

The War Situation is Regarded as Very Grave

FRENCH HOLD ENEMY BACK AT SOISSONS

Germans Able to Advance Only Few Miles in Three Days North of Amiens--Franco-British Line Stands Firm in East.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

New York, June 1.—The Associated Press summary says to-day: "Hurling the weight of great numbers against the stubbornly resisting French defence north and south of Soissons, the German crown prince has been unable to make progress on this vital sector of battle line from Noyon to Rheims. In the centre German detachments have reached the Marne between Chateau Thierry and Dormans, while on the east the Franco-British line stands firm.

The Allied forces have held the enemy for small gains for three days. North of Amiens the enemy has advanced only a few miles since Sunday. The line eastward through Champagne to Verdun is not yet affected by the battle on the Aisne front.

Enemy Artillery More Active. (Canadian Press Despatch.)

London, June 1.—The German artillery was considerably more active this morning in the sectors of Villers-Bretonneux, east of Amiens, and Hebuterne, north of Albert, it is announced officially.

Situation Very Grave. (Canadian Press Despatch.)

London, June 1.—The gravity of the news from the western front is emphasized in this morning's newspapers which comment anxiously on the situation, although they express hopefulness as to the final outcome. The Daily News says the statement given last night by the military authority to the Associated Press, in which the situation was depicted as a very anxious one, is disquieting, since it must be accepted as reliable. This newspaper, however, encourages the view that the situation is in nowise past retrieving.

The Daily Telegraph sees great possibilities in the strategic situation. Asserting that the anxiety and stress of the last few days are not diminishing, it adds: "It would appear that a second battle of Marne, of far greater intensity and weight than in 1914 is opening, but in totalling different circumstances. The difference, however, is as much to the advantage of the Allies as the enemy."

The Daily Express says: "Never since the outbreak of the war has the situation been more menacing or have the possibilities been graver. Confidence in American help is shown in the comment of several newspapers. The Daily Mail enumerates the strong points in favor of the Allies, including 'the rapid arrival of American troops, which will speedily restore the Allies' preponderance in numbers.' The Times also looks to the day when the arrival of Americans will more than reverse the present proportions.

Drove Back Masses. (Canadian Press Despatch.)

Paris, June 1.—The German attack continued during the night with redoubled violence on the western side of the new salient, between Soissons and Chateau Thierry. The French made counter-attacks and drove back the masses of German troops in the region of Soissons and the line of Chau-dun-Verray.

COMPARATIVE QUIET FOR CANADIAN TROOPS

Splendid Work Was Done By a Corporal of a Western Ontario Battalion.

By W. A. Willison, Correspondent of Canadian Press. Canadian Army Headquarters, June 1.—While the Allies are fighting gallantly between the Aisne and Marne against a second powerful German offensive comparative quiet continues for the Canadian troops. Our men have secured repeated successes of a minor nature against the enemy. In raid and patrol operations they have repulsed one German attack in strength with heavy losses to the enemy, but outside of such infantry there is so far only a marked increase in the enemy's bombing and shelling of our rear areas to indicate any increased hostile activity.

Outstanding amongst recent individual actions is that of a corporal of a Western Ontario battalion who crawled through the wire to an enemy sap, under the protection of our riflemen, and rifle grenades and worked around the hostile post which was in the neighborhood of a very strong pill-box. A German was shot here and the sentry who came to his assistance was also killed. Another man was frightened away with revolvers. The corporal then rushed his prisoner back to our lines under heavy fire.

While our men have been constantly disturbing and harassing the enemy in such operations. The Bosch, under cover of a heavy barrage, has made one unsuccessful attempt to raid our trenches.

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KING GEORGE NOT ONLY A KING; HE'S A PRINCE KING GEORGE AT A GLANCE



He will be fifty-three years old June 3, 1918. He has six children, five of them boys. He is one of the best wing shots in the world, an expert navigator, an authority on men-of-war and domestic in his tastes. He hates classical music and likes sprightly melodies. He has the best collection of babies' photographs. He makes the collection of postage stamps a hobby. He goes to the people of the humbler sections and carries sincere messages of good will to them.

OBJECT OF HUN ATTACK OBSCURE

Third Act Very Irrelevant and Improvised By Hopeless Mind.

IS AS COSTLY AS EVER

THE GERMANS MIGHT REACH VITAL POSITIONS.

From the Aisne Assaults in a Year or So.—The Enemy No Nearer a Victory Than Before. London, June 1.—G. H. Perris writes from the French front:

The third act of what in one way or another must be the enemy's decisive operation of the war, in spite of the remarkable mechanical skill that has been enlisted for its conduct, looks still more irrelevant, more like an improvised exploit of a tired and hopeless, though still powerful, mind. No connection between it and the Somme and Flanders offensives can be discerned, except that of drawing the Allied reserves to the south. But as German reserves in much greater numbers are consumed in the process, of what advantage is this?

