
Notice to Advertisers.

In order to ensure changes being made in advertisements, copy must reach this office not later than 9 a. m. on the day of publication.

The Daily Mail

The Weather.

Fresh northwest winds, fair;
Wednesday, moderate winds,
fair, not much change in tem-
perature.

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1918

1918

TWO CENTS PER COPY

Violent Fighting Going on Between Aisne and Oise

Gallant French Troops Prevent the Huns From Making Further Headway --- Spirited Combat in the Region South of the Ourcq

LONDON, June 4.—The line north and south of Ourcq, east of the forest of Villers Cotterets was the scene of the heaviest fighting on Monday on the Aisne front, says the Reuter correspondent at French headquarters in France. German gains were counter-balanced by French gains and the situation is more hopeful. Today, continues the correspondent, writing Monday night, the fighting has been hard along the eastern edge of the forest of Villers-Cotterets and southward between the Ourcq and Marne Valleys. The thick mass of forest offers great opportunity for the development of German tactics in an advance by infiltration.

BITTER FIGHTING CENTRED AROUND VILLAGES OF LONG PONT, COURCY, AND FAVEROLLES

The Germans attacked in the morning with two divisions, one of which, the 28th, was entirely fresh. The fighting was terribly bitter, centring around the villages of Long Pont, Courcy, Faverolles and Troesnes. Before Long Pont the Germans failed; Courcy was taken by the Germans and retaken by the French. Faverolles was the scene of a desperate German assault which momentarily was successful, but Troesnes and Courcy, despite repeated attacks, remained in the hands of the French. Our counter-attacks kept the Germans constantly in check, and enabled the line of villages in front of the forest to be maintained. The 28th German army corps have released the First Guards division, which suffered heavily in the opening days of the battle.

GERMAN INFANTRY BECAME EXHAUSTED AND WAS UNABLE TO RESUME ITS ATTACKS

South of the Ourcq the fighting was almost equally obstinate. Toward evening the battle diminished in violence, however, probably because the German infantry was exhausted by the many hours of fighting in the terrific heat, and was unable to resume its attacks.

"On the whole the enemy has nothing to show for his day's work. The only change in the battle line east of Chateau Thierry is the drawing in of the German line around Rheims. This line, beginning at St. Leonard, on the Aisne-Marne canal, southeast of the city, passes through ranges of hills immediately east of Rheims. The Germans now have an armed circle almost three-quarters of the way around the city.

FRENCH SOLDIERS DISPLAY UTMOST HEROISM IN THE FACE OF VASTLY SUPERIOR NUMBERS

With the French Army in France, Monday, June 3.—The Allies are now checking the German armies everywhere. Terrific struggles took place today when fresh German divisions entered the line between the Ourcq and Oise rivers, trying with the greatest determination to enter the forest of Villers Cotterets. The town of Faverolles, on the edge of the forest, was retaken by the Allies, after the most fierce fighting in which the French displayed utmost heroism against superior numbers.

Choisy Hill, north of the Aisne, near Choisy-au-Bac, was the scene of some terrific fighting. The height changed hands five times, and eventually was carried in an assault by a battalion which had distinguished itself at Douaumont in the defence of Verdun. A cavalry corps executed one of the most brilliant performances of the war by marching 160 miles and immediately joining in the hottest part of the battle, where it fought off enemy attacks, causing heavy losses to the enemy.

NEW TRACTOR FOR ARTILLERY GIVEN A TRIAL

(Canadian Press direct wire.)
Washington, June 4.—The latest production of the Ordnance Bureau, a five-ton armored artillery tractor for hauling field guns, was demonstrated here today with Secretary Baker, Gen. March, chief of staff, and many foreign officers present to watch its performance.

Hooked to a 4.7 inch field howitzer, the machine ran over the rough muddy ground of Rock Creek park, which recently balked the British tank Britannia. It went through ditches and holes without a stop, cut down trees, and climbed over the fallen trunks, dragging the gun behind it; climbed a 45 degree hill, where the mud was a foot deep as the result of recent rains, and wound up the performance by rattling down a paved avenue at a 12-mile gait, without leaving a mark on the paving.

The whole load, including the gun and tractor was approximately 20,000 pounds.

WILL EMPLOY WOMEN AS AVIATORS

London, June 4.—Employment of women as aviators is intended by the British government, George P. Roberts, labor minister, declared in a speech at Sheffield while referring to the important part that women are playing in industry. The minister said he believed women would make very good aviators.

