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VOL. XXXVIII.—No. 13,718 TWO CENTS

CHECKED AT THE MARNE

German Advance Held Up by French From Soissons to the River---Rheims Still Holds Out and Germans Are Repulsed at Fort Pompelle---Many Positions Recovered by Allied Reinforcements---Naval Engagement is Expected Soon.

MAY NOT PRESS BEYOND MARNE BUT DIVERT EFFORT WESTWARD

As Soon as Enemy's Flank is Protected by the River Attempt Will Be Made to Swing Towards Paris.

French Army Headquarters, June 2.—On the western front of his salient the enemy continues his pressure over the great plateau west of the Crise Valley and southwards towards Deuilly on a front which is about six miles from the nearest sector of the enemy line at mid-day yesterday.

On the Marne the enemy holds the river bank for a distance three miles east of Chateaufort and German transport wagons can be seen on the roads from heights on the southern bank. It is probable that the enemy does not desire to press southward beyond the Marne. As soon as his flank is protected by the river his whole effort will doubtless be diverted in the direction of the west.

The enemy continues to pour fresh troops into the struggle. The Germans have already engaged nearly fifty divisions. Forty of these divisions had been ordered to participate in the offensive as originally planned on the Aisne. Another five is engaged in the extension of the enemy's front north-west of Soissons. Among these troops are some of the best and most carefully trained storm divisions in the German army.

Of the 23 divisions composing General von Hutier's army of assault on March 21 15 have been identified among the troops carrying out the attack on the Aisne. These divisions were withdrawn from the Picardy battlefield at the end of March, brought up to strength and given a few weeks' strenuous training for the new offensive. There are several guard divisions in this army of shock troops who are too valuable to be exposed to bombardment for long periods in the front line, being quickly withdrawn as soon as their special task is accomplished.

GERMANS RAID PARIS DROPPING SOME BOMBS

Paris, June 2.—Enemy airplanes attacked Paris this morning. Several bombs were dropped and a few persons were wounded. The alarm was sounded at 12:08 a.m. and the enemy machines were vigorously bombarded. The all-clear signal was given at 2:05 a.m.

British Conscript Farmers; 35,000 Must Join Colors

London, June 2.—The ministry of national service has authorized the enlistment of 35,000 hitherto exempted men under 31 engaged in British agriculture and certain allied occupations. These men must join up by the end of June, after which there will be no further recruiting of exempted agriculturists unless compelled by developments in the military situation.

GERMANS ASSEMBLE FLEET.

Unusual Collection of Enemy War Craft Gathers in Heligoland Bight.

Copenhagen, June 2.—Fishermen returning from the North Sea, according to The Stifte Tidende, report an unusual assemblage of German war-craft in Heligoland Bight. The fishermen also say there is unusual reconnaissance activity by German vessels well up the Jutland coast.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

Haig Reports Nothing But Artillery Fire on Both Sides.

London, June 2.—Field Marshal Haig reports as follows on the operations in France:

"Except for artillery activity on both sides in the different sectors, there is nothing to report from the British front."

Another Russian Revolution Plot Discovered in Moscow and Petrograd Which Stretches Thruout the Whole of Russia.

LONDON, June 2.—The discovery in Moscow and Petrograd of a large counter-revolutionary plot, which stretches thruout the whole of Russia, is announced in a Russian wireless message received here tonight. To this plot is attributable in part the mutiny of the Czech-Slovak troops, which have captured several important railway junctions and lines. Moscow has been declared in a state of siege.

MORE HOSPITALS BOMBED ONE ALMOST DEMOLISHED

Two Turkish Posts Taken by British

Counter-Attacks Repulsed With Considerable Loss to the Enemy.

London, June 2.—The official statement on operations in Palestine issued by the war office last night, reads:

"Our troops in the central area in Palestine advanced their line to a depth of one and three-fourths miles on a front of five and a half miles southwest of Tabor on the night of May 25. They captured two Turkish posts, repulsing several counter-attacks with considerable losses to the enemy."

VICTORY IN THE END BUT TIME CRITICAL

Lord Robert Cecil Says Greater the Danger Greater the Determination.

