

RETOOK THE GROUND LOST TO THE HUNS

French Regained Trenches Taken by the German Attack Wednesday.

HEAVY BOMBARDMENT

By the Enemy Continues On Both Sides of the Meuse at Verdun.

Paris cable: Heavy fighting continued throughout last night and much of to-day on both banks of the Meuse, accompanied by a terrific bombardment by the German heavy artillery of the French positions.

In the course of the night fighting on the east bank the Germans after several repulses gained a foothold in French trenches between the Bois du Fumin and Lechenois, west and south of Fort Vaux. This afternoon the French regained the greater part of the positions taken through a counter-attack.

To-night the Germans guns are directing their fire especially against this line running from the north of the Thiaumont farm, through the Bois de Vaux-Chapitre and extending southeast to the Bois de la Lauffee between Fort De Vaux and Fort De Tavannes. Between La Lauffee and Fort De Tavannes is a wooded ravine through which runs the Metz-Verdun railway.

On the west bank of the river, after a heavy bombardment of many hours, the Germans launched an attack at six o'clock to-night on the eastern slopes of Hill 304, between that height and the Bethincourt brook. The French met the attack with hand grenades and drove back the attacking force after a lively encounter.

The French advanced posts south of Lassigny, near where the French and British lines join, were attacked last night by a strong reconnaissance party. The attackers were dispersed.

In the early part of the fighting in the wooded region southwest of Fort Doux the Germans succeeded in penetrating French trenches in the Bois Fumin, northwest of Fort Vaux, but lost the advantage when the French counter-attacked. A second German attack in this region at midnight was repulsed, as was a hand grenade attack north of Hill 221, southwest of Douaumont village.

In the course of aerial encounters last night two German machines were brought down by one French aviator in the St. Mihiel region. French aviators bombed railway stations in the Argonne and at Convoey and Thionville.

FRENCH REPORT.

Paris, June 22.—The official communication issued by the War Office to-night reads:

"In the region to the south of Lassigny a strong German reconnaissance attacked one of our advanced posts after artillery preparation. Repulsed by our fire, the enemy dispersed, leaving several dead on the ground.

"On both banks of the Meuse the bombardment with shells of heavy calibre continued throughout the day with extra violence. On the left bank the enemy especially directed his fire against our posts on Hill 204 and Le Mort Homme, and on our second lines in the region of Esnes and Chattancourt.

"On the right bank a counter-attack directed against our trenches between Hill 304 and the Bethincourt brook was completely repulsed, after very spirited fighting with grenades.

"On the right bank a counter-attack carried out by us in the afternoon enabled us to occupy greater part of the elements where the enemy had gained a footing last night between Fumin Wood and Chenois.

"The bombardment from six o'clock took on a character of unprecedented violence on the front to the north of the Thiaumont fortified works, the Vaux Woods, Chapitre, and the sector of La Lauffee (one of the detached military works of Verdun).

"In the Woivre, the artillery action has been intense in the region at the foot of the Meuse Hills.

"Quite spirited cannonading has been carried on on the rest of the front, notably in Champagne, in the sector of Mont Tetu."

LIGHTSHIP GONE

Blown Up Off English Coast—Two Survivors.

Yarmouth cable says: The Corcon Lightship, which was stationed several miles off the English east coast, has been sunk by a mine, according to the survivors, who are two in number. They say that Captain Rudd, at the bow, sighted a mine and gave a warning. The explosion came an instant later, and the force was so terrific that the vessel was raised out of the water and completely broken up. She sank immediately.

The survivors were picked up by a fishing boat after being ten minutes in the water. There was no sign of the captain or the other members of the crew.

This is the first lightship sunk during the war.

Obsequiousness begets friends; truth, hatred.—Terence.

SOLDIERS' LIMBS

Artificial Needs to be Supplied by the Commission.

