

U.S. COLORS IN ST. PAUL'S

American Legion on Leave From Front Conduct Notable Ceremony.

A despatch from London says: When the first Canadian expeditionary force was formed many Americans crossed the border and enlisted for service in Europe. There was a sprinkling from every state in the Union. They were drafted into special battalions, and for a time wore the distinctive badges which proclaimed their nationality. Representations, however, were made by the United States Government to have the badge altered and the men merged into the Canadian force. After over two years' waiting they may now reclaim their nationality. These battalions will be styled "The American Legion." The title is unofficial, but means a great deal.

On Wednesday this legion deposited its colors in St. Paul's Cathedral. The ceremony was impressive, and will go down in history as the first ceremony in which American and British troops attended Church service together during the war. A majority of the members of the American Red Cross unit, officers, nurses and men, attended. All the American members of the Canadian force in the London command were allowed leave so that they could be present. The colors were deposited on the altar after being handed to Dean Inge by a color party of American citizens enlisted in the Canadian force, who had come over with the first Canadian division. The standards were carried from the altar to the north transept while "Onward, Christian Soldiers," was sung by the choir and congregation. The colors were deposited in the north transept, and there will remain until another ceremony is performed, when a party removes them and conveys them overseas again.

CANADIANS IN BIG BATTLE NEAR LENS

Carry the Electric Station in a Brilliant Attack on Front Exceeding a Mile.

Canadian Headquarters in France (via London), June 3.—In what is officially spoken of as a minor operation, but which was really a bit of brilliant fighting involving careful preparation and a final swift attack, the Canadians early this (Sunday) morning captured the electric station southwest of Lens, on the outskirts of the village of Coulotte, and a stretch of the enemy front exceeding a mile, with a depth at its greatest point of over eight hundred yards. The men who won this notable victory were veteran troops, who, six weeks ago, carried "The Pimple" by storm. Their depleted ranks had been reinforced by drafts from England, and in this morning's engagement these troops proved their fitness to maintain Canada's reputation at the front.

FELONY TO HOARD FOOD IN THE STATES.

A despatch from Washington says: A stringent amendment to the Gore food bill, making it a felony to hoard food products or other necessities of life or to resort to any scheme to create a shortage, was adopted by the Senate on Thursday by a viva voce vote. It is regarded by the Senate as by far the most potent of all the food legislation considered by Congress, and is interpreted by Senators as carrying the real solution of the food problem.

439 GERMAN AEROPLANES SHOT DOWN IN FRANCE IN MAY

Allied Losses During the Same Period Amounted to 271, of Which 86 Were British.

A despatch from London says: Seven hundred and ten aeroplanes were brought down on the western front in May, only seven less than in April, when the struggle for superiority in the air reached its maximum intensity.

During this period the Germans lost 439 machines, and the allies, according to the claims of the enemy, 271. It is impossible to resist the conclusion that the air reports of the German main headquarters are, like their military communiques, exaggerated even when not quite false. Our general headquarters in France is the only one of the belligerents which acknowledges its own losses. It admits that

HINDENBURG IS IN A QUANDARY

Cannot Conceal or Explain the Losses Inflicted by the Italians.

A despatch from Udine says: Italian Headquarters says that Hindenburg finds himself in an awkward quandary. Having declared the Austrian positions on the Italian front impregnable, owing to the formidable fortifications erected there, he does not know how to keep from his people the news of the losses suffered on this front, which every day are becoming more apparent.

The German Generalissimo, experts say, is trying to accomplish the impossible: make the Italians retire by launching assault upon assault against them, ordering terrible concentrations of fire, sending his reserves to be butchered, and putting into the task all the diabolical agencies which Kultur has been able to suggest.

The unshakable firmness of the Italian troops has prevented the enemy from gaining ground in many places. Indeed, the Italians have themselves gained important positions. On the Vodice Ridge the enemy assaults take place under the most adverse conditions. The Austrians must climb amid a shower of bombs thrown down on them by the Italian soldiers, and their losses are frightful. The ground descending toward Gargaros is covered with dead bodies.

