

GERMANS ATTACK WHOLE FRONT

Desperate Fighting Has Developed From the Oise to the Marne.

MUCH GERMAN ARTILLERY

HAS BEEN BROUGHT UP TO CONTINUE OFFENSIVE.

French Lose Village of Pernant—Germans Trying to Batter Top of Allied Salient Southwest of Soissons.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)
New York, June 4.—The Associated Press war summary to-day says: The Germans have evidently succeeded in bringing up considerably more of their artillery and are attacking in force along virtually the whole front from the Oise to the Marne. Desperate fighting developed at many points on this front last night, which resulted in the enemy making advances at a few points, notably in the region southwest of Soissons, where he is trying to batter in the tip of the Allied salient. The village of Pernant was lost by the French in this area and they had to give a little ground further south. The German attack was held elsewhere.

The French Statement.
(Canadian Press Despatch.)
Paris, June 4.—The French official says: "Between the Oise and the Aisne, the Germans held in check by the energetic resistance of French troops, are not able to make any progress. Between the Aisne and the Oise, the battle was continued during the night with intense violence."

Beginning at 7 p.m., violent attacks took place in the region of Pernant, Saconin and Missy to the Tropane woods. Pernant fell into the hands of the enemy after a stubborn defence which cost the assailants heavy losses. Further south the French yielded a little ground. West of Saconin and Missy to Favorelles wood and also at Trocenes, the German attack was held in check by the French. The fighting was no less spirited in the region south of the Oise.

The Germans heavily supported by artillery, directed their efforts mostly against Neuville-la-Poterie, Torey and Boursoches. A counter-attack enabled the French to recapture most of the ground lost. Neuville la Poterie was the scene of violent combats. The village passed from hand to hand, finally remaining in the possession of the Germans. This village is seven and a half miles northwest of Chateau Thierry.

American Repulse Germans.
American troops checked German advance forces which were seeking to penetrate Neuilly wood and by a magnificent counter-attack, hurled back the Germans north of this wood. Further south the Germans were not able to make any gains.

On the Marne front, an enemy battalion, which had crept across to the left bank of river above Jaulgonne, was counter-attacked by French and American troops and hurled back to the other bank, after having suffered heavy losses. Foot bridge, which enemy used, was destroyed and 180 remained in our hands. Elsewhere on the front there is no change.

War Tidings.
Owing to the terrible casualties inflicted upon it, the Prussian Guards division has been withdrawn by the German high command from the battle. The German losses are becoming heavier daily.

Nearly 200,000 refugees, mostly women and children, have arrived from the Marne districts and have been sent into Normandy and Brittany.

Hovering for two days overseas, where the tank steamer Rockefeller was sunk by a German submarine, a flotilla of destroyers and seaplanes finally captured the U-boat.

The German artillery developed considerable activity early Tuesday morning between Albert and Serre, in the front above Amiens.

Another raid was made on Karlsruhe by the British air squad. They dropped over a ton of bombs on the city. One machine failed to return. Twenty German planes were destroyed and six were driven down out of control.

Penny postage in Great Britain has ceased after a life of seventy years. Three halfpence is now charged for ordinary letters.

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BRITISH WIPED OUT AN ENTIRE GERMAN COMPANY

Successful Operations Were Carried Out And High Ground Taken—A Daring Enterprise Was Carried Out East of Tilloy on Saturday.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)
British Headquarters in France, via Reuter's Agency, June 4.—Our operation in the neighborhood of Vieux Berquin was completely successful and has given us some high ground and two farms which had been converted into machine gun posts. Our casualties were light although the enemy resisted with considerable obstinacy. Our raid to the east of Tilloy, on Saturday, was a most daring enterprise. We penetrated the enemy's lines to a depth of more than a thousand yards and cleared out four hundred yards of German trenches, bombing all dugouts and blowing up a heavy trench mortar which had been troublesome. Prisoners estimate that an entire German company was wiped out.

