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FOE'S PRESSURE ON WEST FLANK

His Effort to Straighten Line There Fails.

New Factors Necessary to Change Situation.

(By Robert Berry, Staff Correspondent Associated Press.) With the French Army, Cable... The enemy's entire pressure appears now to have been turned upon the western flank...

cause it is the only thing which the Prussians respect. He recognized the enemy as strong and stubborn, and predicted a bitter struggle...

Lord Reading rated the wisdom and justice of President Wilson as one of the greatest assets of the allies in the war. He termed England the home of that justice which has won the admiration of the world...

MILITARY CROSS FOR CANADIANS

Long List of Officers Who Are Decorated.

Royal Red Cross for Nurses, Also.

- London, Cable.—The Military Cross has been awarded to the following Canadians: Captains William Abbott, Clifford Ackland, Lieut. Wm. Adams, Sergt-Major George Allen, Lieut. Thomas Atkinson... Royal Red Cross for Nurses, Also.

ALLY SMASH AT THE HUNS RESULTS IN HEAVY GAINS

Crown Prince's Army Driven Back on 2 1/2 Mile Front and 300 Captured.

U. S. Marines Had Biggest Share in it—Foe Claims in Drive.

London, Cable.—Although the latest German official communication announces that the situation on the battle front is unchanged, there has been a change on one of the most important sectors in Picardy. Attacking on a front of about 2 1/2 miles in a light that began Thursday with the break of dawn, the American marines in four hours drove back the enemy over a distance of virtually 2 1/2 miles...

The heavy attacks of the Germans along the front from Rheims to the north-west of Soissons are still at a halt, although sporadic offensives are being attempted at isolated points and bombardments of violence are being carried out on various sectors, especially in the region of Rheims. Thursday night's French official report said: "Isolated action continued during the day at various points along the front. West of Longpont our troops, supported by tanks, made an advance and took prisoners."

Berlin Claims Modest. Berlin, Cable.—"The situation on the battlefield is unchanged," says the German official communication issued today. The statement reports only artillery activity and local engagements. The only gains claimed are near Pontoise, north of the Aisne, and in the Savieres River region, south-west of Soissons, these consisting of earthworks and trenches. The communication says that since May 27, in excess of 55,000 prisoners have been taken, and that in addition, more than 650 guns have been captured. The text of the communication follows: "Chateau Thierry has been subjected by the French to a continuous, destructive fire. The booty captured by the army group of the German Crown Prince since May 27 amounts, according to estimates made up to the present, to more than 55,000 prisoners, in-

cluding more than 1,500 officers, and more than 650 guns, and far more than 2,000 machine guns. There has been artillery activity of varying intensity. Prisoners have been brought in several times as the result of reconnoitering engagements. "The situation on the battle-front is unchanged. Local engagements west of Pontoise, north of the Aisne (south-east of Noyon) and in the Savieres region, put us in possession of enemy earthworks and trenches. The artillery firing frequently has been lively. "During the last two days 46 enemy airplanes and four captive balloons have been brought down. Richthofen's chasing squadron shot down 15 enemy airplanes yesterday. Night—"On the battlefield there were local engagements northwest of Chateau Thierry and on the Aisne River."

BRITISH REPORT. With the British Army in France, Cable.—An enemy attack against the French in the neighborhood of Loivre last night met with a repulse, although the Germans apparently succeeded in capturing Loivre Hospice, which lies just south-east of the village. The operation was a local one, with Loivre as its objective. The Hospice was gained after hard fighting, but when the assaulting troops tried to advance further they came up against such a grilling machine-gun fire and artillery fire that they were forced to abandon the attempt and fall back to the Hospice, which, at latest reports, they were holding. This bit of ground, with the buildings, has changed hands innumerable times within the past few weeks. Loivre and the Hospice lie well up on a slope which culminates in the important elevation known as Mont Rouge, to the west. Numerous raids are being attempted from the German side along the front with the purpose of taking prisoners from whom the enemy, perhaps, hopes to learn whether the battle of the Aisne has brought about any change in the disposition of the allied troops. Several raids were started last night but proved costly failures. At 1 o'clock this morning the grey coats essayed a raiding thrust near Morlan-court. They found the British ready. The Germans were repulsed with considerable losses. Raids also were undertaken north-east of Hinges and east of the Nivelle Forest. They not only were beaten back, but the enemy left prisoners in the hands of the British. There is no change in the situation along this front. Unceasing artillery duels continue at various points, but the infantry is inactive, except for minor operations. "Local fighting, in which hostile attacks were repulsed by French troops, took place last night in the neighborhood of Loivre (in the Kemmel sector)," says the British official communication issued this evening.