85,000 ESTIMATE OF AUSTRIAN LOSSES

5 Generals and 40 High Officers Included—100 Cannon Destroyed.

Rome, June 3.—Austrian losses between May 14 and 29 are estimated at 85,000 dead, wounded and missing, including five generals and 40 high officers. A hundred cannon have been taken or destroyed.

The Giornale d'Italia says that Emperor Charles soon will proclaim Trieste autonomous, whereby it will become "a free city" like Hamburg and Bremen. The announcement, the paper says, will be accompanied by numerous amnesties.

Major-General Ricordi met death while leading a brilliant attack in the Carso.

By a surprise attack in the darkness Italian infantry took another stride toward Trieste. They threw the Austrians from trenches on a front of a mile and a quarter on the southern Carso plateau, advancing a distance of a quarter of a mile. The attack was made between Castagnavizza and Selo, and will aid in the assault on the latter position.

3,412 PRISONERS CAPTURED BY BRITISH.

Total Number for Month of May Taken in France.

A despatch from London says: During May the British forces in France captured 3,412 Germans, says the official statement from British Headquarters, issued on Thursday night. There has been increased artillery activity on both banks of the Scarpe, on the Arras front, and in the Ypres sector.

RUSSIANS DRIVE BACK TURKS

A despatch from Petrograd says: Troops of the Russian Caucasus army have successfully beaten off hostile attacks at several points in Armenia and on the Mesopotamian front, according to Thursday's War Office statement.

in May 86 British aeroplanes failed to return. Deducting this figure from the German total would mean (if it does not include, as the enemy's monthly summary frequently does, machines brought down on the eastern-Balkan fronts) that the French air service lost 185 aeroplanes, nearly twice as many as the Royal Flying Corps. But, taking the figures as they are, they show that the Germans lost 70 more machines last month than in April, while our losses were 61 fewer, and those of the French 16 more. British airmen and gunners claim 240 of the 439 German machines, and the French the other 199.



Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour,

British Foreign Secretary, leader of the British Commission sent to the United States to confer with Washington authorities regarding the conduct of the war. Mr. Balfour and the members of the Commission visited Niagara Falls, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and the industrial districts of Ontario.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs
Toronto, June 5—Manitoba wheat—No official quotations.
Manitoba oats—No official quotations.
American corn—No official quotations.
Ontario oats—No official quotations.
No. 3 white, no official quotations.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$2.50 to \$2.55; No. 3 do., \$2.48 to \$2.53, according to freights outside.
Peas—No. 2, nominal, according to freights outside.
Barley—Malting, nominal, according to freights outside.
Eye—No. 2, nominal, according to freights outside.
Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$13.60; second patents, in jute bags, \$13.00; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$12.60, Toronto.
Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, \$11.00 to \$11.10, in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment.
Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, \$37; shorts, per ton, \$43; middlings, per ton, \$46; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.80 to \$2.90.
Eye—Extra No. 2, per ton, \$12.50 to \$13.50; mixed, per ton, \$9 to \$11.50, track Toronto.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$9, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 39 to 40c; creamery prints, 43 to 45c; solids, 42 to 43c.
Eggs—New-laid, in cartons, 45 to 46c; out of cartons, 48c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 60c; fowl, 24 to 25c; ducks, 22 to 25c; squabs, per doz., \$4.00 to \$4.50; turkeys, 30 to 32c.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, lb., 40 to 45c; hens, lb., 22 to 25c.
Cheese—New, large, 20 1/2 to 27c; twins, 23 1/2 to 27c; triplets, 27 to 27 1/2c; old, large, 29c; twins, 29 1/2c.
Honey—Comb—Extra fine and heavy weight, per doz., \$2.75; select, \$2.50 to \$2.75; No. 2, \$2 to \$2.25.
Maple syrup—Imperial gallon, \$1.75.
Potatoes—On track Ontario, per bag, \$4.25; New Brunswick Delawares, per bag, \$4.40; Albertas, per bag, \$4.00; P. E. I. whites, bag, \$4.00.
Beans—Imported, hand-picked, Manchurian, \$8.00 to \$8.50 per bush; Limas, per lb., 19 to 20c.

