PALM GROVES OF PALESTINE SEARCHED BY SALVO OF SHELLS

Water Tanks and Drilling Plant of the Germans in Egypt Destroyed by British.

A despatch from London says: A British official communication issued Thursday night concerning the operations in Egypt says:

"Since the enemy air attack on Port Said, the Royal Flying Corps in Egypt has given the enemy little rest. Four British machines have heavily bombarded the enemy advance posts. Forty bombs were dropped, resulting in buildings and a plant at El Hamma being seriously damaged and the water tanks at Rodhsalem being smashed. This will upset the whole plan of the enemy, as, since the destruction of his drilling plant at Jifjaffa by our patrols, he had set great store on the Rohdsalem water works.

"It has now been learned that the column of troops which suffered by our bombing attack on El Arish on the 18th were Germans. This probably explains their hasty retaliation by dropping bombs on Port Said civilians. Further details show that two British monitors and a sloop fired 34 heavy projectiles in the attack on El Arish, causing the enemy to scatter in all directions among the palm groves near shore, which afterwards were thoroughly searched by salvos of medium shells. The bombardment lasted two hours, and the strong fort in the town was reduced to ruins. The enemy, completely demoralized, made no reply to our fire."

FRENCH DRIVE GERMANS BACK

Retake Part of Cumieres and Dead Man Hill Trenches.

A despatch from Paris says: In a ferocious battle in which the French took the initiative Friday evening, and which lasted far into the night, the defenders of Verdun succeeded in wresting from the Germans the eastern part of Cumieres, the tactically important village on the west bank of the Meuse. In addition to regaining this portion of the village the French captured several trenches to the north-west of it. All subsequent German counter-attacks, violent as they were, broke down under the French defence fire.

In this attack the French took about 100 prisoners. The French also made some progress to the east of Hill 304 and repulsed a second German attack near Fort Douaumont. The capture of several trench elements south-west of Le Mort Homme netted the French about fifty prisoners.

A renewal by the Germans of their oft-repeated efforts to break through the French lines in Champagne, near Tahure and the Navarin farm, proved futile. While succeeding in the first onslaught in gaining a foothold in a number of small French trench elements, the Teutons were completely ejected by French counter-drives.

VERDUN LAST EFFORT, LAST HOPE OF GERMANS.

A despatch from Paris says: Georges Clemenceau, in an editorial headed "Errors in Optics," argues in connection with the German peace verbosity and the violent attacks on Verdun, in which he says the cost of life is out of proportion to any possible result obtainable, that "it is easily seen that Verdun is the enemy's last effort." He continues: "If a triumphal entry by some impossibility could be made in the battered remnants of Verdun, the Wolff Agency would announce it as the 'final victory,' and Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg would proclaim that magnanimous humanity inclined him to peace protocols."

WOUNDED BLOCK ROADS TO FRONT

Losses So Great That Communication With Interior Delayed.

A despatch from Rome says: Reports from the Trentino front says the Alpine troops and Bersaglieri are decimating the Austrian infantry whenever they try to attack outside the range of their guns. The Austrian losses are so numerous, it is declared, that they are causing delay in the Austrian action. Communication with the interior of Austria is blocked by the transport of wounded from the front.

NOTED GENERAL'S SON SENT TO PRISON.

Capt. James R. White Gets Three Months' Imprisonment.

A despatch from London says: Capt. James R. White, formerly of the First Gordon Highlanders, and a son of the late Field Marshal Sir George White, the defender of Ladysmith, was sentenced on Thursday to three months' imprisonment at Aberdare, Wales. He was convicted under the Defence of the Realm Act of having attempted to induce coal miners to strike in order to compel the Government to show leniency toward the leaders of the rebellion in Ireland. After leaving the army, in which he won the Distinguished Service Order for his service during the Boer War, Capt. White became a Socialist. He went to Ireland to live and took part in the riotous strike in Dublin in 1914. Later he joined the Sinn Fein Society.

LABOR ASKS VOICE IN WAR'S SETTLEMENT.

A despatch from London says: The Dockers' Union has given its enthusiastic endorsement to the proposal of the American Federation of Labor that at the same time and place of the negotiations for peace, there shall be a worlds labor congress "so that labor shall have a voice in the terms of settlement, with the object of putting forth efforts to make war impossible in the future." The Dockers' Union will urge the proposal on all other British labor bodies.

ATTEMPT TO REACH PETROGRAD TO BE MADE BY THE GERMANS

Combined Land and Sea Attack From the Gulf of Riga and Across the Dvina.

