GERMAN ATTACKS BETWEEN OISE AND AISNE MET WITH FAILURE

Grilling Gun Fire Forced Assaulting Troops to Fall Back Although Hospice Was Taken by Foe.

A despatch from the French Army in France says:—Continued attempts by the Germans to extend their lines on the Oise on Wednesday met with disastrous failure. They tried to get around Pont L'Eveque by crossing the Oise in the neighborhood of the northern-most point of Carlepont Wood, where the small hill, Montalagache, stands out like a bastion, but the French drove them back immediately they left the protection of their lines.

The sector between the Oise and the Aisne also found the allies very active. They are determined to hold this and are displaying the greatest energy in improving their positions, at the same time capturing small batches of prisoners, most of whom show signs of terrible fatigue and privation.

A despatch from the British Army in France, says:—An enemy attack against the French in the neighborhood of Locre on Wednesday night met with a repulse, although the Germans apparently succeeded in capturing Locre Hospice, which lies just south-east of the village.

The operation was a local one, with Locre as its objective.

The Hospice was gainer 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 the latest reports, they were still holding. This bit of ground, with the buildings, has changed hands innumerable times within the past few weeks. Locre 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 by the Germans along the British 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. They proved costly failures. At 1 o'clock Thursday morning the grey coats essayed a raiding thrust near Morlancourt. They found the British ready. The Germans were repulsed with considerable losses.

A Western Canadian trooper escorting a party of German prisoners captured in Flanders.

POSITION OF ALLIES LEAVES LITTLE ROOM FOR MANOEUVRE

Must Fight Where They Stand But There is Not the Slightest Reason For Despondency.

A despatch from British Headquarters in France says: Between May 31 and June 3, the Germans made considerable progress between Noyon and Chateau Thierry, namely, four to five miles between Soissons and Chateau Thierry and one to two miles between Noyon and Soissons. Their attacks on the rest of the salient have been local.

On June 1 the enemy attacked with tanks south-east of Rheims in order to capture high ground, but the attack failed and the French regained the lost ground and captured four tanks. The Germans have hesitated to make a direct attack on Rheims, as it long had been prepared with various fortifications. The French have barricaded the streets and the underground defences would make the city very difficult to capture.

Except for the moral effect, the Germans would gain very little by the capture of Rheims unless they could drive the French back as far as the important railway junction on the high ground. Since June 3 the Germans have made only local efforts to capture the crossings of the Oise, the Aisne and the Ourcq. The French resistance has been much strengthened, and they have made important counter-attacks, capturing several hundred prisoners. The enemy's progress therefore, has been checked and the immediate danger is over.

There are some signs that the Germans intend to continue the frontal attack between the Marne and Montdidier, but these signs at present are indefinite and the Germans may still hope to thrust westward toward Amiens or other parts of the line. By retreating, our line has been lengthened, which is a disadvantage for us, as we are numerically inferior. Also, as we have several vulnerable points and fighting on the outer lines, we cannot keep such large reserves concentrated as can the Germans. We have to spread out our reserves more than we like, while the enemy can keep his concentrated for immediate use in attack. Moreover, we now have been driven so far back that we have not much room to manoeuvre and must fight where we stand. There is, however, not the slightest reason for despondency.

RHINE CITIES AGAIN BOMBED

British Airmen Caused Enormous Destruction in Enemy Territory.

A despatch from London says: The British official communication dealing with aviation issued on Thursday night says:

"Wednesday night our long-distance bombing machines again attacked the Metz-Sablons station triangle and also the railway sidings at Thionville, dropping five tons of bombs with good results, although the visibility was indifferent. Thursday morning the railway station at Soblenz was heavily attacked by us. Good bursts were observed on the railway line. All the machines emerged safely.

"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 dumps and railway billets, the Armentieres and Roye stations and the Zeebrugge seaplane base.

"In addition, our long-distance day-bombing machines heavily attacked the railway station and barracks at Treves and the Metz-Sablons 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."