Some French Losses
(Canadian Press Despatch.)
Paris, June 4.—Between the Oise and Aisne the Germans last night were prevented from making any progress, says to-day's official statement. The battle continued with greatest violence between the Aisne and Ourcq. The Germans captured Pernant. Further south the French lost a little ground.

The Germans have made a further advance in Ourcq Valley, capturing the town of Silly-la-Poterie. On the Marne front the German troops, which forced a passage of the river, were driven back again by the French and American troops.

300 Survivors of the Carolina Have Been Picked Up At Sea; They Were In Open Boats

(Canadian Press Despatch.)
New York, June 4.—One boat load of survivors from the sunken United States steamer Carolina has arrived at an Atlantic port. There are still missing about 350 people, passengers and crews of the ships sunk by submarines off this coast. Word was received to-day that a second tank steamer had been sunk.

Picked Up By a Schooner.
(Canadian Press Despatch.)
An Atlantic port, June 4.—Three hundred of the passengers and crew of the torpedoed steamship Carolina were picked up at sea in open boats by the schooner Eita B. Douglas, which has arrived here.

Display Lights Forbidden in New York.
(Canadian Press Despatch.)
New York, June 4.—The police department to-day issued an order that all display lights in New York City at night are forbidden until further notice. Presumably the authorities are taking precautions against the possibility of air raids from airplanes launched from U-boats.

U. S. BATTLESHIPS WITH BRITISH FLEET
In Expectation That the German Fleet is Soon Coming Out.
New York, June 4.—The United States now has a large number of first-class battleships "preparing side by side with the best ships of the British navy for an engagement on the high seas which is expected to occur at any time with the German fleet," according to a statement made in an address here by Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves.

"I am not going beyond the border line of secrecy," declared Admiral Gleaves, "when I say that a few days ago there came an alarm to the heads of the British Navy that the German battleships were about to come out for this expected engagement on the high seas. I know that the British navy heads gave the first-class American battleships a post of honor in preparation for the attack."

The foregoing follows upon a despatch from Copenhagen to the effect that there is a large assemblage of German warships in Heligoland Bight, and that some German vessels are cruising well up off the coast of Jutland.

BIRTHDAY HONORS ANNOUNCED BY KING
Are Almost Exclusively For Important War Services.
London, June 14.—The King's birthday honor list contains only one announcement of striking public interest—the elevation of Baron Rhonda to a viscount, "for conspicuous public services as food controller."

Among the new peers created are Sir Matthew Arthur, president of the Scottish Unionist Association, and Sir William Tatem, chairman of the Tatem Steam Navigation Company. The fourteen new baronetcies include Guy Cathrop, controller of Coal Mines, and Robert Leicester Harnsworth, son of the late Alfred Harnsworth.

Forty-three new knightships were created, these including Alfred Butt, theatrical manager, and A. G. J. Jeans and John M. Lesage, editors respectively of the Liverpool Post and the London Daily Telegraph.

The honors bestowed by the king are almost exclusively for important war services.

MADE BIG ATTACK
The Most Successful One Since Autumn of 1916.
(Canadian Press Despatch.)
London, June 4.—The successful Greek attack at Srka de Logos was the biggest success on Macedonia front since the autumn of 1916 which culminated in the fall of Monastir, says a Reuter despatch from Salonika dated Saturday. Up to Friday evening the prisoners counted totalled 1,712.

The present fighting front now extends 112 miles.

HUN U-BOATS IN U.S. WATERS

A Number of Coast Craft Were Torpedoed on Sunday.

FAIL TO GET TRANSPORTS WHICH ARE THE OBJECT OF THE ENEMY'S VISIT.

It is Thought That the U-Boats Were Aiming to Capture Prince Arthur of Connaught.

New York, June 4.—Germany has carried her unrestricted submarine warfare to this side of the ocean, and an unknown number of vessels, variously estimated at from five to fifteen have been sunk. The sinkings occurred off the New Jersey coast. It is known that at least two U-boats are engaged in the campaign which is assumed to be aimed chiefly at the American transport service.