A despatch from London says: According to advices reaching Basel, the Germans are preparing for a strong naval and military offensive in the Riga region of Russia. The ports of Danzig and Koenigsberg are said to have been closed to commerce and ships are being used solely for transporting artillery and ammunition under the protection of a large German fleet off Libau.

The Berne Bund says it learns that the Germans have recently completed a new railway running from Libau through Muravievo to Mitau and that reinforcements are passing over it. The newspaper says it is thought the German navy will attempt to force the Gulf of Riga.

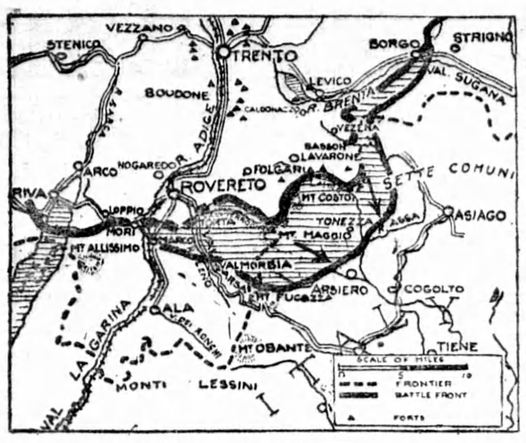
The naval correspondent of the Times asserts that the next great German offensive probably will be begun in northern Russia, taking the form of a combined land and sea attack from the Gulf of Riga and across the Dvina, heralded an endeavor to advance toward Petrograd. In concert with this campaign some observers anticipate a simultaneous blow at the British front in France and Flanders, and here also, it is believed, an effort may be made by sea as well as by land.

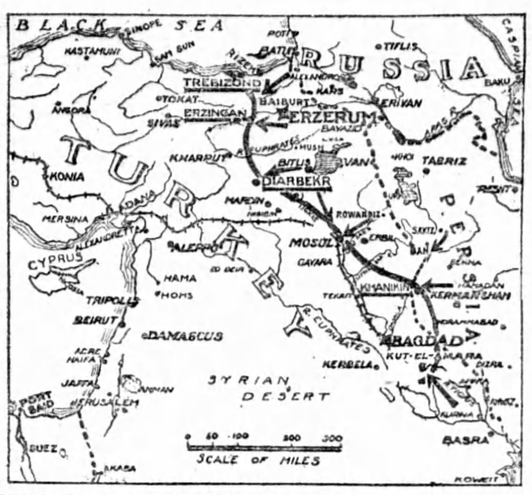
ST. ELOI AND YPRES SALIENTS ARE AGAIN HEAVILY SHELLED

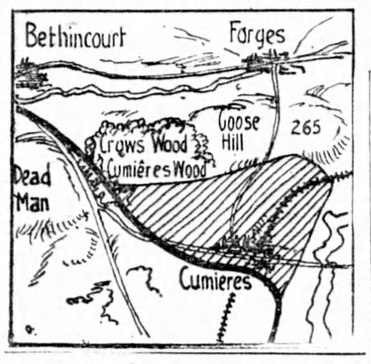
Recent German Attacks on the British Lines Marked by Unusual Violence.

A despatch from London says: The Germans have been more active than usual against the British lines the past few days, and their expenditure of ammunition has been lavish, according to Sir Douglas Haig's report from headquarters in the field. The positions around Loos, St. loi and Ypres have been shelled with particular violence. Many mines have been exploded, the crater caused by those of the enemy being occupied by the British in every instance.

The Germans attempted to raid the British trenches east of Calonne on Saturday night, but failed. Mines and camouflets south of Loos and east of Souchez damaged British trenches, but there were no casualties.







DEVELOPMENTS OF THE WEEK IN THE WAR.

What may prove to be the critical period of the whole war is the struggle for Verdun which seems to have reached its climax this week in a battle which, in point of sustained ferocity and carnage, has not its equal in the history of the world. After three months of fruitless initiative, and when it seemed that the attack must die of sheer weariness, the Germans began this week to press forward in a series of assaults beside which those of the early part of the struggle fade into comparative insignificance.

Dead Man's Hill has been the scene of perhaps the greater part of the slaughter. Brigade after brigade was hurled at the French positions to east and west, only to melt away before the murderous machine gun, rifle, and shell fire. At last the French, avoiding needless slaughter of their own troops, have abandoned the hill, which has become a sort of No-Man's-Land, with neither combatant anxious to expose troops to the whirlwind of death which sweeps its summit.

