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TUESDAY MORNING JUNE 4 1918

VOL. XXXVIII.—No. 13,719 TWO CENTS

FRESH TROOPS FAIL TO ADVANCE

French Reserves Repulse Determined Enemy Attacks, While British Retain Their Strong Positions---Rheims Beset on Three Sides, But Still Holds Out---Submarine Warfare Brought to the American Coast, and Nine U. S. Ships Are Sunk.

NEW OFFENSIVE MAY PREVENT ANOTHER DRIVE ON CHANNEL

Prolongation of Fighting in Champagne Makes Another Effort in Flanders or Picardy Unlikely---German Prisoners Declare Hindenburg Will Fail to Achieve Decisive Victory.

With the British Army in France, June 3.—German prisoners captured by the British in the battle of the Aisne declare they do not believe that Von Hindenburg will achieve a decisive victory in his new drive, but that the situation will stabilize, as it did in the north. These prisoners attribute much of the success attained by their troops thus far to their intimate knowledge of the ground over which they have been fighting.

French Official Report

Paris, June 3.—The battle in France was resumed with great intensity during the night and the course of the day, according to the war office announcement this evening. The Germans, with fresh troops, attacked between the Oise and the Ourcq with redoubled violence.

Whether these statements reflect the opinion of the enemy higher command is, of course, problematical, but it seems probable, according to the opinion held here, that when Von Hindenburg began his assault in the Aisne region he was prepared to abandon it abruptly if it showed signs of failure, and strike again for Amiens or elsewhere in a big push on the British front.

"The battle was resumed with great intensity during last night and the course of the day. The Germans, bringing up fresh troops, attacked between the Oise and the Ourcq with redoubled violence.

Everything was in readiness at that time for offensive operations in the latter zone, and there still seems a possibility that the Germans to be held up immediately in the present attack they would switch to the north.

"To the north of the Aisne the enemy attacks were concentrated at Mount Choisy, which for the fifth time was captured by our troops. All the other enemy troops between the Oise and the Aisne, notably north of Meulien-sous-Touvent and Vignac, failed.

Would Exploit Success. Continuation of their progress on the French front, however, might mean that their success would be exploited to the full and that the troops which were intended for the Amiens drive would be used in the bid for Paris.

"Between the Aisne and the Ourcq the Germans made desperate efforts to penetrate the great of Villers Cotterets from the north and east. Our troops heroically sustained the checks of the enemy attacks on front and broke their advance, inflicting upon them sanguinary losses.

Every day that the fighting continues on the Aisne battlefield from now on will detract from the power of the enemy to recuperate for a drive further north, and the conflict has already reached a stage which would greatly lessen the force of any blow which the Germans might deliver on the British front.

"The Germans attacked in great strength to the east and west of Craonne and in a very short time reached the bridge over the Aisne at Maisey. Consequently, when some of the British troops retired from Craonne, they found the enemy already at the bridge and some groups were compelled to surrender.

The Germans began their drive with about 25 divisions, and up to May 30 over 40 divisions had been definitely identified. Undoubtedly a considerable number of other enemy divisions had been employed and others were held in immediate reserve.

"The allied troops were ordered to the alert, and for hours stood waiting with grim patience for the battle to begin. It was a time to try the soul of the sturdiest fighter.

From the British 50th division, which was holding a sector of the French line about Craonne when the offensive started, come some interesting details concerning the initial onslaught. The attack was fully expected at Craonne the night before the Germans advanced.

"It is not possible to speak with certainty of the whole line involved in the attack, but the British lines in the Craonne sector were thinly held.

MOST HOPEFUL REPORT SINCE BATTLE STARTED

For First Time in a Week Enemy Gained No Ground During the Day.

London, June 3.—"Tonight's report is the most hopeful since the beginning of the battle. For the first time since last Monday it can be said that the enemy gained no ground during the day," says Reuter's correspondent with French headquarters in France.

