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GERMAN DRIVE TO THE MARNE NOW BEING STEADILY HALTED

Allied Wings At Soissons and Rheims Hold Firmly, and Centre Gives Little

Reserves Coming Into Action, and the Entente Forces Confident

London, Cable.—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 centre, 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.

Soissons 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 Belleu and Menzies, commanding the southern and southwestern side of the city, from whence the main road runs 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 line up his battle front 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, however, and hot fighting continues along the whole front, especially to the southward where 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.

The indications from official and unofficial reports are that, while continuing his efforts to widen his salient, the enemy appears to be turning the main direction of his movement westward, doubtless with the intention of capturing the railroads connecting with Paris. The push southward to the Marne is an attempt to cut the Paris-Chalons line, in the opinion of military critics here.

There is still some disagreement as to whether the German high command is likely to make a bigger main attack elsewhere, but the movement for Paris seems to square with the idea of the German press that political motives call for a blow at the French armies and that this is of equal importance with a strategic effort to reach the sea either through Amiens or further north, with the intention of dividing the allied forces.

Criticism is beginning to be heard here whether the allies' air supremacy was employed to the best advantage, since the Germans have been able for a second time to assemble huge forces for a surprise attack on a thinly-held section of the allied line.

RHEIMS FORTS FALL.
On the eastern end of the fighting line some of the forts before Rheims are said to have fallen, which was to be expected from the fact that they have been outflanked by the tide of invasion that has swept far to the south of the city.

The fighting has taken on the familiar aspect of the first invasion of France in 1914, the advance of von Mackensen along the Dunajser and the fighting in Picardy in March. After breaking the French and British defensive positions, but not breaking the Allied line, the Germans are again moving their forces in an endeavor to reach the Marne.

GEN. MAURICE LOOKS FOR A NEW ATTACK

Expects Further German Drive at Some Other Point.

WHY NOT KNOWN?

War Student Asks Why Air Force Did Not See Things.

London, Cable.—The special correspondent of the Daily News writes: "It is on the reserves that the immediate result of the battle hinges. If they can be brought up in sufficient numbers and with sufficient rapidity the advance should be held up before it has any more serious effect than the loss of a substantial stretch of territory and at least one extremely valuable line of lateral communication."

The problem of the reserves is far from simple. On the allied side troops have to be moved round the outer face of a vast salient which from Arras to Rheims bows out almost in a semi-circle, and the enemy, seeing through the eyes of his aviators most of what goes on behind the allied lines, can play his moves perhaps three times as quickly as his opponents.

NOT A MERE DIVERSION.
"More than that, the initiative rests with him. The theory that the Champagne offensive is a mere diversion cannot be sustained. If it was ever that it has developed now into very serious business indeed. But it still is by no means certain that it is the only or even the most menacing attack in contemplation. We hear of heavy shelling round Amiens and abnormal aircraft activity in Flanders. Immediate and important developments in both those sectors and others are practical possibilities. The Germans cannot strike in force all along the line, but until it is known where they will strike, necessary counter-measures cannot be taken."

GEN. MAURICE'S VIEW.
Gen. Maurice points out in the Chronicle that Germany's initial onslaught Monday did not necessitate any great drain on Germany's reserves available between Rheims and the sea. It employed only about sixteen divisions out of perhaps seventy.

"Therefore, even if the enemy has reinforced since the beginning of the battle, it is doubtful whether more than one-third of his total battle reserve has yet been drawn into the fight, and we must look for further developments," he says.

In the Manchester Guardian a student of the war writes to-day: "What is most interesting is the direction which the enemy's future attacks will take. Whatever his intentions were in March, now it is clear he is once more trying for Paris. By merely frontal pressure he will not get there. He will enlarge his front of attack either toward the west or toward the east. The probability is that it will be toward the east. He seems to recognize that, for the Amiens and Ypres regions of advance are at present barred to him."

"The likeliest combination is continued pressure toward the Ourcq and Marne Rivers, followed, productive, by a revival, in one form or another, of the early attempts toward Lorraine. A subsidiary idea underlying the German offensive this year is, that failing the repulse of the defence, it will be still worth while to deprive the enemy of all pumping-off places for possible offence next year when the allies' forces reach their maximum."