Meanwhile the French, taking matters into their own hands, made an unexpected advance against Fort Douaumont, across the Meuse. They succeeded in taking practically the whole position, and permitted the Germans to retake it only at horrible cost of men and ammunition. Cumieres also has fallen to the Germans, but as the French have withdrawn from the more dangerous positions at Dead Man's Hill, it is doubtful if this commanding position is worth to the enemy what it cost them.

But while the slaughter has been proceeding at Verdun, the ascendancy of the heavy artillery of the Central Powers has been making itself known on the Italian front. Here, a series of advances which began last week have now pressed the Italians back until the enemy is eleven miles into Venetia. It is now reported that the Italians have stopped the Austrian rush, and have retaken a few of the lost positions. The battle is proceeding with a fury second only to that of Verdun.

Two other events of the week are of outstanding importance.

Voluntary service in England is now a thing of the past. From now until the end of the war Great Britain will call upon her citizens as they are needed for service.

Sinister, indeed, for Turkey is the junction which was reported this week between a force of Russian cavalry and the British troops on the Tigris. Whence came the Russians, and by what route, is not known, but they are there, and without doubt more are to come. Contemporaneously with this came the report that the Turks had abandoned some of their advanced positions, and had lost a portion of one of the rear positions in a British assault.

BULGARS SEIZE GREEK FORTS

Gave the Garrisons Two Hours in Which to Surrender.

A despatch from London says: A Bulgarian invasion of Greece, which it has often been stated would so inflame the Hellenic nation that the latter's entry into the war would become inevitable, has taken place with the consent of the Greek Government. In giving this consent and explaining it to the diplomats at Athens, King Constantine's government stated that no other course was left open to Greece after she had made similar concessions to the Entente powers in the past. "Greece possesses no option to act otherwise," a Greek statesman is quoted as saying, explaining the consent to the Bulgarian invasion. The actual crossing of the frontier occurred on May 25 near Demir-Hissar, via Rupeli pass. The invaders, about 25,000 strong, occupied Demir-Hissar station and bridge, and also forts Rupeli and Dragotina, Spatovo. It is stated that they are marching towards Kavalla.

LLOYD GEORGE TO UNIFY IRISH

Task Committed to Minister of Munitions by Unanimous Cabinet.

A despatch from London says: One of the most impressive scenes in the House of Commons since the beginning of the war took place on Thursday afternoon, when Premier Asquith made his eagerly-awaited statement on Ireland. Many speculations and hopes were built on the words which were expected from the Premier, but those who believed that the situation would be completely clarified were doomed to disappointment. Nevertheless, the Premier's few words were delivered amid the most profound silence, the sole interruption coming when the sensational announcement was made that Mr. Lloyd George would negotiate the settlement. This announcement was greeted with warm approval from all sides.

FOUR LIVES LOST IN FIRE.

Indian's Wife, Two Children and Adopted Child Burned.

A despatch from Fort William says: Four lives were lost in a fire early on Thursday morning which destroyed the home of Joseph Charley, an Indian on the Mission Reserve. The dead are: Mrs. Joseph Charley; Andrew Charley, aged thirteen; Joseph, aged six, and Agnes McCoy, an adopted daughter, aged thirteen. The youngest child, a boy of three, was badly burned. It is thought the fire started from an overheated stove.

PRINCE OF WALES ON WESTERN FRONT.

A despatch from London says: The Prince of Wales has returned from Egypt to the British fighting line in the west. He recently visited the Italian front.

GERMAN CASUALTIES NOT UP TO DATE.

A despatch from British headquarters in France says: Confirmation of reports that the German casualty lists are so far in arrears that their total as issued from time to time is in no way representative, is declared now to have been supplied. It is now known that the names of Germans taken prisoner and left dead in the trenches at the battles of Loos in September last have only just been published as among the German missing.

PLAN REBUILDING OF RUINED DISTRICT.

A despatch from Paris says: President Poincare on Thursday inaugurated an exposition in the Tuileries Gardens at which methods of reconstructing the devastated villages of France are being demonstrated. Types of reconstructed houses, with modern sanitary equipment, and plans for laying out cities and towns are on exhibition.

LIEUT.-GEN. BYNG TAKES COMMAND OF CANADIANS.

A despatch from London says: The Daily Express announces that Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Sir Julian Byng has taken command of the Canadian army in France.

800,000 TONS OF SHIPPING BUILDING FOR GERMANY.

A despatch from London says: Germany is building merchant vessels with a total tonnage of 800,000 tons for use after peace has been declared, according to information received here.

BRITAIN RAISES 5,041,000 MEN

Not One of Those Fighting for Empire a Conscript.