STEFANSSON TO REACH VICTORIA THIS MONTH.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Word has been received by the Naval Department from Vilhjalmar Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, to the effect that he expects to reach Victoria early this month. Stefansson reported from Fort Yukon, where he had gone from Herschel Island, on recovering from an attack of typhoid. He and his party were ordered to return to civilization with their scientific collections, and detailed reports of new discoveries made during their four years in the Arctic. Stefansson intimates that he will probably give a short lecture tour on his return.

457,000 TONS BACON AND HAM REACH BRITAIN FROM AMERICA

A despatch from London says:—John R. Clynes, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Food, told the House of Commons on Thursday that no efforts of the German submarines, however severe, could menace the civilian population of Great Britain. He said that 457,000 tons of bacon and ham recently had been imported from America.

PLOT TO MURDER BRITISH MISSION

In Spite of Fact That German Government Promised Safe Conduct.

A despatch from London says:—Circumstances surrounding the sinking of the Koningen Regentes are in the highest degree suspicious and suggest an atrocity from which it was thought even the Germans would shrink. The Koningen Regentes, the Sindorm and the Zeeland sailed together—all Dutch ships having a safe conduct from the German admiralty and starting from Boston for Lincolnshire according to the agreement. The Koningen was the most comfortable ship of the three and the British commission of 11 person going to Holland to confer with a German commission on the repatriation of prisoners of war would in the natural course of things have been expected to sail in her. But for some unexplained reason they went in the Sindorm.

The Koningen was sunk about 1 a.m., either by a torpedo or a mine when off the Dutch coast.

Acounts are incomplete, but the fact that the principal ship of a convoy, on which the British mission, including Home Secretary Cave, would ordinarily have been, was apparently torpedoed, and that the sailing of these ships and their routes were arranged with the German Admiralty, constitute, when taken in conjunction with what is known of the enemy's methods of warfare, a chain of circumstances urgently demanding explanation.

Arabs Rail Railway in Egypt Damaging It For Ten Miles.

A despatch from London says:—An official communication issued on Friday night says: "An Arab column of Sherif Feisal's army raided the El Hasa and Farafreh railway stations (Egypt), May 25. Both stations were temporarily occupied. The station buildings were wrecked and the permanent way very seriously damaged over a length of 15 kilometres.

"One hundred and twenty-five prisoners, including three officers, and four machine guns were captured."

PARIS AGAIN RAIDED BY GERMAN AIRMEN

A depsatch from Paris says:—German airplanes raided the Paris district Thursday night through a heavy defensive barrage. Some bombs were dropped. One person is reported dead and several wounded. Material damage was done. The "all clear" was sounded at 12.20 a.m. Friday.

To aid in feeding the soldiers overseas eat more cereals, fish, potatoes and vegetables. It's patriotic.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, June 11.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.23½; No. 2 do., $2.20½; No. 3 do., $2.17½; No. 4 wheat, $2.10½; in store Fort William, including 2½c tax.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 83c; No. 3 C.W., 80c; extra No. 1 feed, 80c; No. 1 feed, 77c, in store Fort William.

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

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 79 to 80c; No. 3 white, 78 to 79c, according to freights outside.

Peas—Nominal.

Barley—Malting, $1.35 to $1.37, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—$1.80, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, $2.00, 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, $35.00; shorts, per ton, $40.00.

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

Eggs, new laid, 40c; selected, new laid, 43 to 44c; cartons, 44 to 45c.

Butter—Creamery, solids, 44 to 45c; do., prints, 45 to 46c; do., fresh made, 46 to 47c; choice dairy prints, 41 to 42c; ordinary dairy prints, 38 to 40c; bakers', 36 to 38c. Oleomargarine (best grade), 32 to 34c.

Cheese—New, large, 23½ to 24c; twins, 23¾ to 24¼c; spring-made, large, 25½ to 26c; twins, 26 to 26½c.

Beans—Canadian, prime, bushel, $7.50 to $8.00. Foreign, hand-picked, bushel, $6.75 to $7.00.