London, June 2.—Lord Robert Cecil, parliamentary under secretary for foreign affairs, speaking at Hitchin, Saturday, said:

"If the foreign office of this country had been in incapable or in rash and reckless hands, I do not think we should have the allies which are now on our side in this fight."

Lord Robert, referring to England's promise not to bomb Cologne on Corpus Christi day, said:

"That was not the decision of the foreign office; it was the decision of the cabinet as a whole. I think the decision was right. On that particular day large processions of men and children would be marching thru the streets, and the Pope submitted a request that on that day we should undertake not to bombard the German town. Had we been advised that by refraining from doing so we should sacrifice greater military interests, very different considerations would have arisen. In the absence of such advice I think we did right."

Lord Robert said, referring to the military position in France:

"No one can read the telegrams without seeing that the position is an anxious one. I am quite sure that the greater the danger, the greater will be the determination of this country to fight things thru. There is no doubt about our ultimate victory, but I have already felt, at any rate since Russia disarmed herself, that we would have a very serious and difficult time until the full weight of our American allies was felt. We are in the middle of that time. I do not deny its seriousness and anxiety, but have the utmost confidence in the valor of the soldiers of the allies and our own men."

Casualty List Among Patients and Workers is Considerable When Buildings Are Attacked a Second Time From the Air.

With the British Army in France, June 2.—British Red Cross Hospitals have again come under the German bombing scourge. This latest attack began at 10.30 o'clock. Friday night and the hostile airmen raided the same group of hospitals which suffered on May 19. Several hospitals were hit, and the casualty list among patients and workers is considerable.

One hospital was almost demolished when an enemy aviator dropped an explosive on it after getting his bearings by letting fall a brilliant flare which lighted up the whole district. One sister was killed at this place and several others wounded, one of the latter probably fatally.

The raid lasted two hours, but thanks to the fact that most of the hospitals were not crowded, the casualties were much lighter than in the previous bombardment. One hospital, which had a large number of wounded men in it, was bombed, but owing to lucky circumstances comparatively few were killed or wounded, the precautions taken saving a heavy loss of life.

One hospital had one ward destroyed and two other wards damaged. General attendants were killed in this place, and there were other casualties. The operating theatre of still another hospital was wrecked.

HINDENBURG TOOK WALK IN CHEMINS DES DAMES

Accompanied Kaiser On Tour of Inspection Over Ground Won in Latest Offensive.

London, June 2.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg recently has been reported dead or gravely ill, but Paul Rosner, special journalistic attendant of Emperor William, writing in the Lokal Anzeiger, says that on the battle front at Craonne last Tuesday Emperor William and Von Hindenburg took a long walk between the trenches, craters, wire entanglements and shell holes and inspected the defensive positions of the Chemins des Dames. To a question as to whether the climbing of a hill was not too much for him Von Hindenburg smilingly said to the Emperor: "It is very good for me to get a little exercise, your majesty."

BEGIN THE WEEK WELL.

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BRITISH AND AMERICAN SHIPS READY TO FIGHT

Naval Engagement is Expected at Any Time as Germans are Coming Out.

New York, June 2.—The United States now has a large number of first-class battleships, "preparing side by side with the best ships of the British navy for an engagement on the high seas which is expected to occur at any time with the German fleet," according to a statement made in an address here tonight by Rear-Admiral Albert Gleaves.

"I am not going beyond the border line of secrecy," declared Admiral Gleaves, "when I say that a few days ago there came an alarm to the heads of the British navy that the German battleships were about to come out for this expected engagement on the high seas. I know that the British navy heads gave the first-class American battleships a post of honor in preparation for the attack."

KAISER VISITS FRONT IN CAMOUFLAGED MOTOR

Mounted California Plateau Alone So As Not to Attract Attention of Airplanes.

Geneva, June 2.—Emperor William visited the battle front on Monday, according to details reaching here from Cologne. He made the trip in a powerful armored and camouflaged automobile. The emperor mounted Mount Hiver unaccompanied so as not to attract aerial attention. Only a few generals at the front were informed of his visit.

TANKS, PRISONERS LOST BY GERMANS

Powerful Attack Near Rheims is Thrown Back by French.