A despatch from London says: The signature of King George was on Thursday affixed to the military service bill recently passed by Parliament. In giving the Royal sanction to the bill, King George issued the following message to the nation:

"To enable our country to organize more effectively its military resources in the present great struggle for the cause of civilization I have, acting on the advice of my Ministers, deemed it necessary to enroll every able-bodied man between the ages of eighteen and forty-one.

"I desire to take this opportunity of expressing to my people my recognition and appreciation of the splendid patriotism and self-sacrifice they displayed in raising by voluntary enlistment since the commencement of the war war no less than 5,041,000 men—an effect far surpassing that of any other nation in similar circumstances recorded in history, and one which will be a lasting source of pride to future generations.

"I am confident the magnificent spirit which has hitherto sustained my people through the trials of this terrible war will inspire them to endure the additional sacrifice now imposed upon them, and that it will, with God's help, lead us and our allies to a victory which shall achieve the liberation of Europe."

Bad Habit.

Buzz—How old is that lamp?

Fuzz—Three years.

Buzz—Well, turn it out; it's too young to smoke.

BRITAIN'S GUNS AND MUNITIONS EQUAL TO ANY EMERGENCY

Turnout at Present Such as to Equip Every Branch of All the Allied Armies.

A despatch from London says: Whatever may have been Britain's deficiencies with regard to the supply of munitions in the earlier stages of the war there is every reason for assurance that at present the turnout is such as to equip the nation and its allies against all emergencies. A newspaper correspondent learns from an authoritative source that immense progress has been made as regards the manufacture of powerful guns and high explosives. Figures as to this progress in the equipment of the British and allied armies, given to the correspondent in an authoritative quarter are such as to dispel the pessimistic statements which have been made recently in some circles.

BRITISH LOSS 5; ENEMY'S 1,000 IN A BATTLE IN THE SUDAN

Even With World Conflict Raging, Britain Can Attend to Her Little Wars.

A despatch from London says: The War Office on Friday night issued a report concerning fighting on May 23 in the Sudan, which resulted in the defeat of some 3,000 troops of Ali Dinar, Sultan of Darfur, by Col. Kelley's force. The fight took place at El Fasher. The British losses are given as five men killed and 23 wounded, while the losses to the Sultan's force are estimated at 1,000.

The Sultan, whose attitude toward the Sudanese Government for a long time has been truculent, is reported to have fled with a small number of his followers.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, May 30.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1, Northern, $1.21; No. 2, $1.19¾; No. 3, $1.16½, on track, Bay ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2, C.W., 51½c; No. 3 do., 50½c; extra No. 1 feed, 50½c; No. 1 feed, 49½c., on track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 81c, on track, Toronto.

Canadian corn—Feed, 73 to 74c, nominal, on track, Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 48 to 49c, outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, $1.02 to $1.03; No. 2 do., $1.00 to $1.01; No. 3 do., 97 to 98c; feed wheat, 92 to 93c, nominaly, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, $1.70; according to sample, $1.25 to $1.50, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, 66 to 67c; feed, 63 to 64c ,according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—70 to 71c, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 1 commercial nominally 92 to 93c, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $6.70; second patents, in jute bags, $6.20; strong bakers', in jute bags, $6, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, $4.30 to $4.40, in bags, on track, Toronto; $4.35 to $4.45, in bulk, seaboard, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, $23; shorts, per ton, $25; middlings, per ton, $25 to $26; good feed flour, per bag, $1.70 to $1.75.

Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 25 to 27c; inferior, 23 to 24c; creamery prints, 29 to 31c, inferior, 28 to 29c.

Eggs—New-laid, 24 to 26c; do., in cartons, 26 to 27c.

Beans—$4 to $4.50, the latter for handpicked.

Cheese—Large, 20c; twins, 20½c.

Maple syrup—$1.40 to $1.50 per Imperial gallon.

Honey—Prices in 10 to 60-lb tins, 13½ to 14c. Combs—No. 1, $2.75 to $3; No. 2, $2.35 to $2.40.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 25 to 27c; fowls, 20 to 22c.

Potatoes—Ontarios $1.75 to $1.80, and New Brunswicks at $1.90 to $1.95 per bag, in car lots.

Provisions.

Bacon long clear, 18½c. per lb. Hams—Medium, 23½ to 24½c; do., heavy, 20½ to 21½c; rolls, 19 to 19½c; breakfast bacon, 24½ to 26½c; backs, plain, 26½ to 27½c; boneless backs, 29½ to 30½c.