The port of New York was closed to outgoing shipping as soon as news of the presence of hostile craft outside was confirmed. Similar action has been taken at other Atlantic ports.

Meantime advices from Washington, after officially confirming the loss of three schooners, declare that measures already in operation and others that will be added will deal with new submarine menaces.

The first news of the attack came with the arrival here of the captain and crew of the schooner Edwin H. Cole, aboard the steamer Bristol.

Thereafter reports came thick and fast from ports along the coast from Atlantic City to Boston. The Navy Department acted quickly, the departure of all ships being held up. Submarine chasers were rushed out from various bases to reinforce those already patrolling nearby waters.

Subs Fourth Visit.
The present operation is the fourth visit of German submarines to American waters, but the first since the United States entered the war. Captain Harbo of the steamer Bristol, which picked up the members of the crew of the schooner Cole after she had been sunk, said he heard several distinct bombardments before he came upon the castaways in their lifeboat.

After he had picked up the men, he said, a submarine approached his ship, the crew of the Cole, who were hiding in the lifeboat, but it turned aside without attacking him. He attributed that to the fact that a large awning forward on his ship gave it the appearance of carrying big guns.

Two submarines were definitely sighted by the crew of the Cole. Reports from New England coast cities were rather vague, but it indicated that there were other submarines. It was estimated this afternoon that the U-boat fleet probably consisted of from four to six submarines. They were reported 75 miles off Jersey at 4 p.m. yesterday, 510 miles off the coast at seven p.m., and at the same time were reported operating in the vicinity of Nantucket.

The range of the U-boat operations along the coast, estimated from the various reports, is from 350 to 400 miles.

Base in Hidden Bay.
Some officers believe that a base has been established, possibly on some desolate island to the south or in the hidden bay. Others are convinced that the submarines are working out of German bases.

These officials and others who have been maintaining that bases had been established in the Mexican Gulf or in the West Indies, declared to-day's raid fully demonstrated their theory. This theory was that the submarines which participated in yesterday's attacks were on their way to the base in the south, having for their immediate object the long lines of oil tankers carrying fuel to the allied navies from the Tampico district of Mexico and taking the opportunity to raid American shipping while on their way.

Attack on the Cole.
Capt. H. G. Newcombe of the schooner Cole declared the German submarines were first sighted at a distance of about 300 yards. They circled around the American vessel, and hoisted the German naval ensign. The schooner was making three knots an hour in a light breeze, and the submarine had no trouble in making her halt. One shot was fired across the vessel's bows from a gun mounted on the forward deck of one of the U-boats.

Just as the schooner halted, the smoke of a steamer was seen on the horizon. One submarine immediately steered off and made away in pursuit. The other U-boat came closer along side, and the commander shouted through a megaphone, giving the Americans ten minutes in which to leave their vessel.

The submarine launched a small boat, rowed alongside the schooner, planted bombs in the hold and blew up the ship.

The last seen of the steamer which was chased by the U-boat, Captain Newcombe said, was when it was making full speed to the eastward, closely pursued by the German submarine, which was cutting along the surface, flying the German flag. The steersman of the Edwin

THE GERMAN ADVANCE CHECKED BY ARRIVAL OF FRENCH RESERVES

No Ground Gained by the Enemy on Monday—The French Are Full of Dash and in Fine Spirits—Strategic Balance Turning in Favor of the Allies.

With the French Army in France, June 4.—The Allied troops feel that the enemy has reached the virtual end of his rush. Ground is now given up only when the allied commanders consider it useless to hold it, and when combats occur they are fought on a much more equal basis than heretofore.

The troops have never lost confidence, even in the most serious moments of their retirement, in their ability to prevent a breach in the line and now, with British and French reinforcements arriving rapidly, the morale of the allied armies is higher than ever.