SITUATION UNCHANGED

Main Pressure of Enemy is Still Directed Westward.

London, June 2.—The military correspondent of the British wireless service writes as follows concerning the operations on the western front:

"Altho the fighting has been severe on the Aisne front, particularly between the Oise and the Marne, there has been no very pronounced change in the situation. The main pressure of the enemy is still directed westward, where he is still trying to widen his flank in the direction of the forest of Villers-Cotterets."

"Yesterday he made advances here on a front between Vaurezis, west of Soissons, and Bouresches, west of Chateau Thierry. By the end of the day his front ran from Vaurezis thru Saconin-et-Breuil, Chandun, Logpont, Courcy and Faveroles to a point near Chezy, and then bent eastward thru Licy to Bouresches. Thence the line runs to the Marne, passing north of Chateau Thierry, which the French hold."

"Heavy fighting has taken place on the ground west of Soissons, now back by the French in their successful counter-attacks. In spite of the enemy's efforts the allied gains have been maintained."

"On the Rheims flank there is little change. The enemy made a powerful attack with tanks northwest and north of Rheims and succeeded in making a little progress at Fort de la Pompelle. A counter-attack immediately restored the line, the Germans being thrown back with the loss of 200 prisoners and four of their tanks."

PROGRESS BECOMES SLOWER AND CASUALTY LIST GROWS

Submerging Masses of Germans Throw Themselves on the French, Who Reply With Fierce Courage---Next Big Attack Expected to Be Made on Thierry.

With the French Army in France, June 2.—All the elements of open warfare, resembling ancient campaigns, are present these days in many parts of the great battlefield stretching along the Marne. Here a small column of French and British infantrymen may be seen slowly falling back or spreading out as a line of skirmishers, with protecting parties of scouts watching to prevent a surprise. There may be seen a cavalry patrol with lances or carbines ready for use, departing for or returning from a daring raid in territory overrun by the Germans.

At all cross roads stand armed guards. Along the roads may be seen columns of troops and every kind of vehicle loaded with all kinds of household goods, chicken coops, pigs, lambs, mixed with small children and old folks scarcely able to understand what is occurring.

Peasants, farmers, storekeepers and local officials march between in the broiling sun, many of them leading cattle or driving sheep or goats, while the military police or old reservists help them along and show them the routes towards various destinations where hospitable town or village folks are ready to receive their unfortunate compatriots.

Expect to Go Back.

Few complaints are heard as the long columns pass to the rear. Most of the people are confident that the exile from their homes will only be of a short duration. Interspersed with them, but generally proceeding in the opposite direction, are all sorts of troops, cavalry and infantry. The sight of this gathering army cheers the people leaving their homes and rarely a group of soldiers passes without words of greeting from the refugees. There was no panic when the people were ordered to leave.

Allied cavalry patrols with more than ordinary daring make their way about the country where the enemy is known to have penetrated, and encounters are frequent. The allied horsemen are working now as they have never worked since the earliest days of the war. Small squads dash here and there, reinforcing the weak points, and often rendering immense services. One of the regiments which the correspond-

French Official Report

"The battle continued today. The enemy's principal efforts were between the region north of the Ourcq and the Marne. Our troops stood the shock with firm courage. The Germans recaptured Faveroles, but their attacks against Courcy and Troesnes failed."

"West of Neuilly-St. Front our counter-attacks drove the enemy back on Passy-en-Valeis. We recaptured Hill 193 in this locality."

"Further south on the front of Ter-cy-Bouresches two enemy attacks were broken up."

"On our right we recaptured Champ-lat and gained some ground in the direction of Villers-Tardenois."

ent came across had had no sleep for four successive days and nights. In that time these men had many hand-to-hand encounters with enemy patrols.

Another squadron came upon a strong enemy party under an officer. The French cavalrymen immediately charged in the old-fashioned manner, facing a heavy rifle fire. They killed a number of the enemy and captured the commander and fourteen men."

Infantry Does Wonders.

It would be almost superfluous to say that the infantry has done wonders; the infantry always has since the war began. Other branches, usually non-combatant, have also accomplished many brave deeds."