Provisions—Wholesale
Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 30 to 31c; do., heavy, 25 to 26c; cooked, 41 to 42c; rolls, 28 to 27c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 35c; backs, plain, 36c; boneless, 30c.
Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 26 1/2 to 27c; tubs, 27 to 27 1/2c; pails, 27 1/2 to 27 3/4c; compound, tierces, 21 1/2c; tubs, 21 1/2c; pails, 22c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 24 to 25c per lb.; clear bellies, 24 to 25c.

Montreal Markets
Montreal, June 5—Oats—Canadian western, No. 2, 80c; do., No. 3, 77c; extra No. 1 feed, 70c. Barley—Malting, \$1.18; Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents firsts, \$13.60; seconds, \$13.10; strong bakers', \$12.90; Winter patents, choice, \$14.25; straight rollers, \$13.50 to \$13.80; do., bags, \$6.50 to \$6.65. Rolled oats, barrels, \$8.75 to \$9.25; do., bags, 90 lbs., \$4.25 to \$4.50. Bran, \$38. Shorts, \$44. Middings, \$40 to \$50. Moultrie, \$50 to \$55. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$13 to \$13.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 23 to 23 1/2c; do., easterns, 22 to 22 1/2c. Butter—Choice creamery, 39 1/2c; seconds, 39c. Eggs—Fresh, 48c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$3.75 to \$4.00.

Winnipeg Grain
Winnipeg, June 5—Cash prices:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.36; No. 2 do., \$2.33; No. 3, \$2.28; No. 4, \$2.16; No. 5, \$1.91; No. 6, \$1.60; feed, \$1.15; basis contract—May, \$2.36; June, \$2.31; July, \$2.26. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 67c; No. 3 do., 64c; extra No. 1 feed, 64c. Barley

—No. 3, \$1.18; No. 4, \$1.12; rejected, \$1; feed, \$1. Flax—No. 1 N.-W.C., \$2.79 1/2; No. 2 C.W., \$2.76 1/2; No. 3, do., \$2.56 1/2.

Live Stock Markets
Toronto, June 5—Choice heavy steers, \$12.15 to \$12.60; good heavy steers, \$11.85 to \$12; butchers' cattle, choice, \$11.90 to \$12; do., good, \$11 to \$11.50; do., medium, \$10 to \$10.25; do., common, \$9 to \$9.40; butchers' bulls, choice, \$10.50 to \$11; do., good bulls, \$9.75 to \$10; do., medium bulls, \$8.50 to \$9; do., rough bulls, \$6.40 to \$6.50; butchers' cows, choice, \$10.25 to \$10.75; do., good, \$9.25 to \$10; do., medium, \$8 to \$8.75; springers, \$7.50 to \$9.00; feeders, \$9.50 to \$10.25; canners and cutters, \$5.50 to \$6.50; milkers, good to choice, \$85 to \$110; do., com. and med., each, \$40 to \$60; springers, \$60 to \$110; light ewes, \$12 to \$13; sheep, heavy, \$8.50 to \$9.50; calves, good to choice, \$12 to \$14; spring lambs, each, \$8 to \$11; lambs, choice, \$15 to \$16; do., medium, \$11 to \$12.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$16.50; do., weighed off cars, \$16.75; do., f.o.b., \$15.75.
Montreal, June 5—Spring lambs, \$7 to \$12; old sheep, \$11.50 to \$13; selected hogs, \$17.00 to \$17.50.

SECOND STAGE OF ITALIAN ADVANCE

Hold All Gains and Occupy Hills on Left Bank of the Isonzo.

A despatch from London says: The second stage of the Italian advance on the Isonzo front, which began on May 23, has been conducted with as great a determination and conspicuous success as the first stage, which won for Italy the Kuk and Vodice heights.