Winnipeg Barbers Threaten To Strike for Higher Pay

Winnipeg, June 3.—Winnipeg's barbers are demanding an increase in wages and shorter working hours, and threaten that unless their demands are met tomorrow to go on strike on Wednesday morning. They ask an increase of from \$18 to \$20 a week, with pay for holidays and a bonus on individual business over \$25 per week, with working hours of 4.30 to 6.30 every day except Saturday, when the closing hour shall be 9 o'clock. This would mean a shortening of the week's working hours by six and a half hours a week. One hundred and thirty-nine shops in Winnipeg are involved.

London, Ont., June 3.—The city council at its meeting tonight decided to grant garbage collectors an increase of ten cents a day, making their wages \$2.85, and refusing the \$3.00 the men demanded. If the garbage men adhere to their plans they will go on strike Tuesday morning.

London Garbage Collectors Threaten to Go on Strike

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"In the centre the enemy has extended his front along the north bank of the Marne, which is still bounded by the Towns of Chateau Thierry, which was evacuated some days ago, and Vernouil."

THE STRIKE IS OVER.

Vancouver, June 3.—Senator Oideon Robertson announced today that he had succeeded in arranging with R. P. Butchart, in charge of shipbuilding on the coast, for retroactive pay for the employes as from February 1, on the new scale and that the strike was practically over. The men will return to work tomorrow morning.

Atlantic City, N.J., June 3.—The steamer Texel was sunk by a German submarine Sunday afternoon, sixty miles off the coast. The crew of 36 men landed here tonight.

GREATEST PRESSURE ON WESTERN FLANK

Germans Concentrate on Line From Soissons to Chateau Thierry.

SITUATION NOT STABLE

But First Impulse of Offensive is Coming to an End.

London, June 3.—The military correspondent of the British wireless service writes as follows concerning the operations on the western front:

"The Germans still show their greatest pressure on the western flank of the Aisne salient, their efforts yesterday being again on the front between Soissons and Chateau Thierry. Their progress, however, has not been very marked, and their advances have been more in the nature of local movements.

"During the past 48 hours, too, the resistance has been of a severe and punishing nature. All the advances have been met by the hardest fighting, and beyond the local action referred to, checked by the allies.

"The situation cannot yet be said to have reached a position of stability, but the evidence suggests that the first impulse of the offensive which has carried the Germans forward so far is coming to an end, and that they must now enter upon the phase of the fighting in which the full cost will have to be paid, for every mile of progress.

"In the advance on the Somme and the Lys the speed of the attacks was checked and the great offensive movements of the Germans expended themselves in expensive efforts, and on the whole, useless local encounters, as the allied reserves came more and more into action and the Germans advanced farther and farther from their lines of supply. The same conditions probably hold good in the present case, and the Germans are meeting the organized strength of the allies at the time when their first momentum is diminishing."

FIVE SUBMARINES SEEN ALONG ATLANTIC COAST

Norfolk, Va., June 3.—Naval officers here said tonight their reports indicated five German submarines had been operating along the Atlantic coast, and that two had been sighted off the Virginia capes. Rear-Admiral Fechteler, commandant of the Norfolk navy yard, said two boats had been sighted off the coast of North Carolina. Neither officer had been advised of any engagement between American warships and U-boats.

The Willing Guest; The Inconsistent Host.

The warm weather, the showers of the past week, leave the country in its freshest green attire. The thick-set clover, the slender shoots of wheat, barley, oats; the trees beyond compare in their young foliage, and the lovely contour that the leaves and the shoots impart to the landscape, are all in their bloom, and the air is fragrant with the perfume of the young plants. Cows in pasture fields, with sleek coats, fresh washed by rain; sheep newly shorn and white; mares and foals and young calves turned out in paddocks.