A regimental baggage train and band was surprised last night by a strong enemy column, which managed, unobserved, to filter thru the lines. The village, where the French were snatching a few hours' rest, was surrounded before the warning was given. The bandmaster gathered all his comrades together, took the regimental flag which was in his charge and succeeded in breaking thru and joining the rest of the regiment."

While it is true that the enemy continues to advance, his progress has become slower and he can only record gains of ground as a result of fierce fighting in which overpowering num-

bers of Germans eventually force the allied troops to retire.

The Germans are concentrating in greatest strength on the sector south of Soissons to Chateau Thierry, but they are meeting with firm resistance. In this sector attack follows attack from one side and the other thruout day and night.

Submerging masses of Germans throw themselves on the French, who reply with fierce courage. Villages are taken and retaken frequently, so that it is impossible to say with certainty at the end of the day who holds them. Some hundreds of German prisoners were brought in yesterday.

The Germans are increasing their pressure on Chateau Thierry, but up to the present unsuccessfully, although many of their troops are near by. Firm can be seen on the horizon, some occasioned by the deliberate burning of their stores by the allies, and others as a result of German incendiary shells.

Fighting for Dormans.

The correspondent observed for a long time the German efforts opposite Dormans. Here the Germans possess some big guns, but they are unable to make progress. The rattle of machine guns is continuous and numerous prisoners come in at intervals, showing frequent combats. At one point the enemy made a vain attempt to cross the river, which was very costly for him.

Reports from the Rheims sector show that the Germans, who are very close to the city since taking Betheny, tried to surround it yesterday by the capture of Fort la Pompelle. They got a footing within the old stronghold, but the allies made a determined counter-attack shortly afterwards and took most of the German occupants prisoners, together with four tanks, which were operating on the flanks.

The Germans are now managing to bring forward considerable artillery at most points in their advance. The gunfire therefore is heavy compared with the early days of the battle. The big guns, however, are still taking a small place as compared with the infantry.

Line is Not So Hard Pressed; More Capable of Resistance

Strength of Foch's Reserves Has Been Felt By the Armies of the German Crown Prince in the Battle for Paris.

The strength of General Foch's reserves has been felt by the armies of the German crown prince in the "battle for Paris."

East of the line running from Soissons to Chateau Thierry, where the Germans Saturday, in continuation of their mighty strokes, gained several additional villages and then attempted to proceed further westward, magnificent opposition was imposed by the newly strengthened lines and, with terrific smashes, the French forces recaptured Longpont, Courcy, Faveroles and Troesnes, vantage points in the centre of the line leading to the forest of Villers Cotterets, which seems to be the present objective here of the enemy.

The Germans, however, still have in their possession the Village of Vaurezis, lying to the west of Soissons, and further south of Saconin-et-Breuil, Chandun, Licy and Bouresches, the last named directly west of Chateau Thierry. A little to the southwest of Chateau Thierry, the enemy has reached the Marne.

On North Bank of Marne. Nowhere has there been any attempt by the invaders to cross the river, and at all points east of Chateau Thierry they are hugging the northern bank of the stream. It is not improbable, however, that the tactics of the Germans have in view the forging of the river, when the time is more propitious, for, in the centre of the line between Chateau Thierry and Rheims, they have pushed back the allied front across the Rheims-Dormans road between Oilly-Violaine and Ville-en-Tardenois and are pressing onward toward the Marne. This is the only point on their left wing, however, where the enemy has been able to make fresh gains, notwithstanding the fact that he has thrown new divisions into the bat-

tle; some of them the best trained troops in the German army.

Having failed in all their efforts to conquer Rheims by direct assault, it now seems to be the intention of the Germans further to widen their occupation of the territory lying south of the Rheims-Dormans road, and thereby outflank the cathedral city and bring about its capitulation. In the fighting in the immediate vicinity of Rheims the enemy won Fort de la Pompelle, but his tenure of the position was short-lived, for the French troops in a counter-attack reconquered it.

Taken all in all the seventh day of the new battle found the allied line from Soissons to Rheims, altho it had been bent back at various points, not so hard pressed as on previous days and seemingly more capable of resisting the enemy's onslaughts. Just how