Optimism Prevails in Paris.
London, June 4.—With forty divisions of the enemy reserves still unengaged it behooves Gen. Foch to employ his reserves in the most cautious way, otherwise while at grips with the enemy he may find himself held up at another point. The general view in Paris is inclined to be optimistic. A semi-official commentator declares that if complete stabilization is not yet achieved, at least the strategical balance is turning in favor of the allies.

Enemy Gained No Ground Monday.
London, June 4.—The arrival of fresh reserves on the Marne has put a check to the German advance and it is believed the enemy is now held in check. The French are full of dash and in the finest spirits.

Last night's report is the most hopeful since the beginning of the big battle. The official report states the enemy gained no ground yesterday.

French Have Stopped German Drive; Enemy Movement Is Splitting Up Into a Series of Small Battles

(Canadian Press Despatch.)
Paris, June 4.—The French have stopped the German drive toward Paris, it may safely be said. As was forecasted when the offensive began, it lasted just eight days. The enemy's movement is now splitting up into a series of battles for positions in which the French have the advantage of terrain.

The region of Ourcq, where the enemy is making his greatest effort, forms roughly an arena into which he is marching. On the northern side of the arena the dominating physical feature is the forest of Villers-Cotterets and on the south there are hills ranging toward the Marne around Cocherel. Both of these hills positions are held by the French. On the west the enemy is confronted by obstacles formed by the rivers Ourcq and Savieren, so that he is held in on three sides.

Refugees from the Aisne and the Marne districts continue to pour into Paris, coming not only by every available train, but even by canal boats and all other means of transportation. Arrivals Monday included the entire population of the village of Limy-sur-Ourcq, which had spent three days packed into a boat with their hastily gathered possessions. All the refugees were desolate and hungry. Those who made the trip in canal barges were within range of the German artillery fire for hours, but the casualties were limited to two babies, who fell overboard and were drowned.

H. Cole were picked up by the American steamer Bristol and brought into New York.

Steamer Carolina Shelled.
New York, June 4.—Word that the steamer Carolina, with 250 passengers on board, was being shelled by a submarine was received this afternoon by the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. The Carolina is enroute here from San Juan, Porto Rico.

Seven vessels were reported victims of German submarines off the Jersey and New England coasts up to yesterday afternoon, and there was a possibility that the number might increase to fifteen as full reports are received. Despite this heavy toll, officials pointed out that the submarines undoubtedly sent into American waters to attack transports and, therefore, their mission was a failure.

Aimed to Capture Prince?
Washington, June 4.—Naval officers say that their reports show there were five submarines operating along the Atlantic coast.

It is thought the submarines had planned the capture of Prince Arthur of Connaught. His vessel had been warned by the British Admiralty that submarines were in the North Atlantic.

Ten Vessels Sunk.
(Canadian Press Despatch.)
New York, June 4.—German U-boats in their campaign off the Atlantic coast have accounted for ten vessels, mostly small steamers and schooners, since May 25th, according to this morning's summary. There are yet no official or unofficial reports of loss of life due to sinkings, although part of the crews of the smaller vessels and the passengers and crew of the steamer Carolina are missing.

When the submarine began to shell the Carolina for 250 passengers and 130 members of the crew took to the boats, and it is believed they are trying to reach the New Jersey coast. It is not yet clear how many submarines were involved.

The strength of General Foch's reserves has been felt by the armies of the German Crown Prince in "the battle for Paris."

Up to June 1st 1,127 enemy airplanes were reported brought down on all battlefronts in May. This surpassed by sixty-five the total in March, which was 1,062, and constituted a record.

The defence of Feren-Tardenois by the French was a most gallant affair, and the village fell into the hands of the Germans only after sixteen hours of stubborn fighting.

Destruction of two submarines within half an hour by an American destroyed off the coast of France was reported by an American ship arriving at an Atlantic port from the war zone.

British troops successfully raided the German trenches southeast of Arras, southeast of Lens and north of Bethune.

The American troops are reaching useful positions in the battle area. These troops display the keenest desire to participate in the present great battle.

