GERMANS REACH THE MARNE ON A TEN-MILE FRONT

French and British Hold Positions Gallantly Along the Sides of the Salient—Germans Claim 45,000 Prisoners and Over 400 Guns.

A despatch from London says:—The desperate efforts of the French and British to stem the tide against the invaders have served only to slow down the rate of speed of the German advance; the defenders of the heights north of the Marne seem to have been swept aside in the rush of the enemy toward the road to Paris, and the Marne has been reached on a ten-mile front. Aside from the movement of the German armies southward, two other significant incidents of the tremendous battle have occurred. One is that the Germans have extended their attack to the north-west, along the Ailette River, from which the French have fallen back for some distance. The other is that the battle has extended to the east of Rheims, which city, during the first few days of the battle, formed the extreme eastern end of the line of battle.

Along the sides of the salient formed by the rapid German advance to the Marne, the French and British have been holding their positions gallantly. South of Soissons the French have defended their line with such vigor that the Germans have not made much impression upon it. On the other side of the battle area, the British are still holding the forts of Rheims and positions just west of that war-stricken city.

There is a statement in the French report on Friday night which may mean that Chateau Thierry has been captured or outflanked. This would mark the beginning of a turning movement toward Paris.

Paris, in its report on Friday night, says that German attacks on French positions on the right bank of the Ailette River have been repulsed. It is admitted that the Germans have reached the Marne, light detachments having penetrated as far as the river between Charteves and Joulgonne. On the right flank of the battle area the situation is unchanged, which is also the condition west and north of Rheims. More than 45,000 prisoners, over 400 guns, and thousands of machine guns have been taken by the Germans, according to the Berlin official communication issued on Friday.

Beginning of Drive.

A despatch from the French Armies in France says: The Germans in the Champagne pushed farther towards the River Marne on Thursday. The intention of the Teutons probably is to secure a position enabling them to turn to the westward with the bulk of their attacking armies. The efforts of the Germans since their first rapid advance appear to take a fan-like movement. The principal column of the Teuton divisions seems to be thrusting in the direction of Free-en-Tardenois, which now is under a heavy fire.

On both flanks also strong forces are engaged. The first of these captured Soissons. On the eastern flank, however, they are meeting with the sternest defence from the Franco-British forces, which, nevertheless, have been obliged to realign in order to keep the front straight.

Allied reserves are now taking up positions in the battle-line. They are being thrown in to strengthen the defending forces where they are weakest in preparation for the placing of a barrier to a further German advance.

A despatch from London says: 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 Vesily, 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 Bellu and Mentagne, commanding the southern and south-western exit from the city, from whence the main roads run 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 link up his battle fronts 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, and hot fighting continues along the whole front, especially to the southward, 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.

A despatch from London says: Telegrams from Amsterdam indicate that the enemy is preparing the German public in advance for the slowing down which seems to have occurred on Thursday. Military writers, generally supposed to be in direct touch with the German high command, suggest that counter-measures which Foch will undertake will, in the next few days, slow down, if not bring to a standstill, the German advance. They suggest that a new offensive must be looked for on another part of the front.

1,000 PARIS CHILDREN REMOVED TO COUNTRY.

A despatch from Paris says: The removal of children from Paris was begun on Thursday morning when 1,000 children from the Montmartre district of the city were placed on board a special train, bound for a vacation colony in the Department of Allier, in Central France.

This is the first action taken under a plan for removing Paris children from the possibility of harm from a long-range gun shell striking a school filled with pupils, as a church where worship was in progress was struck on Good Friday last.

GERMANS ARE USING NEW LONG-RANGE GUN.

A despatch from Paris says: Examination of the shells discharged by the Germans in the long-range bombardment of Paris, which began again on Monday, indicates that new guns are being used. Larger shells are being employed than formerly, the calibre of the guns being 24-centimetre (9½ inches) instead of 21. The powder charge is greater, and the detonation louder, but the force of the explosion does not seem to have increased. A shell exploded only a dozen yards from a man seated on a bench, and did not injure him.

ANOTHER AIR RAID ON PARIS FAILED.

A despatch from Paris says: Some airplanes crossed the line in the direction of Paris on Thursday night. The alarm was sounded at 11 o'clock, and the "all clear" signal was given at midnight. The enemy machines were under a heavy fire from the defences of Paris, and some bombs were dropped on the region about the city. There were no casualties.