TELEGRAPHERS MAY STRIKE

Washington, June 4.—Whether there will be a strike of the commercial telegraphers of the country depended today largely upon the outcome of a conference here between S. J. Konenkamp, president of the Telegraphers' Union, and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

OBTAINING INFORMATION FOR COMMISSION

L. Maber, Chairman of Commission on Land Settlement for Returned Soldiers, in the City.

Mr. L. Maber of Ottawa, chairman of the commission appointed by the Federal Government to administer the act for the Land Settlement of Returned Soldiers is in Fredericton for the purpose of obtaining information and data concerning the land available for settlement in New Brunswick and the provisions made by the Provincial Government to assist such settlement.

Mr. Maber has been in consultation with Hon. J. F. Tweeddale, Minister of Agriculture, and Hon. E. A. Smith, Minister of Lands and Mines, and has secured much information. This will be available for a conference which will be held later at which the Great War Veterans' Association and the New Brunswick Returned Soldiers' Commission will be represented.

KEEN BIDDING FOR MULES IN PALESTINE

London, June 4.—The Turks made a clean sweep of all draught animals in Palestine and when the British authorities on May 14 held a sale of mules there was keen bidding, says the Reuter correspondent with the forces in Palestine. The animals sold had been captured from the Turks and were not suitable for army work.

"The fact that the inhabitants were willing and eager to invest their savings in live stock," the correspondent adds, "is most satisfactory evidence of their confidence in the security of the new order, while the high prices ruling at the sale bore witness to the unsuspected amount of latent wealth in the country."

Will Receive
Mrs. James Kelly will receive her friends Thursday afternoon from four to six at her home, 120 Saunders St.

DECORATIONS FOR MEN OF FLYING CORPS

(Canadian Press direct wire.)

London, June 4.—New decorations have been instituted by the King for distinguished services by members of the flying forces. They are as follows:

First—Distinguished Flying Cross, for officers, for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.

Second—Air Force Cross, for officers for acts of courage and devotion to duty when flying, although not against the enemy.

Third—Distinguished Flying Medal, for non-commissioned officers and men for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.

Fourth—Air Force Medal, for non-commissioned officers and men for acts of courage and devotion to duty when flying, though not against the enemy.

The remarkable developments which have taken place in military ballooning since the outbreak of the war is shown by the feat of a military balloon at an airdrome near London. The balloon, after having made an outward journey of ten miles in two hours, was piloted back to its starting point by manoeuvring in the varying air currents found at different altitudes.

NO DANGER OF BOTULISM

Montreal, June 3.—Canada is in no immediate danger from "botulism," a form of ptomaine poisoning that has recently appeared in Great Britain and the United States, is the assurance given by Dr. J. A. Hutchinson, who has just returned from Hamilton, where he attended and was elected president of the Canadian Public Health Association.

U-BOATS WILL NOT STOP FLOW OF AMERICAN TROOPS

Damage Inflicted So Far Has Been to Coastwise Shipping --- City of Columbus Turns Up Safely at Vineyard Haven

NEW YORK, June 4.—The morning newspapers commenting editorially upon the German submarine raids on the Atlantic coast, agree that they will prove completely abortive as far as interfering with the steady flow of American troops and shipping across the Atlantic is concerned.

While the country has been startled by the appearance of the enemy raiders on this side of the Atlantic, the fact stood out today that although they have been in American waters ten days, their success from a military point of view has been negligible. They got no transport or ship filled with war supplies bound for Europe. The total American tonnage known to have been destroyed in the raid amounts to something over 20,000 tons, all coastwise shipping, save not them sailing vessels.

It is known that intimations of the intention of the German authorities to raid Atlantic shipping on this side had reached the British officials, and through them the Washington government, some time ago. The vessel that brought Prince Arthur of Connaught to this country en route to Japan, it was learned, was warned by the British Admiralty and followed a course to the United States from Bermuda. This suggested that the real objective of the raider, which has now turned to harrying American coastwise shipping, might have been to capture a member of the British Royal Family. The Prince reached the United States about the time that the three schooners sunk off the Virginia capes were attacked.

THE CITY OF COLUMBUS IS SAFE.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., June 4.—The City of Columbus, of the Savannah line, which it was feared had been sunk by a German submarine, is safe in an Atlantic port. While the City of Columbus was anchored some distance from the shore, there was no evidence that she had been damaged by a submarine. The City of Columbus had been missing for some time before her whereabouts was discovered. The fact that no message was immediately sent ashore was taken to mean that the vessel merely had sought refuge and that all was well aboard.