Lard—Pure lard tierces, 17½c. and pails, 17½c; compound, 13¾ to 14½c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, May 30.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 83 to 84c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 54½c; No. 3, 53½c; extra No. 1 feed, 53½c; No. 2 local white, 52½c; No. 3 local white, 51½c; No. 4 local white, 50½c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 68 to 72c; malting, 74 to 75c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $6.80; seconds, $6.30; strong bakers', $6.10; Winter patents, choice, $6.00 to $6.25; straight rollers, $5.10 to $5.60; do., bags, $2.40 to $2.65. Rolled oats—Bbls, $4.75 to $5.45; do., bags, 90 lbs, $2.25 to $2.60. Bran, $24. Shorts, $26. Middlings, $28 to $30. Mouillie, $30 to $34. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $20.50 to $21.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 19½ to 19¾c; finest easterns, 18½ to 18¾c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 30 to 30½; seconds, 29 to 29½c. Eggs—Fresh, 25c; selected, 27c; No. 1 stock, 24c; No. 2 stock, 23c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $1.70 to $1.75.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, May 30.—Cash:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.13⅜; No. 2, do., $1.12¼; No. 3, do., $1.08⅜; No. 4, $1.03⅜; No. 5, 97½c; No. 6, 91⅜c; feed, 85⅜c. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 46⅜c; No. 3, do., 45⅜c; extra No. 1 feed, 45⅜c; No. 1 feed, 44⅜c; No. 2, do., 43⅜c. Barley—No. 3, 67½c; No. 4, 62c; rejected, 55c. No. 1 feed, 55c. Flax—No. 1 N.-W.C., $1.60½; No. 2 C. W., $1.57.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, May 30.—Wheat—May, $1.13¾; July, $1.14¼ to $1.14⅜; No. 1 hard, $1.20¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.14⅞ to $1.17⅞; No. 2 Northern, $1.11⅞ to $1.15⅞. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 74 to 75½c. Oats—No. 3 white, 29 to 30½c. Flour unchanged. Bran, $19.00 to $19.50.

Duluth, May 30.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.16⅞; No. 1 Northern, $1.15⅞ to $1.16⅞; No. 2 Northern, $1.09⅞ to $1.12⅞. Linseed, cash, $1.87; May, $1.88; July, $1.88.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, May 30.—Choice heavy steers, $9.50 to $9.85; butchers' cattle, choice, $9.10 to $9.40; do., good, $8.80 to $9.00; do., medium, $8.40 to $8.50; do., common, $7.60 to $7.85; butchers' bulls, choice, $8.00 to $8.50; do., rough bulls, $4.75 to $5.25; butchers' cows, choice, $8.00 to $8.40; do., good, $7.50 to $7.75; do., common, $5.25 to $5.75; stockers, 700 to 850 lbs, $6.75 to $7.75; choice feeders, dehorned, 950 to 1,000 lbs, $8.25 to 8.85; canners and cutters, $4.00 to $5.00; milkers, choice, each $75.00 to $100.00; do., com. and med., each $40.00 to $60.00; springers, $50.00 to $100.00; light ewes, $8.50 to $11.50; sheep, heavy, $6.00 to $7.50; yearlings, $11.00 to $13.50 lambs, choice, $11.00 to $13.50; spring lambs, $9.00 to $12.00; calves, good to choice $9.50 to $12.00; do., medium $7.25 to 8.50; hogs, fed and watered, $10.90; do., weighed off cars $11.15 to $11.25; do., f.o.b. $10.40.

HINDENBURG'S ORDER TO HEARTEN TROOPS.

Tells His Soldiers to Seek Peace on "Other Side of the Dvina."

A despatch from London says: An order of the day said to have been issued recently by Field Marshal von Hindenburg to his men on the Russian front is quoted as follows in a Central News despatch from Basel, Switzerland:

"For some time a rumor has been spreading among the troops that peace negotiations are about to begin, and this fact, coupled with the instinct of self-preservation which is constantly growing is having a bad effect on the morale of the men. In the name of the Emperor, I declare that there cannot be any question of peace until we have crossed the Dvina. Soldiers, if you wish peace, go and seek it on the other side of the Dvina."

EMBARGO IS RAISED ON CANNED IMPORTS.

Restrictions Imposed by Britain Not to Affect Dominions.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Government has been informed that the embargo placed by the Imperial Government on imports of canned fruits, vegetables, etc., has been raised, in so far as it affects these imports from British dominions. The question is of considerable importance both to the producers and canners in this country and has been the subject of numerous enquiries since the original order was promulgated.

"They tell me you have had some money left you," said Brown. "Yes," replied Smith, "it left me long ago."