RAISED 67,800 MEN UNDER SERVICE ACT.

A despatch from Toronto says: It was announced unofficially that since the Military Service Act was put into operation last October it has produced 67,800 of the 100,000 required under its provisions. This takes in all men who have reported from all points in the Dominion under all drafts.

AERIAL POSTAL SERVICE BETWEEN PARIS AND LONDON.

A despatch from Paris says: Aviators De Vienne and Lorgnat flew from Paris to London and back in a hydro-airplane in three hours and ten minutes, carrying mail. It was the first trip in connection with an aerial postal service between England and France which is being organized.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, June 4.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.23½; No. 2 do., $2.20½; No. 3 do., $2.17½; No. 1 wheat, $2.10½; in store Fort William, including 2½c. tax.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 81¼c; No. 3 C.W., 78¼c; extra No. 1 feed, 78¼c; No. 1 feed, 75¼c., in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, nominal; No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 80 to 81c; No. 3 white, 79 to 80c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2, Winter, per car lot, $2.22; basis in store Montreal.

Peas—Nominal.

Barley—Malting, $1.40 to $1.42, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, $2.10, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—War quality, $10.95; new bags, Toronto.

Ontario flour—War quality, $10.65, new bags, Toronto and Montreal freights, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots—Delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, $35; shorts, per ton, $40.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, $15.50 to $16.50; mixed, $13.00 to $14.00, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $8.00 to $8.50, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 42 to 42½c; prints, per lb., 43 to 43½c; dairy, per lb., 36 to 37c.

Eggs—New-laid, 33 to 34c.

Poultry—Roosters, 23 to 25c; fowl, 28 to 30c; ducks, 25 to 30c; turkeys, 27 to 30c.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:—

Cheese—New, large, 23½ to 24c; twins, 23¾ to 24¼c; old, large, 25½ to 26c; twin 26 to 26½c.

Butter—Fresh, dairy, choice, 40 to 42c; creamery prints, fresh made, 45 to 47c; solids, 44 to 45c.

Margarine—32 to 34c. lb.

Eggs—New laid, 40 to 41c; new laid, in cartons, 43 to 45c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 70c; roosters, 28c; fowl, 38 to 40c; turkeys, 40 to 45c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 60c; roosters, 26c; turkeys, 30c; hens, 33 to 37c.

Beans — Canadian, hand-picked, bushel, $8.75; imp., hand-picked, Burma or Indian, $6.75 to $7.25; Japan, $8.25 to $8.50; Limas 19 to 20c.

Maple syrup—3½-lb, tins, 10 to a case, $14.50; imperial gallon tins, per tin, $2.25; imperial five-gallon cans, per can, $10.50; 15-gallon kegs, per gal., $2.00; maple sugar, 1-lb, box, pure, per lb., 24 to 25c.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 36 to 38c; do., heavy, 30 to 32c; cooked, 49 to 50c; rolls, 32 to 33c; breakfast bacon, 41 to 44c; backs, plain, 44 to 45c; boneless 48 to 49c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 30 to 31c; clear bellies, 29 to 30c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 31½ to 32c; tubs, 31¾ to 32¼c; pails, 32 to 32½c; prints, 33 to 33½c. Compound tierces, 26 to 26½c; tubs, 26¼ to 26¾c; pails, 26½ to 27c; prints, 27½ to 28c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, June 4.—Oats Canadian Western, No. 2, 93c; do., No. 3, 89½c; extra No. 1 feed, 86½c. Flour, new standard Spring wheat grade, $10.95 to $11.05. Rolled oats, bags, 90 lbs., $4.85 to $5.00. Bran, $35. Shorts, $40. Mouillie, $72. Hay, No. 2. per ton, car lots, $15.50.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, June 4.—Extra choice heavy steers, $15.00 to $16.00; choice heavy steers, $14.00 to $14.25; butchers' cattle, choice, $14.00 to $14.25; do., good, $13.25 to $13.50; do., medium, $12.00 to $12.50; do. common, $11.00 to $11.25; butchers' bulls. choice, $12.00 to $13.00; do., good bulls, $11.00 to $11.50; do., medium bulls, $10.25 to $10.50; do., rough bulls, $7.50 to $8.50; butchers' cows, choice, $12.00 to $13.00; do., good, $11.00 to $11.50; do., medium, $10.25 to $10.50; stockers, $9.50 to $11.25; feeders, $11.25 to $12.00; canners and cutters, $6.00 to $7.25; milkers, good to choice, $90.00 to $140.00; light ewes, $15.00 to $18.50; lambs, $20.00 to $21.00; calves, good to choice, $14.00 to $15.50; hogs, fed and watered, $20.00; do., weighed off cars, $20.25; do., f.o.b., $19.00.