SUPERIOR EFFICIENCY.
"It is disturbing that the Germans should have been able to repeat their successes by March, although the scale may be somewhat smaller. How has it been done? Not by force of a new idea. The allies retain their fertility in new ideas. Simply by the superior efficiency of the German machine."

"If one had to narrow this generalization down to the particular cause of the reverse is our failure to make the fullest possible use of our air supremacy. It is incredible that the Germans could transfer their massed troops to a line without giving some indication of their movement even if we make every allowance for perfection and secrecy of their communications behind their lines."

NEW MASSES OF THE FOE WON THE DAY

Waves, Aided by Tanks and Machine Guns, Swamped Allies.

STILL CONFIDENT

Lines Gave in Perfect Accord, and Men Are in Full Spirit.

With the French Army in France, Cable.—The Germans advanced against the French lines again to-day after throwing further masses of troops into the battle. Both flanks of the battle line were the scene of very heavy fighting by inferior numbers against superior, with the result that the allies were obliged again to cede ground at several points.

Besides von Boehm's and von Below's armies, many divisions of von Hitler's troops were engaged. These especially trained units had participated in the first rush on March 21, and had since then been reconstituted.

An enormous number of light machine guns were employed by the Germans as well as a large fleet of tanks and much heavy and light artillery, while the German aviators were extremely active.

From the plain towards Juvin-court, Ville-au-Bois, Fontavert and Berry-au-Bac, numerous tanks came into action. For a considerable time the thin allied line held out, but as the enemy debouched, wave after wave, the French and British almost submerged, fell back slowly, getting across the river. Several British officers afterwards sacrificed their lives in destroying the bridges.

Almost simultaneously overpowered enemy forces made their way to the top of the Chemin des Dames Ridge and also to the western end of this road, in the neighborhood of Chavignon and Malmaison, and the troops holding these points were obliged to recede.

The allied movement to the rear was executed with the greatest precision; there was no disorder and all the units kept in constant liaison.

Further east other British divisions, amalgamated with French colonial troops, held fast and are still firmly sticking to their positions, although they have been compelled to rearrange part of their front in order to keep alignment with their retiring comrades.

In the direction of Soissons a re-adjustment of the front line also became necessary in consequence of the falling back of the centre, where the Germans were pushing hardest.

AMERICANS HOLD ALL GROUND WON

Smashed Three German Counter-Attacks.

Showed Themselves Equal to Best.

With the American Army in France, Cable.—Further enemy counter-attacks against the American troops, who yesterday stormed their way into Cantigny, have been repulsed, and at latest reports the overseas men were holding their positions in the shell-torn village strongly. The official report follows:

"In the Cantigny salient we have consolidated our positions in spite of heavy artillery and machine-gun fire. Renewed counter-attacks broke down under our fire."

"In Lorraine we repulsed three raids during the night, taking several prisoners and killing a number of the enemy."

"The American line now runs 150 to 200 yards east of Cantigny. German prisoners taken by the Americans included men from a Bavarian and a Silesian regiment, some of them as young as 17 or 18, and others between 45 and 50. All are properly clothed and appeared to be under-fed."

The Germans trooped out of their dugouts when they saw the utility of resistance, their hands held up, shouting "Kamerad." Apparently they were glad to surrender. One of them said he did not want to fight, but had been compelled to do so.

Still another defeat has been inflicted on the enemy by the Americans this time far to the east, in the Toul sector. Here the Germans let loose large quantities of gas near Premilly and delivered an attack, which the Americans repulsed with machine guns. Later, on another sector, under a heavy barrage fire, fourteen Germans managed to invade an American trench. None of them returned. In hand-to-hand fighting none of the Germans were killed outright and one died later from his wounds. The other four were made captives.

NAMED BY HAIG.

Leading Canadian Officers "Mentioned."

London, Cable.—A long list of Canadians mentioned in Sir Douglas Haig's despatches appears to-day, including among the Staff Lieut. Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, Major-Gen. Macdonell and Major-Gen. Watson, Brig. Gen. Dods, Dyer, Elmhurst, Embury, Griesbach, Hill, Hilliam, Kitchen, King, Loomis, Mc'Brien, Mitchell, Morrison, Odium, Panet, Robert Renie, J. M. Ross, Steart, Thacker, Tuxford, and Colonels H. A. Bruce, Medley, W. W. Burdian, Houlston, H. M. Jacques, A. M. Jarvis, Clarke, Kennedy, McNaughton, H. H. Matthews, E. Panet, J. L. Parsons.