ENEMY ADVANTAGE NOW VANISHING DAY BY DAY

London, June 3.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, telegraphing Sunday at midnight, says: "Until today it was only possible to hold the enemy from hour to hour. The enemy's numbers enabled him to man, to manoeuvre and go round obstacles in his path; but his numerical advantage vanishes from day to day, and we have now arrived at the stage where the formation of a continuous line forces the Germans to attempt massed attacks against strongly held positions, instead of turning them."

KING REPLIES TO HAIG.

National Spirit Will Carry Britain Thru to Triumph, King Says. London, June 3.—Replying to birthday congratulations from Field Marshal Haig, King George said: "My heart is more than ever with the troops. I know how splendidly they are now fighting. Come what may, the national spirit will carry us thru to a triumphant end."

BIG SUBMARINE HUNT BEGINS OFF NORTH ATLANTIC COAST

"BOTH ADVANCES WERE BROKEN"

French Repulse Violent Attacks West of Chateau Thierry and at Meaux.

Paris, June 3.—Bouresches, in the vicinity of which village French troops last night broke up a violent German attack, about two and one-half miles west of Chateau Thierry on the north side of the River Marne. Troops of the German crown prince launched strong columns in the direction of Meaux, twenty-seven miles northeast of Paris, on each side of the road between Chateau Thierry and the French capital.

SMALL BOY DROWNS NEAR BLOOR VIADUCT

William Ablett Sinks in Don and Gordon Peacock Has Narrow Escape.

William Ablett, aged 11, of 14 Bertmount avenue, was drowned, and Gordon Peacock, aged 10, of 58 Bertmount avenue, had a narrow escape from death when the two boys fell into the Don River just south of the Bloor street viaduct yesterday afternoon at 2.30.

The two youths were playing on the bank when part of the embankment broke from under their feet. Both boys were thrown into the water, which at that point is very deep. Ablett immediately sank from view, but Peacock was saved thru the timely arrival of Harry Drake, a youth of 15, who gave his address as 14 Buchanan street. Drake, hearing the boy's cries as he came to the surface, threw off his coat and plunged in after him. He was able to save the boy after a few minutes' struggle.

Some time later the body of Ablett was recovered by James Smith, of Woodycreek avenue, who also was drawn to the scene of the accident by the boy's cries. The body was removed to the morgue, where an inquest will be held.

IMPORTANT STATIONS BOMBED BY BRITISH

Twenty-Two German Machines Brought Down and Damage Done at Railway Centres.

London, June 3.—The official report on aerial operations tonight says: "Yesterday our airplanes carried out a good deal of observation for the artillery and took many photographs. Eighteen tons of bombs were dropped by our airplanes, and heavy machine gun fire from the air was directed upon a great variety of targets.

"Eight German machines were destroyed in air fighting and 14 were driven down out of control. Three of our machines are missing.

"On Sunday night we bombed Le Cateau, St. Quentin and Valenciennes Railway stations and dropped eight tons of bombs. All our night flying machines returned.

"Three enemy machines were brought down in flames and three driven down out of control. Three of our machines are missing.

"In home waters during the above period numerous anti-submarine and escort patrols were carried out and long reconnaissance were made across the North Sea. Submarines were sighted and attacked and enemy mines were located on several occasions.

"During a North Sea patrol a zeppelin was sighted and chased by our seaplanes, which were unable to get sufficiently near to engage her effectively. One of our seaplanes is missing.

The admiralty tonight issued the following official communication: "During the period from May 30 to June 3, inclusive, bombing raids were carried out night and day against the following military objectives: Bruges and the docks at Zebrugge and Ostend. Several tons of heavy bombs were dropped on the objectives with good results. Photographs confirm great damage to the large engineering works at Bruges."

HAIG'S REPORT.

Nearly 300 Prisoners Captured in Addition to Many Machine Guns.

London, June 3.—Field Marshal Haig's report tonight from British headquarters in France reads as follows: "Hostile raids were repulsed during the night by French troops east of Bullcourt.