Ottawa despatch: The attention of the Military Hospitals Commission has been drawn to the fact that certain persons are going about the country soliciting subscriptions to funds for the provision of artificial limbs for soldiers of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

"It cannot be too widely known," says the Secretary of the Military Hospitals Commission, "that the most ample provision is being made by the Government for the latest and best types of artificial limbs, both in Canada and in England, for all the members of the C.E.F. who may have suffered amputation. Special study has been made of the matter by the Military Hospitals Commission, in conjunction with the medical authorities of the Militia Department and in consequence, a special factory is being established by the Hospitals Commission in connection with the new Convalescent Hospital in Toronto, for the manufacture and fitting of artificial limbs for all who require them."

HUNS ATTACK AT GIVENCHY

Enter Small Section of the British Trenches,

But Royal Welsh Fusiliers Drive Them Out.

London cable says: The Germans succeeded in entering some British trenches near Givenchy, but were driven out by the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. The official report says:

"Early this morning (Thursday) the enemy exploded an exceptionally large mine in the neighborhood of Givenchy, just north of La Bassee Canal. The explosion was followed by a hostile bombardment of our trenches, under cover of which the enemy entered our trenches on a narrow front. Troops of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers immediately delivered a very gallant and successful counter-attack, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and driving him completely out of our positions. Considering the size of the mine and the intensity of the fire, our total casualties were comparatively light. Since then the situation in this neighborhood has been quiet.

"Farther south during the night (Wednesday) we exploded a mine in the neighborhood of the Hohenzollern redoubt and occupied the lip of the crater.

"To-day (Thursday) passed quietly everywhere. Southeast of Arrmentieres our artillery was successful in silencing enemy guns which were shelling behind our lines near the Ploegsteert wood.

"Yesterday (Wednesday) in the air there was a marked decrease in activity by the enemy, while our machines carried out a great deal of successful work in co-operation with the artillery."

GREEK PLEA TO NEUTRALS

Appeals Against the Course of the Entente Allies.

Food Blocked and Maritime Commerce Ended.

Washington despatch: An identical note protesting vigorously against interference by the Entente Allies with the maritime trade of Greece has been presented by the Greek Minister to the State Department and the diplomatic representatives here of the Latin-American Governments. It asserts that "traditional principles" have been violated, and that Greece has been unable to obtain any official explanation in response to enquiries.

Since June 6, the note asserts, the Greek coast has been subjected to a limited blockade, ships being held up and searched and taken to naval bases established by the allied forces. Various vessels flying the Greek flag, it is stated, have been taken to Bizerta, Algiers, and there converted into transports by the allies.

As a result, it is declared, Greece's food supplies have been cut off and her maritime commerce, "the essential of her national economy," stopped.

CABINET HAS RESIGNED

London cable: An Athens despatch says King Constantine received former Premier Zaimis this morning, and discussed with him the formation of a new Cabinet. The Athens newspaper, Neos Asty, announces that the Greek Cabinet's resignation is expected to-day, coincidentally with a fresh coup by the allies.

BACK FROM THE FRONT.

New York despatch: Passengers on the White Star liner Adriatic, which arrived here to-day from Liverpool, included Major John Todd, a Canadian army officer returning home on leave, and Sir E. R. Bowring, head of the British steamship firm of Bowring & Company.

AUSTRIAN ARMY CORNERED; ONLY ESCAPE TO ROUMANIA

Gen. Pflanzer's Army, as Well, Can Only Evade Capture By a Miracle.

Austrians Used Explosive Bullets, So Russians "Took No Prisoners."

London cable: The official announcement by the Russian War Office of the capture of Radautz, a town of 13,000 inhabitants situated 30 miles south of Czernowitz, and 10 miles from the Roumanian frontier, shows how actively Gen. Letchitzky is pursuing the broken Austrian forces. According to a special despatch from Petrograd, nothing but a miracle can avert the destruction of General Pflanzer's army, as General Letchitzky now holds a stretch of 20 miles on the stretch River.

According to a report from Rome an Austrian army under General Balin is shut up in the angle of the frontier near the town of Sereth, completely surrounded by Russians.

