French troops carried out a successful minor offensive east of Dikiebusch Lake, and took 400 prisoners."

The official communication from Field Marshal Haig tonight merely says: "There is nothing of interest to report on the British front."