197,274 GROSS TONS Turned Out in British Yards During May.

London, Cable.—Merchant tonnage completed in United Kingdom yards and entered for service during May, 1918, was 197,274 gross tons, the highest figure for any month during the past year. Official figures published to-day show that the completions for May marked an increase in tonnage over April 1918, of 85,741 tons. The next highest figures for any month in the past year were 161,674 gross tons in March, 1918. The total completions for the 12 months, ending May 31, 1918, were 1,406,838 gross tons. The corresponding figures for the year ending April 30, 1918, were 1,270,337. Commenting upon these figures, the Controller-General of Merchant Shipbuilding says the satisfactory output for May reflects great credit on the whole industry, particularly on the firms engaged in fitting out vessels. The average time for fitting out has been reduced considerably in one instance during May a 5,000-ton steamer was completed for service within nineteen days of its launching.

Warts on the hands is a disfigurement that troubles many ladies. Holman's Corn Cure will remove the blemishes without pain. "The situation on the battle-front is unchanged. Local engagements west of Pontoise, north of the Aisne (south-east of Noyon) and in the Savieres region, put us in possession of enemy earthworks and trenches. The artillery firing frequently has been lively. "During the last two days 46 enemy airplanes and four captive balloons have been brought down. Richthofen's chasing squadron shot down 15 enemy airplanes yesterday. Night—"On the battlefield there were local engagements northwest of Chateau Thierry and on the Aisne River."

TELLS KING OF HUN RAIDERS

Chaplain Who Saw Hospital Attack Reports.

No Possibility of a Mistake by Hun Fliers.

London, Cable.—King George, learning that the chaplain of a British hospital in France which was marked out by the Germans for attack, was in London, immediately sent a messenger to the chaplain asking him to call at the palace. The chaplain was received by the King this morning. The chaplain said that two enemy machines first came over the hospital and dropped three bombs, two of which were explosive, and fell in the outer incinerator, which started a fire. No sooner had the fire broken out than one of the German machines returned, and, flying low, commenced to fire with machine-guns upon nurses and men who were rescuing the wounded. The chaplain was emphatic in his statement that the Germans could not possibly have mistaken the building, and that the King's request he illustrated his words by diagrams of the locality. King George expressed his abhorrence of the outrage, and asked the chaplain to convey his sympathy to the persons injured in the attack.

GREEKS WIN AGAIN.

Cavalry Routs Bulgars and Occupies Post.

Paris, Cable.—Referring to operations in the Eastern theatre Wednesday night's War Office report said: "South of Seres Hellenic cavalry dispersed a Bulgarian detachment near Zborako. A detachment occupied a Bulgarian post and maintained it despite an enemy counter-attack. Several enemy attempts on our new positions at Skra-di-Legan, southwest of Gradnitsa, and between the lakes on the Lewskovic plateau were repulsed. Allied aviators bombed enemy positions at Seres and north of Huma. An enemy airplane was forced to land in a damaged condition northwest of Gievgheli."

REPRISALS ON FOE OFFICERS

British Government Makes Definite Threat

To Hit Back at Hun for Breach of Treaty.

London, Cable.—The sentence passed by a German court-martial in March on several British officers who were prisoners-of-war at Clausal has called from the British Government a definite threat of reprisals. The following announcement was made on the subject in the House of Commons: "In the opinion of his Majesty's Government the sentence passed by the German authorities on these officers for an action, which was incidental to an attempt to escape, is in direct contravention of paragraph 16 of the Hague agreement. The Netherlands Minister at Berlin has been requested to take any action possible to secure a reduction of the sentences and to inform the German Government that his Majesty's Government will be forced to interpret this paragraph in a manner similar to that in which it has been interpreted by the German authorities in this case unless the latter gives an assurance that such breaches of the agreement shall not recur."