Montreal, June 4.—Choice steers, $14.75 to $15.25; good steers, $12.00 $14.50 Choice butcher cows, $11.00 to $11.50; poorer grades, $9.50 to $12.00. Butchers' bulls were, $9.00 to $13.00; sheep, $13.00 to $15.00; Spring lambs, $8.00 to $12.00 each. Choice hogs, $20.50; sows, $18.00 to $19.00.

Keep the hoe and cultivator going to keep down the weeds that will be very troublesome if allowed to get the start of the gardener. Loosening the soil aerates it and conserves the moisture.

One of the big guns which helped the Canadians to check the German advance in Flanders.

MARNE NOT CROSSED AT ANY POINT.

A despatch from London says: Latest reports from the front state that the Germans have not crossed the Marne at any point; that on the southern bank French reserves in large numbers are holding commanding positions, while all the bridges have been blown up for many miles to the west of Chateau Thierry. To the north-west of Chateau Thierry, the Germans, following the line of the Ourcq, are reported as having reached Neuilly, with the evident intention of attempting a drive between the Marne and the great wooded district surrounding Villers Cotteres, which affords a strong defensive position to the French holding the line south-west of Soissons.

BRITISH CASUALTIES 166,000 FOR MAY.

Although Listed Last Month Were Victims of Somme and Flanders.

A despatch from London says: Casualties in the British ranks reported during the month of May reached a total of 166,802. The losses were divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds: Officers, 1,536; men, 20,518. Wounded or missing: Officers, 6,182; men, 138,566.

British casualties reported week by week have recently been running near the 40,000 mark, evidently representing the losses sustained during the heavy fighting that started with the beginning of the German offensive in March.

Last Message by Pigeon Told Fate of Three Battalions.

A despatch from British Headquarters in France says: A story just to hand tells of the heroic conduct of three French battalions, which were surrounded in the Forest of Pinon Monday. They entrenched themselves, determined to resist until the end. Succor could not be sent them. Their rifles and machine guns were heard for many hours. The last message from them came Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock by carrier pigeon. It said they would hold out until the last. It is probable that when their ammunition became exhausted the survivors were captured.

POWDER MAGAZINE EXPLODED BY AIRMEN AT ZEEBRUGGE.

A despatch from Amsterdam says: A long, heavy aerial attack was made on Zeebrugge Thursday night, and at about 1 o'clock Friday morning there was a tremendous crash and the concussion was felt by the entire neighborhood. Flames rose high in the air, and it is supposed that a powder magazine was exploded, according to a Flushing despatch to the Telegraaf.

CANADIAN HOSPITAL BOMBED BY AIRMEN: MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED

Building Collapsed Burying Inmates—Majority of Patients Were Rescued by Heroic Men Who Risked Lives to Reach Them.

A despatch from the British Army in France says: Early on Thursday morning German airmen bombed another hospital—this time a Canadian institution—and exacted a considerable toll of casualties. Among those killed by the explosion or flames was an American medical officer who was administering an anesthetic to a British officer in the operating room when that part of the hospital was demolished. The raid occurred at 10.30 o'clock in the morning.

The hospital attacked was a large one. It had been in existence since the early days of the war and was marked by huge Red Cross signs.

On the storey above the main floor were the office and patients' room, and above them were members of the hospital personnel. Part of the wing was demolished by the terrific explosion, and many unfortunate people were killed and wounded when the building collapsed and buried them.

Strange to say, those who were on the top floor had better luck than those below them, and several escaped because they fell on top of the debris.

The surgeons were just about to operate on an aviation officer when the crash came. All those in the room were buried under an avalanche of brick and woodwork. The demolished wing caught fire and burned fiercely with many victims still pinned in the wreckage.