Comb Honey—Choice, 16 oz., $3.50 per dozen; 12 oz., $3.00 per dozen; seconds and dark comb, $2.50 to $2.75.

Maple Syrup—Imperial gallons, $2.25; 5-gallon tins, $2.10 per gallon. Maple sugar, per pound, 24 to 25c.

Provisions—Wholesale

Barrelled Meats—Pickled pork, $49; mess pork, $47.

Green Meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Smoked Meats—Rolls, 32 to 33c; hams, medium, 37 to 38c; heavy, 30 to 31c; cooked hams, 49 to 50c; backs, plain, 43 to 44c; backs, boneless, 46 to 48c. Breakfast bacon, 40 to 44c. Cottage rolls, 35 to 36c.

Dry Salted Meats—Long clears, in tons, 30c; in cases, 30½c; clear bellies, 28 to 28½c; fat backs, 25c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 31 to 32c; tubs, 31¼ to 32¼c; pails, 31½ to 32½c; 1-lb., prints, 33 to 33½c. Shortening, tierces, 26 to 26½c; tubs, 26¼ to 26¾c; pails, 26½ to 27c; 1-lb., prints, 27½ to 28c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, June 11.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 93 to 93½c; extra No. 1 feed, 90 to 90½c. Flour—New Government standard Spring wheat grade, $10.95 to $11.05. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs., $4.85 to $5.00. Bran, $35.00. Shorts, $40.00. Mouillie, $72.00. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $15.50.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, June 11.—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 $11.75; 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; do., com. and med., $65.00 to $80.00; springers, $90.00 to $140.00; light ewes, $17.50 to $19.50; lambs, $20.00 to $21.00; calves, good to choice, $14.00 to $15.50; hogs, fed and watered, $18.50; do., weighed off cars, $18.75; do., f.o.b., $17.50.

Montreal, June 11.—Steers, $15.00; choice cows, $11.50 to $10.00; choice bulls, $12.00. Calves, $12.00 to $15.00 per 100 pounds. Sheep, $14.00 per 100 pounds; spring lambs from $19.00 to $21.00. Choice select hogs off cars, $20.00 to $20.50 per 100 pounds.

PREPARING EARLY FOR NEXT VICTORY LOAN.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Minister of Finance is giving early attention to the details connected with the next Victory Loan, which it is thought will be issued about October or November next. It is his intention this year to have, if possible, the bonds engraved and ready for delivery at the time of the flotation, so that subscribers upon paying in full at any time may receive their securities. This will do away with an immense amount of work connected with the issue and surrender of interim certificates, and will also greatly economize the clerical labor, which in the last issue was very great. The Victory loan of last fall had to be organized very quickly in order to meet the unexpected demand for large British credits for the purchase of munitions and foodstuffs in Canada. This year the problem is known well in advance, and preparations for the issue are already under way.

BURDEN OF WAR WILL OUTLAST GENERATIONS.

A despatch from London says:—Right Hon. Bonar Law, in the course of his comments on the double income tax, said that the war was going to leave a financial burden which would outlast many generations. What would have to be considered was how each part of the Empire should bear its own burden, and, having regard for the immense natural resources of the dominions, he thought they would be better able to bear their share than the Mother Country would be able to bear hers.

SUBMARINE USED TORPEDO IN SINKING THIS VESSEL.

A despatch from Washington says: The sinking of the British freighter Harpathian, of 2,800 tons, 100 miles off the Virginia Capes, at 9 o'clock on Wednesday, was announced on Thursday night. The entire crew was rescued by the steamer Palmer. The submarine used a torpedo. One member of the British crew was injured.

FOCH WISELY BIDING HIS TIME BEFORE USING ALL HIS FORCE

A despatch from Paris says: The German losses grow more serious daily, but they are still numerically superior, on the whole front, and may be able to embark upon a new offensive in some other sector, perhaps Montdidier-Noyon. The French command is therefore wisely biding its time before putting forth all its efforts.