"This number of prisoners captured by us in last night's successful operations southeast of Strazeele is 287. We also captured a German anti-tank gun, in addition to thirty machine guns and several trench mortars.

"On the remainder of the British front there is nothing of special interest to report."

MUCH ARTILLERY FIGHTING.

British Troops Raid Austrians South of Asiago in Italy. Rome, June 3.—"Artillery actions have been frequent in the Val Arsa from Zenson to the sea," says the official announcement from general headquarters today. "South of Asiago a British party penetrated the enemy line, inflicting considerable losses and bringing back prisoners. At Capo Nis an attack attempted by the enemy was driven back. One hostile airplane was brought down."

PENNY POSTAGE CEASES.

British Rate After Seventy Years Advances to Three Halfpence. London, June 3.—Penny postage ceased in Great Britain today after a life of 70 years. From today, ordinary letter postage in Great Britain will be three halfpence.

GERMANS PRESS RHEIMS.

London, June 3.—The Germans have drawn their line closer round Rheims and hold three-quarters of an armed semicircle.

Three American Steamers Reported Sunk, Others Feared Lost to U-Boat Attack---Six Schooners Sent to Bottom---No Transports Attacked.

New York, June 3.—Nine American vessels were known tonight to have been sunk by German submarines off the north Atlantic coast since May 25.

The largest to fall prey to the raiders, which are seeking to prevent the sailing of transports with troops for the battlefields of France, was the New York and Porto Rico liner Carolina, of 8,000 tons, which was attacked Sunday night about 125 miles southeast of Sandy Hook. The fate of her 220 passengers and crew of 150, who took to the boats when shells began to fall about the vessel, was unknown late tonight, but there was hope they had been picked up by some passing ship or would reach shore safely in the small boats. Only one life was lost in the sinking of the other ships.

Besides the Carolina the known victims of the U-boats are the Atlantic Reffing Company tanker Herbert L. Pratt, the steamship Winneconne, of 1,800 tons; and six schooners, the largest of which were the Hauppauge, a new ship of 1,000 tons, and the Edward H. Cole. The crews of these eight vessels have been landed at Atlantic ports.

Reports brought ashore by the survivors indicated that the Winneconne and nearly all the schooners were sunk by the same U-boat, which had been lurking in the path of shipping off the New Jersey coast and the Delaware capes since late last month. The stories told by the skippers of the schooners indicated that the commander of the submarine was unusually humane for a German officer. In no instance, so far as known, was a lifeboat shelled, and in all cases reported the crews were given opportunity to escape or were taken aboard the submarine, where some of them were kept prisoner for eight days before they were turned adrift to be picked up by a passing vessel.

Out of the flood of reports which swept thru the maritime district after the Associated Press first flashed the news that two cruiser submarines were operating 75 miles southeast of the Highlands of New York, these facts stood out:

The steamship Carolina of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company has been sunk. Nothing is known of the fate of the 220 passengers and crew of 150, who took to the boat when the underwater craft began shelling the liner.

The schooner Edward H. Cole, of Boston, has been sunk by bombs, and Captain H. J. Newcombe, of Boston, with his crew of ten, have been landed here after being rescued from the boat in which they were given an opportunity to escape.

The schooners Jacob M. Haskell, of Boston; Isabel P. Wiley, of Bath, Maine; Hattie Dunn, of Thomaston, Maine; and Samuel W. Hatnaway, have been sunk. The crews of all schooners were saved.

The Savannah Line steamship City of Columbus is reported to have been sunk, but no definite news of her fate has been received.

Survivors Picked Up. Fifteen survivors of U-boat attacks were brought to an Atlantic port tonight on a steamship which picked them up from small boats. Their dispositions were taken by government officials, and they were held incommunicado on the steamship, which remained at anchor all night. There were reports that they had been aboard a steamship, and two schooners, but the names of these vessels were not obtainable. It was said also that some of them had been kept prisoner eleven days aboard the submarine, and then turned adrift in a small

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