Something like forty divisions, most of them the best troops available, have now been thrown across the Aisne, 400,000 men who might possibly have reached some vital part of our defences in the north. The von Hutier method is a prodigious invention, but it is as costly in blood as it is impressive for force and speed. In the last week of March it was in a purely military sense properly employed, even though it failed, because the objective could be said to be of vital or decisive character. What vital objective is there in the present operation? The central part of the German line has been pressed a little further in the last 24 hours in an obscure region of scattered hamlets, large farms and deep, tortuous valleys, midway between the Aisne and the Marne. It now comes nearly down to the small market towns of Fere-en-Tardenois and Ville-en-Tardenois, thence running east and northeast to Vesle, just outside Rheims.

No Nearer a Victory. The advance of meeting ever-increasing resistance and by the time the first week is out it will perhaps be definitely arrested. But suppose

CONQUERED LANDS TO RECRUIT ARMY

Germany Calls On Men Of Baltic Provinces To Join Ranks.

Paris, June 1.—Germany has begun her campaign to utilize the vast resources of human material in the Baltic provinces to augment depleted ranks in the army, according to a despatch from Switzerland, which declares that the Dopzetter Zeitung, the German propaganda organ for the Baltic, publishes an appeal to young men in Courland and Livonia, inviting them to join, under the German flag, "Germany," says the appeal, "has now more than ever the need of soldiers; it is natural that the children of the provinces delivered from Missonalist rule should give themselves up to enable Germany to intensify her effective and perform their duty like all children of the Empire."

WANTS "A KNOCK-OUT."

Must Not Win War on Points, Declares Roosevelt.

Detroit, June 1.—"America does not want to win this war on points; we want a knock-out." In these words, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, making a Memorial Day address in behalf of the navy, said that he would give his own opinion on the country's war aims.

PANIC AT MANNHEIM

Eighteen Women and Children Trampled to Death.

Geneva, June 1.—Eighteen women and children were trampled to death and a number of persons were injured in a panic which followed an aerial raid alarm, sounded at midday in Mannheim yesterday, according to a despatch received here. The streets were crowded when the alarm was given and a wild scramble for shelter ensued. It developed later that the warning signals were caused by the sighting of a squadron of German aviators returning to their base near Mannheim.

Drop Bombs on Paris.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Paris, June 1.—German aviators attempted two air raids on Paris last night. The first was a failure, but on the second occasion bombs were dropped on the capital.

GREAT AERIAL ATTACK MADE ON ZEBRUGGE.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Amsterdam, June 1.—A long and heavy aerial attack was made on Zeebrugge at one o'clock Thursday morning. A tremendous crash and concussion was felt. It is supposed a magazine exploded.

KAISER SAW BATTLE FROM SAFE POSITION

He Had a Splendid View of Fight at Chemin Des Dames.

Amsterdam, June 1.—Telegraphing May 27th, Carl Rosner of the Lokal Anzeiger describes the Kaiser's arrival on the Aisne battlefield. He says: "The Kaiser, who has been present in the midst of his troops at the great introductory battles in the struggle on the west at the Somme and in Flanders, today, again, when the new battles were proceeding, appeared among the troops contending for a victory and peace. In the forenoon, when the struggle for Chemin des Dames and the Aisne ground was still in full progress, the motor car of the Kaiser, fluttering a standard, suddenly emerged between the advancing columns, masses of troops and backward-flowing prisoners and transports. It made a way for itself to near the issuing positions, wherefrom, only a few hours before our storm had descended. The Kaiser ascended a foot the height situated a few hundred metres north of Winterberg, which affords a view of the greater part of the fighting country, in order to observe the advance in the victorious struggle. The tremendous panorama of the Aisne battlefield lay clear in the atmosphere, outspread with admirable distinctness before this point of observation, giving a view of the depths through the Aisne ground and allowing an admirable observation of the incessant forward pressure of our troops of attack. On his way to this height the Kaiser had already been joyfully greeted everywhere. 'There's the Kaiser; it's started again now,' was repeatedly spoken. He called individual men and gave them a share of his knowledge of the tremendous tide of our victory. He here followed until a late hour in the afternoon the ground won by our troops. The evening was falling when he met von Bosh, the commander of human material in the Baltic provinces to augment depleted ranks in the army, according to a despatch from Switzerland, which declares that the Dopzetter Zeitung, the German propaganda organ for the Baltic, publishes an appeal to young men in Courland and Livonia, inviting them to join, under the German flag, 'Germany,' says the appeal, 'has now more than ever the need of soldiers; it is natural that the children of the provinces delivered from Missonalist rule should give themselves up to enable Germany to intensify her effective and perform their duty like all children of the Empire.'"