Poilus' Pay.

Until recently the French soldier's pay was almost a negligible quantity.

Nominally, he was supposed to receive one cent a day, but he really got only seven cents in cash every ten days, 3 cents being deducted on each pay day on account of his tobacco ration.

Some little while back, however, his rate of pay was increased to 5 cents a day, so that he now draws 50 cents for ten days' soldiering.

A pitifully small sum it seems to us. Nevertheless, the average Poilu is a rare money-spender, the explanation being that not one in a hundred, probably, is dependant entirely upon his pay.

Every French lad knows that he will be called upon to serve in the army in his turn in due course, and he starts saving in view of this eventuality from a very early age. The accumulated money, often supplemented by the savings of his parents, is sent to him in instalments from his home at regular brief intervals, and he spends it right royally, from his point of view, in wine, cigars, extra food, and any amusements that may be going in the way of theatrical or concert parties.

DELEGATES' SHIP STRUCK MINE

Were En Route to Anglo-German War Prisoners' Conference.

A despatch from The Hague says: The hospital ship Koningin Regentes, having on board the British delegates to the Anglo-German war prisoners' conference at The Hague, struck a mine off the English coast. Four firemen perished, but all others were saved by the hospital ship Sindoro.

The delegates aboard the ship were the Home Secretary, Sir George Cave; Baron Newton, Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office, who attended the previous conference; Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Belfield, Director of Prisoners-of-War since 1914, and Mrs. Darley Livingstone, the wife of an English colonel. Mrs. Livingstone, who is an American, is secretary of the Government committee on prisoners-of-war. She attended the previous conference, and was active in recovering English women and children from Belgium in the early days of the war.

AMERICAN MARINES ATTACK SUCCESSFULLY IN CHATEAU THIERRY SECTOR

Hold All Important High Ground and Captured Large Number of Prisoners.

A despatch from the American Army in Picardy says: American marines attacked the Germans at dawn on Thursday morning and gained 3½ kilos over a four-kilometre front, and capturing 100 prisoners in the Chateau Thierry sector. The French, attacking at the same time on the left, took 160 prisoners.

The Americans now hold all the important high ground north-west of Chateau Thierry.

The marines again attacked at 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon and the battle is still raging.

The fight started at 3.54 o'clock on Thursday morning, and the Americans had attained all their objectives by 7.45 o'clock. The Americans have been pressing the Germans so hard that the enemy has been forced to throw three new divisions of his best troops in the line during the last three days.

Soon after the attack of Thursday morning the Americans carried Hill 142 (about two-thirds of a mile south of Torcy), the highest point in this vicinity and swept on and stopped at the foot of a wheat field on the other side, from where they raked the Germans with machine guns. One entire enemy machine gun company was almost annihilated. The Germans had donned French uniforms, but the Americans, forewarned, poured volleys of fire into them. One German soldier had 32 wounds. Among those captured were two officers.

There has been no let-up in the offensive of the American and French troops against the Germans in the region north-west of Chateau Thierry, where in the past two days severe defeats have been inflicted on the enemy.

Battling shoulder to shoulder over a front of six miles from Vinly, which lies just to the north-west of Veuilly-le-Poterie, to Bouresches, the Americans and French have captured the towns of Veuilly-le-Poterie and Bouresches and also made progress all along the front. Previously Torcy had fallen into the hands of the Americans.

Nowhere on this battle line have the Germans been able to stay the efforts of the allied troops.

A despatch from the American Army in Picardy says: As the result of the two attacks by the Americans against the enemy in the second battle north-west of Chateau Thierry, 300 prisoners were captured and the Americans extended their line over a front of about six miles to a depth of nearly 2½ miles.

While the losses of the Americans necessarily have been heavy owing to the nature of the fighting, the German dead is piled three deep in places. A number of machine guns were added to the American booty.

The German prisoners taken by the Americans, many of whom were mere boys, had only been in the line for two days. Some of them wore the white bands of the Prussian Guard.

The Doings of the Duffs.