HUN AIR RULE SOON VANISHED

Held It for 24 Hours When Drive Opened

But Powerful French Group Made Good.

ENEMY GUESSED AT THE BOOTY

Berlin Admits Estimate Was Unsafe.

Famine of Metals is Still Acute.

French Army Headquarters, June 4.—During the first 24 hours of the battle the Germans had the mastery of the air between the Aisne and the Marne. Their triumphs were short-lived. As the attack opened Monday a powerful aviation group, including some of the best known French Aces, started towards the Aisne, via the German front on the Oise, causing the greatest possible damage en route. The group took up on Tuesday, engaging the German airmen, descending within 20 feet of the ground in order to attack troops and convoys, and by the end of the day the balance in the air was readjusted. German airplanes which had been firing on our troops with machine guns from low altitudes, learned caution quickly. During the course of Wednesday our supremacy in the air had been definitely re-established, and since then has hardly been challenged. French squadrons have carried out systematic attacks at short intervals on German concentrations. At such places as Plumes, 12 miles behind the front, scores of tons of explosives have been dropped on German camps and communications. A remarkably large number of enemy balloons have been destroyed lately. These the Germans use almost in their front line in order to compensate for the inferiority of their air service. They haul them down with remarkable quickness on the appearance of French airplanes. The gas bags are protected by machine guns and anti-aircraft guns, and it is dangerous to attack them, yet they have been destroyed by the half-dozen in the last few days.

BERLIN ADMITS DRIVE HELD UP

Cannot Proceed Against Consolidated Front.

Resulting Losses Would Be Too Heavy.

AMSTERDAM CABLE.—The Boglin Vossische Zeitung's military correspondent, in an article on the offensive on the western front, says: "It should be emphasized repeatedly, in view of exaggerated hopes, that decision can be procured only comparatively slowly. The foe is enabled to organize his resistance owing to his brilliantly-constructed railway systems, which has junctions and unloading stations at Compiègne and Villers-Cotterets. "The German supreme command cannot well proceed now against the newly-consolidated French front, which is richly provided with reserves and bear the great losses which experience shows are entailed by such operations. "When the French brought up big reserves the exploitation of the surprise movement was to a certain extent ended. Presumably a certain change will shortly occur in the entire system of battle operations. The battle can only proceed slowly; a decision cannot be procured in a few days. We should, therefore, arm ourselves anew with patience. The continuation of the big offensive will come at the right time, and will again mean a surprise for our enemies."

Low priced tea is a delusion for it yields so poorly in the teapot that it is actually an extravagance compared with the genuine Salada Tea, which yields so generously and has such a delicious flavor.

PUT END TO PRUSSIANISM

United States Will Never Compromise With Hun,

Says Secretary Lansing—Must Fight On.

New York, Report.—Suggestions of peace based on a "perpetuation of Prussianism," and criticisms of the Government and the conduct of the war "which are not constructive," were condemned by Secretary of State Lansing here to-day. Prussia having "wickedly sought war," the Secretary said, "it is the determination of the American people that Prussia shall have war and more war, until the very thought of war is abhorrent to the Prussian mind."

Mr. Lansing spoke at the commencement exercises of Columbia University, which conferred upon him and upon Lord Reading, the British Ambassador, the honorary degree of Doctor of Law. "In the gigantic task of waging the war," Secretary Lansing said, "let us not continually look behind to see where we stumbled, but let us look forward so that we do not stumble again. For the critic of public affairs is manifestly inspired by political or selfish motives, by conceit or by a desire for notoriety, I have a profound contempt. "As we turn deaf ears to common scolds at home, so we must not relent our efforts to listen to insincere suggestions of peace filtering through from Germany, by various channels. A Prussian peace would only postpone the final struggle. "It is the supreme task of civilization to put an end to Prussianism. To listen to proposals for a Prussian peace, to compromise with the butchers of individuals and of nations so that they would by agreement gain a benefit by their crime would be to compound an international felony which this republic will never do. "Mr. Lansing declared that force is the only way to end Prussianism, be-

IRISH TOWNS AGAIN BOMBED BY BRITISH

Good Results Observed—Foe Races Behind Lines Heavily Raided.