Developments of Cadorna's plans show he is attacking in force on a broad front of 25 miles from the sea on the right to Plava on the left, and the second and third Italian armies are already committed to this attack. Both armies have done famously. The second army has held all its gains on Kuk and Vodice heights, and even extended them, while it has defeated with signal success numerous powerful counter-attacks by the enemy, to whom the loss of this position has evidently been a most unpleasant surprise. The whole crest of the line of hills on the left bank of the Isonzo is now in Italian occupation from between Vodice and Monte Santo to the height between Plava and Daskla, while Monte Santo itself, though not yet captured, is being seriously assailed. San Gabrielle is coming in for a good hammering from the guns.

DRASTIC FOOD BILL PASSED.

Washington, June 3.—The Administration food bill was adopted by the Senate yesterday afternoon by an aye and nay vote.

It includes an amendment empowering the President to prohibit speculation in future which unduly enhances prices of wheat and other food cereals. If the warning is not observed, the President could close an exchange during the war.

FRENCH DEFEAT GERMAN HORDES

Teutons Lose Heavily in Vain Attempts to Regain Hills.

Grand Headquarters of the French Army, June 3.—The Germans have sacrificed hundreds killed and thousands wounded in their vain efforts to regain the range of hills comprising Mont Carnillet, the Casque, the Teton and Mont Maut, to the east of Rheims. Since May 20 they have delivered sixteen fruitless assaults.

The last important assault was carried out on the night of May 30, and for this selected German regiments were especially trained and rehearsed behind their own lines before they were thrown against the French lines. But they met only with disaster. The first and second waves were annihilated before they were half way to the French positions. A few men in the waves that followed obtained a footing in the French lines, and fierce bayonet duels ensued, in which all the German assaulting forces were killed except in one trench where a German detachment held out until daybreak. These men were killed in the course of a French counter-attack.

HUN MAP OF BRITISH WATERS

How Enemy Subs Are Advised of the Presence of Merchantmen.

A despatch from London says:—A despatch from Christiania says that The Tidens Teg newspaper publishes a map found on a spy taker at Gothenburg showing the seas about the British Isles, Norway, Sweden and the Baltic. The map is marked in numbered squares and has a telegraphic code attached.

In this code "barrel" means torpedo boat, and nationality is conveyed by "quality." Thus an apparently innocent business message reading "Six hundred barrels, first quality," would mean "British torpedo boats in square 600." A message reading "Six hundred black," would be a notification that a Norwegian merchantman was in square 600.

The paper also publishes details of how the Germans obtain and maintain agents everywhere, providing information about shipping and naval movements, helping submarines to sink merchantmen and escape warships.

BRAZIL JOINS ENTENTE ALLIES

Indications That Chile Will Follow Brazil's Example.

A despatch from Rio de Janeiro says:—The Brazilian Senate voted on Thursday authorizing an alliance of Brazil with "other States to defend the American republics against the world."

A despatch from Washington says:—Despatches to the State Department from Chile indicate that the course of Brazil in relation to the war between Germany and the United States has created a profound impression upon the Chilean press. There were indications that public sentiment in Chile favors action on the part of the Chilean Government similar to Brazil's. The Chilean press is insisting that the solidarity of American republics ought not to be broken up.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC TO ATLANTIC PORTS

Wooden Vessels Being Built at Vancouver for This Service

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Two wooden vessels are now being built in Vancouver for the Dominion Government as the nucleus of a freight-carrying service between Vancouver and Canadian Atlantic ports. A statement to this effect was made in the Commons Tuesday night by Hon. Dr. Reid during a discussion of the estimates of the Customs Department.

The Minister expressed his belief that Canadian ships could handle freight from Canadian ports just as cheaply as it could be handled from New York. The start would be made with two ships ordered, and upon the success of the experiment depended further action. The ships ordered would be auxiliary vessels with a speed of eight or nine knots an hour.