STEAMER SUNK 60 MILES OFF NEW YORK.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 4.—The steamer Texel, sunk by a submarine, was an American steamer of 3,210 tons gross and was bound from Porto Rico for New York with 42,000 bags of sugar when she fell in with the German submarine. The German skipper came aboard the Texel with a detail of men and ordered the crew to leave the steamer at once as he was going to bomb the ship. As soon the crew had taken to the boats the Germans placed bombs aboard and blew her up. The Texel went down sixty miles out of New York harbor. The crew, left to their resources without food or water, struck a course directly toward shore and landed here.

VERY HEAVY FIGHTING OCCURRED MONDAY ON THE AISNE FRONT

French Troops Made Gains and the Situation is Regarded as More Hopeful---Huns Were Kept in Check by Counter Attacks

(Canadian Press direct wire.)

PARIS, June 4.—Between the Oise and the Aisne the Germans last night were prevented from making any progress, says today's official statement. The battle continued with greatest violence between the Aisne and the Ourcq. The Germans captured Pernan. Further south the French lost a little ground. The Germans have made a further advance at one point between the Marne and the Ourcq, capturing the village of Neuilly La Poterie, seven and one half miles northwest of Chateau Thierry Thierry. The statement follows:

"Between the Oise and the Aisne the Germans, who had been checked by the energetic resistance of the French, were not able to make any notable progress. The battle continued all night with intense violence. Beginning at 7 p. m. violent attacks took place in the region of Pernant, Saconin and the Tropanes wood. Pernant fell into the hands of the enemy but at the cost of heavy losses to him. At Faverolles wood the German attack was held in check by the French.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN MAGNIFICENT COUNTER ATTACK HURLED BACK HUNS AT NEUILLY WOOD

"The fighting was no less spirited in the region south of the Ourcq. The Germans, heavily supported by artillery, directed their efforts against Mosley, Neuilly, La Poterie, Torcy and Boursches. A counter attack enabled the French to recapture Mosley. Neuilly La Poterie was the scene of violent combats. The village passed from hand to hand, finally remaining in possession of the Germans.

"American troops checked German advanced 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.

STUBBORN RESISTANCE BY THE FRENCH AT RHEIMS IS UNPLEASANT TO THE GERMANS

AMSTERDAM, June 4.—The French resistance at Rheims appears to be highly unpleasant to the Germans according to a semi-official telegram from Berlin. The message, which undoubtedly is intended for the ears of the credulous in Germany, tries to divert attention from the German failure there by plaintively upbraiding the French for not abandoning the city.

Rheims, it is asserted, has no tactical or strategical value whatever. The Germans desire to spare it, but are forced to shell it because the French will not evacuate it. The message asserts that the defence of the city "has been left entirely to negroes from Senegal and Madagascar. These troops are reported as being in a state of despair because they have been told the Germans would torture them to death."

REFUGEES FROM AISNE AND MARNE DISTRICTS ARRIVE IN THE CITY OF PARIS BY EVERY TRAIN

PARIS, June 4.—Refugees from the Aisne and Marne districts continue to pour into Paris, coming not only by every train, but even by canal boats and all other means of transportation. The arrivals Monday included the entire population of the villages of Limy-sur-Ourcq, which had spent three days packed into a boat with hastily gathered possessions.

All the refugees were desolate and hungry. Thousands were met by the Red Cross trucks loaded with food. A most varied array of transportable property is being carried by the refugees. There are alarm clocks, umbrellas, mattresses, family relics, live rabbits and goats, cases of champagne, kegs of sugar, crates of chickens and folding beds. Those who made the trips in canal barges were within range of German artillery fire for hours, but the casualties were limited to two babies, who fell overboard and were drowned.

KING'S EMPLOYEES GO TO THE FRONT

(Canadian Press direct wire.)

London, June 4.—King George has put into effect a rule doing away with all men up to thirty-five years of age in the Royal Households. The King previously had realized more than 550 men from the Royal Households for military service, of whom 55 have been killed and 75 wounded.

In the King's private room in Buckingham Palace hangs a "war service roll" giving particulars of the service of all soldiers drawn from the royal employ. The places of the men who are now to be withdrawn from the Royal Household will be largely filled by women.

O'LEARY TO STAND TRIAL

New York, June 4.—The Federal grand jury today indicted Jeremiah O'Leary and John J. O'Leary on charges of conspiracy to obstruct justice in connection with the escape of Jeremiah O'Leary just before his trial here for publication of alleged seditious articles in the Bull, an anti-British paper.

RAID ON N. Y. ALIEN RESORTS

New York, June 3.—A wholesale raid on German resorts was made by federal officers in this city tonight when sixty alien enemies who were celebrating over the U-boats' work were taken into custody.