GOT MANY PLANES

French and British Fliers Took Stiff Toll in Air Fights.

London, Cable.—The British official communication dealing with aviation issued to-night says: "Wednesday night our long-distance bombing machines again attacked the Metz-Saulnois station triangle and also the railway sidings at Thionville, dropping five tons of bombs with good results, although the visibility was indistinct. Thursday morning the railway station at Coumeux was heavily attacked by us. Good results were observed on the railway line, all the machines emerged safe."

"The fine weather of Wednesday enabled our airmen to carry out much photographic, reconnaissance and artillery work. Twenty tons of bombs were dropped on different targets, including noisier jumps and railway billets, the Armentieres and Repe stations and the Zebrugges airplane base. "In addition, our long-distance day-bombing machines heavily attacked the railway station and barracks at Treves and the Metz-Saulnois railway station, and the railways at Karthaus, returning without loss. "Seven hostile machines and three German observation balloons were shot down during the day by our airmen, and three hostile airplanes were driven down out of control. Four of our machines are missing. "Wednesday night 13 tons of bombs were dropped by us on the St. Quentin, Poesinghe Cambrai and Armentieres stations. All our machines returned."

BROUGHT DOWN IS.

Thursday night's French War Office report read: "On June 5, nineteen enemy airplanes were brought down or forced to land out of control commission. A German captive balloon was burned. The same day and the following night twenty-five tons of explosives were dropped by us on the St. Quentin, Poesinghe Cambrai and Armentieres stations. All our machines returned."

The Associated Press correspondent with the British Army in France telegraphs: "The bombing of Cologne by British airmen has brought some interesting comment in letters written by German civilians to soldiers at the front. Several letters taken from enemy prisoners speak of the raids. One sent from Euskirchen, Rhenish Prussia, a short distance from Cologne, on May 21, says: "The people in Cologne had a visit from the enemy airmen on Saturday last. They have caused rather heavy damage, and our quantities of food and clothing in the neighborhood of the market place were mostly ruined. An enemy machine was shot down. They arrived quite unnoticed about 10 o'clock in the morning. "In view of the British agreement not to disturb Cologne on Corpus Christi day, and the German action in bombing Paris at that time, the following letter, written from Cologne the day before Corpus Christi, is worth repeating: "This morning again the wretched wanted to pay us another visit, but only came as far as Wesseling, where both sections were heavily fired upon with machine guns. Our people are now keenly on the alert, and the whole day long one hears vibrations in the air. This morning, after an alarm had been given, our young cadet, ordered to sit in the cellar. Tomorrow, Corpus Christi, I feel certain we shall have another attempt, but the wretched must believe that processions will go out. No such procession, however, is to be allowed, and our parochial procession on Whit Monday is forbidden. Nor may there be a person in church, and all massing of people must be avoided. "A letter from Essen, dated May 22, reads: "Things seem to be very lively with you, and it is very sad—you have already had so many losses. When will there be an end to all this trouble? Flying activity here is very lively. Cologne has had a dropping down and has got a proper letter of thanks."

A safe and sure medicine for a child troubled with worms is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

IRISH CHANCELLOR

Sir Jas. Campbell Succeeds Sir I. J. O'Brien.

London, Cable.—It is officially announced that Sir James H. M. Campbell has been appointed Lord Chancellor for Ireland in succession to Sir Ignatius John O'Brien, who has resigned. Sir Ignatius has been granted a passage in the United Kingdom. Sir James Campbell has been Lord Chief Justice of Ireland since 1909. He is a close friend of Sir Edward Carson, the Unionist leader in the House of Commons, and has been a member of Parliament for Dublin since 1902.