The Austrian official communication received here to-night claims that the Austrians have repulsed Russian attacks near Gura Humcra. This town is in the extreme south of Bukovina, on the Moldava River, 54 miles south of Czernowitz. Thus, unless some other town of the same name is meant, the Russians' pursuit seemingly has extended much farther than the Russian claim.

BIG BATTLE IN NORTH.

There are indications of important developments on the northern part of the Russian front. The Russian and Teuton armies in that section are expected soon to become as active as those in the southern theatre. Great activity has already been noticed on both sides during the last few days, and military writers point to other signs of impending fighting.

From north of the Priyat marshes to the region of Riga the Germans again have opened what apparently is a general offensive, heavily bombarding Russian positions or throwing violent infantry attacks against them. While Berlin reports nothing except successful German patrol incursions, Petrograd says the Germans are violently bombarding the Ikskul bridgehead and have driven their infantry against Russian positions around Dvinsk, near Dubatowka, south of Krevo and on the Oginski Canal. All the attacks are declared to have failed, except near Krevo, where the Germans crossed the river, but later were driven back to the west bank.

ADMIT DRIVE HALTED.

A despatch from Petrograd says: "The last two days have brought no essential change in the situation on Gen. Brusiloff's front. Crossing the River Sereth in Bukovina, Gen. Letchitzky's forces have progressed slightly further south in pursuit of the Austrian General Pflanzer's army, but in the centre and along the northern flank the Russian drive has been halted by the fierce counter-offensive of the Teutonic allies.

"The defence of the Kovel-Lutsik region has been taken over entirely by German reinforcements newly arrived from the French front, and which are making a determined attempt to regain the ground lost during the first ten days of the Russian advance. One group of German forces is concentrated at Kovel, where it attempted to advance toward Kolkli, but after a sharp conflict in the neighborhood of the Stokhod River was forced to retire by the Russians.

The second group of German forces, defending Vladimir-Volynski, has started an advance along the main road leading from Vladimir-Volynski to Lutsik, while a third group, with headquarters at Sokal, is likewise joining in the movement to press back the extended northern flank of Gen. Brusiloff's army.

"On the other points of the front further Russian operations are being delayed by the necessity of consolidating positions already won."

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The Petrograd War Office report of Thursday reads: "The Germans are violently bombarding the region of the Ikskul bridgehead.

"On Wednesday night, following artillery preparation, the Germans took the offensive on the front of the Dvinsk position along the Poniewsk railway. They were everywhere repulsed.

"In the region in front of Dubatowka, 12 versts south of Lake Vischnevoike, the Germans, after intense artillery preparation, launched an offensive and seized a portion of our trenches. We hastened reinforcements to the scene and drove the enemy back to his own trenches.

"South of Krevo, the Germans crossed the River Krevilanka. Our fire prevented their further advance and drove them back to the west bank of the river.

"On the Oginski Canal and Jasoldia River there has been artillery and rifle fire. During the course of the day our fire brought down two German aeroplanes within our lines two versts south of the Listopady station on the Bologos-Sedletz railway and the other near the Jouk farm, ten versts southwest of the mouth of the Oginski Canal. Both the machines were completely destroyed and their pilots killed.

"In the region of Gruzatyn the enemy attacked in mass formation.

"In the region west of Sokol, on the ground numbers of killed or wounded.

"In the region west of Sokol, on the Styr, we repulsed, by a counter-attack

fire from the left bank of the Meuse. The French batteries were very difficult to locate owing to the hilly nature of the ground. They were often in positions that had been fortified long before, and consequently when they were discovered they were invulnerable.

He complained of the activity of the French aviators. One morning a few men were tempted out of their trenches by the fine weather, and that was enough to betray the position of their trench to the French aerial observers. The result was that afternoon the German trench was subjected to a terrible bombardment by the "75's." The shells, however, burst either behind or in front of the actual line. The lieutenant himself had to be dug out four times, although the actual casualties were inconsiderable. The French fire, none the less, made it very difficult to relieve the men in the trenches.