Nothing more awful has occurred in the annals of the hospital service since the war began. Every available person in the neighborhood was called out to assist in the rescue work, and two fire brigades were called in. With the assistance of ladders and other fire apparatus the hospital proper was rapidly emptied of patients and personnel. It was a desperate situation. A roaring furnace represented what was left of the big wing.

Scores of people worked frenziedly at the flaming mass of twisted timbers in their attempts to reach those entombed, and many unconscious forms were carried out by heroic men who risked their lives to reach them. Excellent work on the part of the firemen finally resulted in the fire being extinguished, but there were still many people, including more than one sister, buried in the ruins. There was no hope that they were alive.

GREEKS STRIKE HEAVY BLOW ON THE MACEDONIAN FRONT

Capture 1,500 Germans and Bulgarians With Quantities of War Material—Advance on Seven-Mile Front.

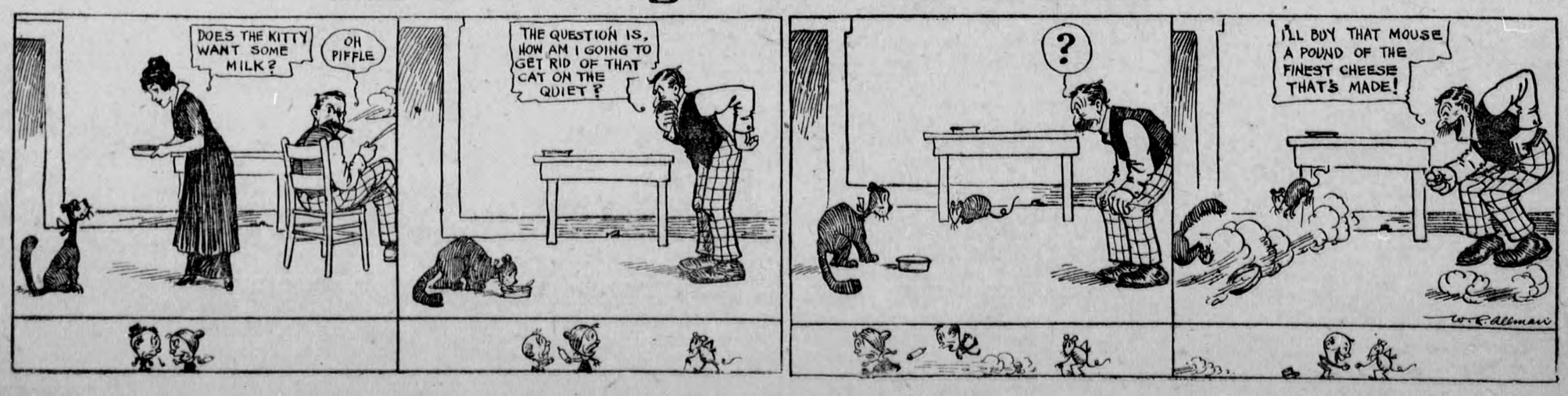
A despatch from London says:—More than 1,500 German and Bulgarian prisoners, among them 33 officers, and a large quantity of war materials, have been captured by Greek troops on the Macedonian front. The official statement from Salonica says:

"Greek troops, supported by French artillery, have captured the strong enemy positions of Srka Di Legen on the Struma front on a width of twelve kilometres and to a depth of two kilometres. More than 1,500 Bulgarian and German prisoners were taken, including 33 officers. A large quantity of material also was captured."

The French official report describing the battle says:

"Greek troops, supported by French artillery, attacked enemy positions of great strength of Srka Di Legen, south of the Struma. Over the whole of the front of the attack, which measures 12 kilometres, and to a depth of 2 kilometres, the infantry captured in the first rush the first position of the enemy, reaching all of their objectives and passing them at certain points. The enemy reacted strongly with violent artillery fire, and attempted west of Srka Di Legen a counter-attack, which failed completely.

"More than 1,500 prisoners (Bulgarians and Germans), including 33 officers, have been counted up to the present. Important war materials have fallen into our hands. The Greek troops, and the French soldiers which were co-operating with them, have shown the finest spirit in spite of unfavorable atmospheric conditions.

"The aerial forces took an active part in the battle, using their machine guns at a low altitude on the Bulgarian reserves. They have bombarded with success railway stations in the Vardar valley and the aviation ground at Hudovo."

The Doings of the Duffs.