

## 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 Rodhsalem 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 heavy projectiles 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.

## 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.

## 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.

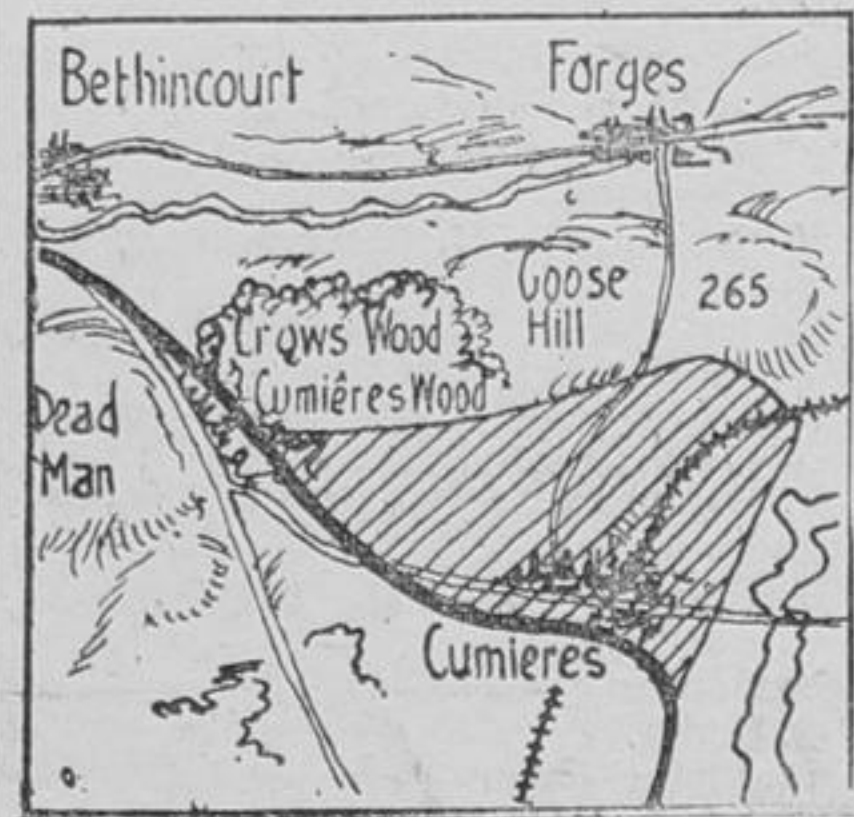
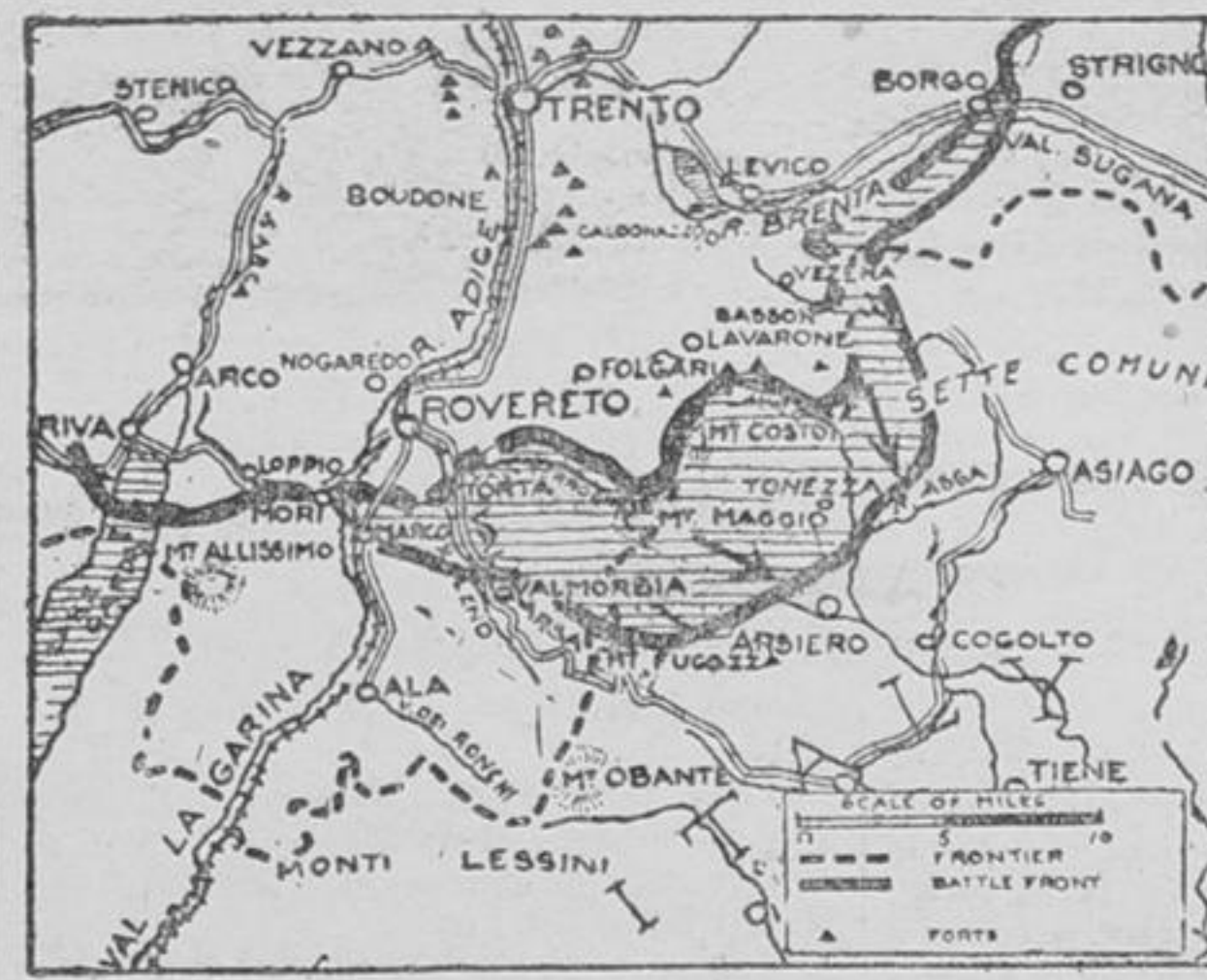
## ST. ELOI AND YPRES SALIENTS ARE AGAIN HEAVILY SHELLED

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. Eloi and Ypres have been shelled with particu-

lar 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 camouflaged 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 Venetians 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 citizen 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.

## 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 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."

## 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.

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

## VERDUN LAST EFFORT, LAST HOPE OF GERMANS.

A 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."

## 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.

### Bad Habit.

Buzz—How old is that lamp?  
Fuzz—Three years.  
Buzz—Well, turn it out; it's too young to smoke.

## 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.

## PLAN REBUILDING OF RUINED DISTRICT.

A despatch from Paris says: President Poincare on Thursday inaugurated an exposition in the Tuilleries 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.

## 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.