He commented on the methodical action of the French heavy artillery, which dropped a shell with perfect regularity every twenty yards, while the intervals were swept by "75" shells. He described the artillery as "the arm of cowards," since it merely produced a sort of apathetic fatalism among the infantry, who were deprived of all hope of escaping from its effects either by charging forward or by flying to the rear. As soon as an assault was expected that fatalism turned to a kind of exasperation, reinforced by the knowledge that the artillery was no longer to be feared.

The lieutenant asserted that though errors certainly occurred in the German bulletins, those mistakes were entirely involuntary. The Wolff telegram announcing the capture of the fort of Vaux was, he explained, due to a major's mistake, and he admitted that the Germans had never advanced beyond the slopes below the fort.

In his answers the German officer did full justice to the courage and skill of the French troops. Thus he agreed that the attack which resulted in his capture had been extraordinarily well laid. He frankly admitted the activity, industry, and ingenuity of the Frenchmen, who had turned the German trench to their own advantage, and contrasted it with the slowness of his own troops. "With our men," he said, "the engagement is only successful when its smallest details have been provided for. We do not possess that spirit of initiative which is the strength of France."

He explained the check on the German advance as due to a fundamental mistake on the part of the General Staff, which had failed to relieve the attacking troops and had considered it sufficient to reinforce them by a collection of heterogeneous units. No troops, he considered, could have kept up the effort made by the men responsible for the attacks on the first week. Picked corps like the French Second Army Corps were becoming rare in Germany, he admitted, but he believed that all the belligerents were in the same position. The attack on Verdun had resulted in a check, but the Germans, forced to remain on the defensive, could resist indefinitely. They could fall back from trench to trench for months before they could be driven back within their Empire. The lieutenant half admitted that such a retreat could not continue for weeks without demoralization setting in. Recent losses had weakened the German reserves, and certain units had been almost annihilated. The conferences of the Allies had organized a dangerous unity to resist the combination of Germany and Austria.

He was asked whether Germany could hope to resist simultaneously on the East, on the West, on the Isonzo, and in the Balkans. For a moment the captured officer was silent, and then admitted, "Ja, ja, es wird schwer sein." (Yes, yes, it will be difficult.)—Press Association.

\$733,700,000

Paid in Life Insurance On This Continent in 1915.

New York Report.—Life insurance organizations in Canada and the United States paid out a total of \$733,700,000 during the year 1915, according to an official estimate published to-day in the Insurance Press. This amount was paid by 220 regular companies, and was divided into \$451,300,000 in death claims, matured endowments and their benefits, and \$282,400,000 in premium savings, cash value of surrendered policies, and to beneficiaries under policies issued in foreign countries.

The mortality among European policyholders, the report says, was very little, if any, in excess of the normal mortality under peace conditions.

DOING GOOD WORK

Canadian Airman Has Been Awarded the D.S.O.

London cable says: Flight-Commander R. H. Mulock, Naval Air Service, transferred to the Canadians in April, 1915, have been granted D. S. O. in recognition of his services as pilot at Dunkirk. "This officer," says official report, "has been constantly employed in Dunkirk since July, 1915, and displayed indefatigable zeal and energy. He has on several occasions engaged hostile aeroplanes and Zeppelins, attacked submarines, carried out attacks on enemy air stations, and made long reconnaissances."

"There are always two sides to an argument," remarked the parlor philosopher. "Which is all the more remarkable when you consider that there is only one end," said the mere man.—Judge.

AIRMEN BOMB HUN CITIES ON THE RHINE

French Air Squadrons Raid Mulheim, Treves and Carlsruhe Successfully.

CHASED BY FOKKERS

And Many Fights Ensnue, With the Ally Machines Having Advantage.

Paris cable: To-day very marked aerial activity by the French squadrons followed a raid last night on the town of Treves, when 18 shells were dropped, resulting in a fire of large dimensions. To-day's operations were extensive, and were attended by much success. One flotilla of nine aeroplanes dropped shells on Carlsruhe, about 120 miles from Nancy, while another flotilla of ten planes reached Mulheim, on the right bank of the Rhine, in whose military establishments 50 shells were dropped.