A CANADIAN HOSPITAL IS BOMBED IN DAYLIGHT

Many Doctors, Nursing Sisters and Patients Are Killed—Hurled Into Burning Debris—Heroic Men Risked Their Lives to Reach Those Entombed.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

With the British Army in France, June 1.—Early on Thursday morning, German airmen bombed another hospital—this time a Canadian institution—and exacted a considerable toll of casualties, including nursing sisters and patients. Among those killed by 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 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.

Surgeons were just about to operate when they were hurled into the burning debris. Nothing more awful has occurred in the annals of hospital service since the war began. A roaring furnace represented what was left of the big wing. Scores of people worked frantically 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.

V.C. COLONEL FOUND DRIVING DELIVERY RIG.

Winnipeg, June 1.—The Great War Veterans' Association will investigate the case of a Lieutenant Colonel who returned officer and Victoria Cross hero, who has been discovered in Brandon driving a delivery rig as a means of livelihood.

A COUNTER BLOW IN THE AUTUMN

Gen. Foch Not Likely to Make His Master Stroke Until October.

Paris, June 1.—The allied counter-blow will come in October, according to Marcel Hutin, military critic of Echo de Paris, and one of the few French writers who foretold the possibility of the Aisne attack which he is now witnessing. "Next October," writes M. Hutin, who cautions patience, "the Americans will have 1,500,000 men on the west front. Between now and then as Premier Clemenceau so frankly explained to young men, allies must meet all German attacks. We must economize in our reserves and hold the enemy in check even at the cost of a few miles of ground. Already the Americans have shown their mettle and captured the village of Cantigny, which was stubbornly and resolutely defended by the enemy. In the battle now raging no important line of communication is threatened by the Crown Prince's advancing army."

TRIED TO CHOKO LAWYER.

Woman Convicted of Murdering Wronged Wife.

Waukesha, Wis., June 1.—Grace Lusk was found guilty of second degree murder by the jury which tried her for killing Mrs. Mary Newman Roberts. When the verdict was delivered, Miss Lusk made an attempt to choke Special Prosecutor Tuller, but was overpowered by court attendants and led screaming from the courtroom. The verdict carries with it a sentence of from 14 to 25 years in the penitentiary. Mrs. Roberts was killed by Miss Lusk in the latter's home on June 21st, 1917, after Dr. Roberts had told his wife of his relations with the defendant, who at that time was a teacher in the Waukesha normal school. Following the shooting, Miss Lusk fired two bullets into her own body, but failed in her attempted suicide, and after spending several months in the hospital was confined in the county jail.

HEAVY LOSSES REPORTED

The Austrians Have Suffered at Hands of Allies.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Rome, June 1.—The Austrians have suffered severe losses on the lower Piave in the Tonale sector. Five hundred prisoners have been taken and a large amount of material. Losses in this sector since the offensive began are estimated at three thousand in killed, wounded and missing.

GERMANS REACH MARNE RIVER

And Have Begun a Violent Offensive on the West Wing.

ALLIED LEADERS CONFIDENT

THAT BATTLE WILL SOON TURN IN THEIR FAVOR.

Allies Fall Back Before Enormous German Numbers—Enemy Paying Heavy Penalty in Val Efforts To Retake Cantigny.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) London, June 1.—The enemy has reached the Marne on a ten-mile front. The Germans claim to have so far taken forty-five thousand prisoners and four hundred guns. Large masses of enemy reserves still remain in the north.

The Germans have begun a violent offensive on the west wing and have advanced five miles.

Headquarters is confident that the battle will soon turn in favor of the Allies.

The fan-like formation of the enemy movement was pushed out on the sides and in the centre, covering more territory. The Allies are falling back slowly before enormous German numbers.

Aviators report great activity on the roads all along the rear of the German advanced forces, as fresh enemy divisions are hurried forward to take the place of exhausted units. The allied armies are doing splendid work, harassing the German reinforcements and supply columns by making attacks from low altitudes with machine guns. The German aviators are very numerous in this region, and aerial combats are occurring constantly.

Huns Pay the Penalty. With the Americans in Picardy, June 1.—The Germans are paying a heavy penalty in their fruitless attempts to retake Cantigny.

All observers report that the American artillery is inflicting terrible losses on the Bosches to the eastward of the new American position. In only one of six counter-attacks have the Bosches been able to reach the American lines, their infantry melting before our counter-barrage. On the one occasion they did reach the line the few Germans who penetrated the trenches were killed or captured.

ITALIANS KILL 2,500; TAKE 500 AUSTRIANS.

Washington, June 1.—Italian operations against the Austrians have been successfully carried out on the lower Piave, as well as in the Tonale sector, reaching the objectives at Capo Selo on a front of 500 metres and causing the Austrians heavy losses besides 500 prisoners and a large amount of material. Dispatches from Rome to the Italian embassy to-day state. News reaching Rome from Berne says the Austrian losses in the Tonale sector reached 3,000 men killed, wounded and missing.