The full list will appear later.

TRANSPORT SUNK AND 101 DROWN

U-Boat Gets Leasowe Castle in Mediterranean.

13 British Officers, 79 Soldiers, Gone.

London, Cable.—The transport ship Leasowe Castle has been sunk by an enemy submarine One hundred and one persons were drowned. The text of the British Admiralty statement reads:

"The transport Leasowe Castle was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine, May 25, in the Mediterranean. Thirteen military officers and 79 of other ranks and of the ship's company, and 120 wireless operators and six of other ranks are missing. It is presumed all were drowned."

The Leasowe Castle was built in 1917 at Birkenhead, and was owned by the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company, of London.

Wise mothers who know the virtues of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator always have it at hand, because it proves its value.

17 FOE PLANES

Downed by British—Much Bombing Done.

London, Cable.—British aerial operations are described in an official communication to-night as follows: "Our airplanes dropped 25 tons of bombs during the day on hostile billets, dumps and railways behind the enemy's lines on all parts of the British front."

Thirteen German machines were destroyed in air fighting, and four others were brought down out of control. Five of ours are missing.

"Bombing was continued on the night of Tuesday. Five tons of bombs were dropped on various targets, including billets at Arras and near the Valenciennes railway stations. One of our night-bombing machines failed to return.

"On Wednesday a number of long-distance day-bombing machines attacked Tainville; they dropped a ton of bombs with good effect on the station and sidings. At the same time other machines bombed the railway and barracks at Metz-stations in spite of hostile attacks from the air and ground all the machines returned."

MORE BLASPHEMY

By Kaiser in Message to the Empress.

Amsterdam, Cable.—Emperor Wilhelm, who is on the field of Latic south of Laon on the Aisne front, has sent the following telegram to the Empress at Bergheim:

"William (apparently Crown Prince Frederick William) has to-day attacked the British and French on the Chemin des Dames. The strongly consolidated height, after being subjected to mighty artillery fire, has been stormed by our glorious infantry. We have crossed the Aisne and are approaching the Vesle."

"Fritz, with the First Guards Infantry division, was one of the first to reach the Aisne. (This evidently is another reference to the Crown Prince) The Twenty-eighth Division also has again distinguished itself. The British and French were completely surprised. Our losses are small. To-morrow we shall make further progress."

"God has granted us a splendid victory, and will help further. Greetings."

AIRMEN FOUND FOE'S POSITIONS

Located Centres Before the Assault Began.

Ground Yielded Covered With German Dead.

Paris, Cable.—Allied aviators have played a very important part in resisting the German offensive. Even before the big attack was launched, air pilots had located four enemy troop emplacements and watched all their preparations.

During the night preceding the assault the enemy's rear was heavily bombed by aviators. Early in the morning, when the visibility was good, British, French, Italian and American airmen left their aeroplanes and flying low, fought the enemy troops while other machines followed the advancing enemy infantry and reported its movements to French headquarters.

In the Franco-British retirement from the Craonne region the allied guns made the enemy pay an enormous price for every yard gained—the ground yielded was literally covered with German dead.

NEW HUN DODGE

Sending Women to Debauch U. S. Contonments.

Chicago, Despatch.—At a meeting held last night by the Home Defence Council of Chicago, the acting chief of police declared that agents of the German Government were sending women to various cities, cantonments and barracks to undermine the morale, morals and health of American soldiers in training, and men about to be drafted.

When Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to corn or wart it kills the roots and the excitant comes out without injury to the flesh.

HON. KNOWLES NOMINATED.
Moore Jaw, Sank, M. Hon. W. E. Knowles, the newly-appointed Provincial Secretary in the Martin Government, was the unanimous choice of the Liberals at Moore Jaw city last night as their candidate in the elections rendered necessary by the elevation of W. E. Willoughby, former Opposition leader, to the Senate.

"What did I say when I was under the anesthetic?"