A squadron of Fokkers pursued this last expedition on their return, and the French machines gave battle. One Fokker was brought down, and a French machine was forced by motor trouble to make a landing.

The report reads: "In reprisal for the successive bombardments carried out by the Germans the last few days on the open towns of Bar-le-Duc and Luneville, our aerial squadrons have executed several operations in enemy territory. On the night of June 21-22 eighteen shells were dropped on the town of Treves, where a great fire broke out. To-day a flotilla of nine aeroplanes dropped forty shells on Carlsruhe (175 kilometres from Nancy).

"Another group of ten aeroplanes set out to bombard Mulheim (on the right bank of the Rhine). Fifty shells were dropped on the military establishments of that town.

"Pursued by a squadron of Fokkers on their return from Mulheim, our machines gave battle, in the course of which a Fokker was brought down. One of our machines was obliged to make a landing by reason of motor trouble.

"In the course of the day our pursuit aeroplanes likewise displayed activity. Sub-Lieut. Nungesser brought down his eighth aeroplane, which came to earth at Lamorville, in our wire entanglements. The report also detailed aviation exploits. It reads: "A French air squadron went out in pursuit of a group of enemy aeroplanes which had come forward with the intention of bombarding the villages of the valley of the Meuse. During this pursuit one of the French pilots brought down two German machines, one of which fell in flames at a point to the northeast of St. Mihiel while the other crashed to the ground not far from the fort at Genlcourt.

"During the night of June 21-22, French aeroplanes threw down a number of projectiles upon the railroad stations and tracks at Apremont, Grand Pre, Septarges, Rotagne, and Brielles, as well as on the barracks in the wood of Convoey and the military establishments to the north of Thionville."

"The two German aeroplanes which fell yesterday morning, to the northeast of St. Mihiel and near Fort Genlcourt, were brought down by Sub-Lieut. Chaput, who had accounted for six enemy machines up to that time."

The afternoon report also detailed aviation exploits. It reads: "A French air squadron went out in pursuit of a group of enemy aeroplanes which had come forward with the intention of bombarding the villages of the valley of the Meuse. During this pursuit one of the French pilots brought down two German machines, one of which fell in flames at a point to the northeast of St. Mihiel while the other crashed to the ground not far from the fort at Genlcourt.

"During the night of June 21-22, French aeroplanes threw down a number of projectiles upon the railroad stations and tracks at Apremont, Grand Pre, Septarges, Rotagne, and Brielles, as well as on the barracks in the wood of Convoey and the military establishments to the north of Thionville."

NEW PENSION SCALE IS ON

20 Per Cent. Increase Over the Former Rate.

May Yet Reach \$20,000,000 Per Year.

Ottawa, June 2.—The increased scale of pensions recommended by the Special Parliamentary Committee on Pensions last session is now being paid to Canadian soldiers and their dependents. Pending the appointment of a permanent pensions board the present body has been given authority to pay the new scale in its entirety. It has, furthermore, been made retroactive to August, 1914, so that those who have been receiving the old scale since the early months of the war will be entitled to arrears.

Some 5,500 pensions are now being paid by Canada, or something like three millions per year. The new schedule accepted means an increase of nearly twenty per cent. over the old rates. It will be remembered that one striking feature was the equalization of pensions for married and single men, but the Prime Minister stated at the close of the session that the provisions might be modified in regard to this and other details after they had been tried out by the permanent pensions board which will be appointed.

It is expected that after the casualties in the recent fighting in which the Canadians took part have all been accounted for the number of those receiving pensions will have risen to something like 10,000, involving an annual payment of perhaps six or seven millions of dollars. It has also been calculated that if the war lasts as long as conditions would seem to predict, and there is further heavy fighting, Canada's pension bill may yet reach the total of \$20,000,000 per year.