After several repulses the Germans apparently have abandoned temporarily the efforts to take the ground captured by the Americans at Conspic.

TANNERS' CASE BEFORE BOARD

Evidence Heard by Judge Gunn, Thomas Moore and J. L. Whiting.

DAVIS COMPANY REFUSED

TO DISCUSS QUESTION WITH ANY OUTSIDE PARTIES.

Harold Davis Said James Kennedy Was Dismissed For Neglect of Work—What Several Employees Had to Say.

On Monday morning the arbitration board met in the Council Chamber of the city hall to hear the case of the Trades and Labor Union on behalf of a member of the tanners' union who was dismissed from the employ of A. Davis & Sons, in this city. The board consisted of J. L. Whiting, K.C., acting for the firm, Thomas Moore, acting for the Trades and Labor council, and Judge Gunn of Ottawa, who was selected by the first two members to preside as chairman.

The labor committee asked for reinstatement of the employee and compensation for loss of time while out of work and had voted to strike.

The chairman called upon the labor committee to state their case. The labor committee consisted of William Baxter, H. Ferguson and J. Morris. Davis & Sons was represented by Elmer Davis and Harold Davis.

Mr. Ferguson stated that James Kennedy was an employee of Davis & Sons. The tanners called a meeting for April 24th to form a union. Harold Davis called Kennedy to his office on April 26th and on the 27th, before the meeting, dismissed him. A committee tried to meet Mr. Davis to discuss the matter, but he declined to meet the committee. James Kennedy told them he was dismissed because he was forming a union. On April 24th the application was made for the union and the tanners' charter was applied for April 27th, and was issued in due course. The committee was a joint committee consisting of three members of the Trades and Labor Council and three members of the leather workers that asked to meet Mr. Davis.

Here the judge suggested a discussion between the employers and employee.

Don't Recognize a Union.
Elmer Davis said the firm was always prepared to discuss anything at any time in a reasonable way. He absolutely declined to recognize a union but would discuss matters with his men as employees.

Mr. Moore: "The basis of the whole matter is Mr. Davis' refusal to recognize the right of the men to form a committee or union."

Judge Gunn: "Mr. Davis cannot deny the right of the men to form a committee, but he is willing to discuss a grievance with any individual man or men as employees."

The judge stated the desirability of having an amicable settlement.

Mr. Moore pointed out the disadvantage the employer was under in discussing his own case and the desirability of having a representative do it for him.

Judge Gunn: "The committee of an organization should be heard in support of a man."

Mr. Davis: "I will discuss with employees, but not with any outside parties."

Tells of His Dismissal.
James Kennedy then gave evidence. He worked for Mr. Davis from 1906 to 1912 and during 1917 and 1918. He operated a tannery with his brother for a time but had to give it up. He had no personal grievance against Mr. Davis till his discharge on April 27th. He spoke to some of the men about getting a nine-hour day instead of a ten-hour day. Three of them got together and went to the labor hall to apply for an organization. As a result a meeting was called on April 27th. There are ninety employees. This would be Saturday afternoon. Twenty-six met. But at 9:30 a.m. of the 27th witness said he was called to the office of Mr. Davis, and Harold Davis said: "It is a well-known fact to us that you are dissatisfied with present conditions here, and we are sorry that this should happen as you have been in our employ a number of years, and he have always been satisfied with your work, and if you in future become of a different opinion to what you have now your job will be open to you. Your time is made up and you are discharged."

When witness was leaving he said Mr. Davis asked me to sit down and they would be pleased to hear any statement he had to make. He never saw Mr. Davis again. He had an idea it was because of his effort to form a union. He came to the conclusion he was dismissed because he was active in forming a union. There never had been an organization in the tannery. The tanners' committee took the case up.

Discharged For Neglect.
Harold Davis, sworn: "I am secretary-treasurer of the company. I heard what Kennedy has said. I discharged him because he was neglecting his work and we were not satisfied with his work the last week he signed."

(Continued on Page 4.)